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Calvin S. Boyer

THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY
AND OTHER HISTORICAL PAPERS



FACKENTHAL PUBLICATION FUND
[Established in 1909]

VOLUME VIII

DOYLESTOWN, PA.
THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1940

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The Bucks County Historical Society

PRESS OF
E. W. SCHLECHTER
ALLENTOWN, PA.

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THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized January 20, 1880

Incorporated February 23, 1885

OFFICERS

For year ending May, 1940

B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., Sc.D., LL.D., *President*

Judge Calvin S. Boyer, *First Vice-President*

John H. Ruckman, *Second Vice-President*

DIRECTORS

John H. Ruckman

Horace M. Mann

Miss Margaret R. Grundy

(Term expires May, 1940)

Judge Calvin S. Boyer

Edward R. Barnsley

Mrs. Harry J. Shoemaker

(Term expires May, 1941)

Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.

George MacReynolds

Mrs. E. Y. Barnes

(Term expires May, 1942)

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Horace M. Mann

Librarian

George MacReynolds

Secretary and Treasurer

Horace M. Mann

PERSONNEL OF OFFICERS

PRESIDENTS

Gen. W. W. H. Davis.....Jan. 20, 1880, to Dec. 26, 1910
Dr. Henry C. Mercer.....Jan. 17, 1911, to Mar. 9, 1930
Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.....Since May 3, 1930

VICE-PRESIDENTS

John S. Williams.....Jan. 15, 1901, to Aug. 21, 1920
Dr. Henry C. Mercer.....Jan. 21, 1908, to Jan. 17, 1911
Joseph B. Walter, M. D.Jan. 17, 1911, to Aug. 18, 1917
Dr. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.....Jan. 18, 1920, to May 3, 1930
Col. Henry D. Paxson.....Jan. 15, 1921, to Jan. 30, 1933
J. Herman Barnsley.....May 2, 1931, to May 25, 1932
Judge Calvin S. Boyer.....Mar. 11, 1993, to date
John H. Ruckman.....Mar. 11, 1933, to date

CHARTER, BY-LAWS AND CALENDAR

Annual meetings First Saturday in May

Admission fee \$2, which includes annual dues for the year
of election

Annual dues thereafter \$1 per year. Life Membership \$25

For Charter, Constitution and By-Laws, see Volume 1

For Amendments see Volume VI

STATUS OF MEMBERSHIP, JANUARY 1, 1940

On November 1, 1937, as listed in Volume VII, there were 446 members, including four life members and seven honorary members. Since then 27 have been dropped from the roll, 30 have died, and 42 new members have qualified, leaving a membership of 431 as of January 1, 1940, a net loss of 15 members.

NEW MEMBERS SINCE NOVEMBER 1, 1937.

<i>Names</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Elected</i>
Bingham, Wheelock H.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Carnwath, James, Jr.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Carnwath, Mrs. James, Jr.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Cassard, Mrs. Jeannette K.	Bala Cynwyd, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Chamberlin, John N.	Churchville, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Cocks, Edmund	George School, Pa.	Oct. 9, 1937
Cornell, Mrs. Helen W.	Feasterville, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Davis, Joseph A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Davis, Mrs. Bertha M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Ellis, William G.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 30, 1939
Fox, Mrs. Ralph M.	Morrisville, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Fuguet, Geisse	Pineville, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Fuguet, Mrs. Katharine L.	Pineville, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Funk, H. H.	Springtown, Pa.	Sept. 30, 1939
Hampton, Dr. Vernon B.	Staten Island, N. Y.	May 7, 1938
Harrar, Dr. James A.	New York, N. Y.	May 7, 1938
Hilson, Cleaveland	Doylestown, Pa.	Sept. 30, 1939
Jussen, Frederic C.	Haddonfield, N. J.	Oct. 22, 1938
Jussen, Mrs. Edna A.	Haddonfield, N. J.	Oct. 22, 1938
Kane, Harry J.	Doylestown, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Lathrop, Joseph B.	Rye, N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1939
Lathrop, Mrs. Catharine W.	Rye, N. Y.	Sept. 30, 1939
Lintleman, E. Helaine	Doylestown, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Longstreth, Mrs. Edward T.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Loughery, Mrs. William V.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
McCullough, Col. Charles R.	Hamilton, Ont., Canada	Oct. 22, 1938
Mohr, Dr. Walter H.	George School, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Molloy, J. Carroll, Jr.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 9, 1937
Molloy, Mrs. J. Carroll, Jr.	Newtown, Pa.	Oct. 9, 1937
Pidcock, J. Cooper	New Hope, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Poore, Mrs. John B.	Riegelsville, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Scarborough, Edward	Wycombe, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Scarborough, Mrs. Mary M.	Wycombe, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Scarborough, Howard	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Shoultes, Maurice D.	Telford, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Sigafoos, Evelyn E.	Doylestown, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Smith, Clarence H.	Wycombe, Pa.	May 6, 1939
Summers, George Byron	Shelly, Pa.	May 7, 1938
Twining, F. Cyrus	Doylestown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Twining, Mrs. Mary O.	Doylestown, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Wismer, Harvey M.	Perkasie, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Yardley, Mrs. Esther B.	Yardley, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938
Yardley, Mrs. Mary S.	Yardley, Pa.	Oct. 22, 1938

The Main Line of North Pennsylvania Railroad—1852-1879

By GEORGE M. HART, DOYLESTOWN, PA.

(Doylestown Meeting, May 7, 1938)



THE North Pennsylvania sixty years ago was beyond doubt the most familiar railroad to the people of Bucks County, and it was the second railroad to construct a track within the county. The company, for the most part, was financially supported by individuals residing in Philadelphia; however, there were a number local subscribers, but hardly enough to call the undertaking a local enterprise.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad was originally the Philadelphia, Easton and Water-Gap Railroad that was chartered on April 8, 1852. The granting of the charter was the result of a petition to the Pennsylvania Legislature, for authority to construct a railroad from Philadelphia northward, to an undetermined location in either Monroe or Pike County.

The first meeting of the Philadelphia, Easton and Water-Gap Railroad was held in the Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia, on June 8, 1852, and the initial business was the formation of a committee "to submit to the [wishes of] capitalists and business men. . ." The chief topics of discussion were the resources of the Lehigh Valley, and the need for a trunk line between the Lehigh River and Philadelphia, to compete with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and the Delaware Division of Pennsylvania State Canal.

The first officers of the railroad were as follows: Thomas S. Fernon, President; Edward Armstrong, Secretary; William Wister, Treasurer; John P. Brock, Solicitor; and Edward Miller, Chief Engineer. In addition to the presiding officers, there were ten directors.

On April 18, 1853, the Philadelphia, Easton and Water-Gap Railroad was permitted by act of Assembly to adopt in lieu of their title the name of North Pennsylvania Railroad. The powers and privileges of the company were, in addition, enlarged.

The North Pennsylvania like many other railroads of the period, surveyed routes too ambitious for its capital. In the fall of 1853, the proposed line ran from Philadelphia, through Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, to Wilkes-Barre,

RAIL ROAD MASS MEETING!

AT THE

SANSOM ST. HALL!

PHILADELPHIANS, HARK!

The "YORKAN" of the Delaware refers to the wheels of the locomotive. This is come to bear away in a neighbour city in a neighbour state the trade and treasure of the Keystone valley. **THIS CAN BE PREVENTED BY A DIRECT RAIL ROAD TO THE**

LEHIGH RIVER.

Therefore arouse, for where the interests of all are at stake, it is the duty of all to ACT. You cannot stand still—action is imperative—if you do not advance you will go backward. Without a Railroad leading from Philadelphia to the northeast region of our state, to compete with the railroad now open from that region to another city, you cannot hope long to retain its business nor enjoy its profits. Then let the

MERCHANT, The CAPITALIST, The owner of Real Estate, The MANUFACTURER, MECHANIC and WORKINGMAN,

forgo other engagements for an hour or two and attend the meeting which will be addressed by

JOHN M. READ, ESQ., HON. GARRICK MALLERY AND
Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., of this City, and Hon. James M. Porter, M. H. Jones, Esq.
OF EASTON, AND OTHERS.

THE PHILADELPHIA, EASTON AND WATER GAP RAIL ROAD should be built forthwith, and will be if our Citizens wake up to their own interests. *Remember*

SANSOM STREET HALL,

Saturday ev'g. Oct. 9th, 1852.

Rever. Citizens: For further particulars, see the 25th South 22nd St. Philadelphia.

This notice of meeting, whose primary purpose was to boost stock-subscriptions for the Philadelphia, Easton & Water Gap Railroad, appeared before any construction had been undertaken. A railroad "to another city", refers to New York.

and then parallel to the North Branch of the Susquehanna River to Waverly, New York. In addition, surveys were made to Doylestown and Easton for branch lines.

The Main Line was comprised of three divisions:

Southern—Philadelphia to Shimersville, opposite Freemansburg (Later replaced to South Bethlehem)

Lehigh—Bethlehem (later South Bethlehem) to Pittston

Susquehanna—Pittston to Waverly

On June 16, 1853, ground was first broken on the Southern Division at Landis Ridge,¹ (now Perkasio Ridge) and at the close of the same year, 2,000 men and 500 horses were employed in construction. The entire route, from Philadelphia to Shimersville, (on the Lehigh River) fifty-four and one-quarter miles, had been let to contractors, and work commenced almost simultaneously on all parts of the division.

Scarcely a year had passed when \$1,518,000 had been spent for construction, and the Southern Division was only seventy-five per cent completed. The railroad barely escaped a breakdown on its floating debt in 1855, because a few individuals demanded immediate interest return, and it was E. L. Moss who loaned the North Pennsylvania money to pay the notes on which the test was made.

The tunnel at Gwynedd was the subject of a controversy that involved Edward Miller, the Chief Engineer. There was considerable question if the line should be run around or directly through the hill. Miller contended, "the rock is of soft texture", and the piercing of the hill with a tunnel would not delay in opening the road to Bethlehem. Actually, the rock was extremely hard and time and expense mounted. The stockholders condemned Mr. Miller for his suggestion, although they had accepted it; stating he was the sole cause of the low price of stock, and held him responsible for not completing the railroad to Waverly, New York, by 1857. Gwynedd Tunnel and cut were thereafter commonly referred to as "Miller's Gash".²

¹Here the tunnel through the Triassic of South Mountain, 2,150 feet long, was known as Sellersville Tunnel until 1872, when the name of Perkasio Tunnel was first applied to it.

²The Gwynedd Tunnel was originally located about three-quarters of a mile north of Gwynedd Valley Station. In 1931, the rock roof was entirely removed, and the Tunnel converted into an open cut.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME TABLE No. 4,

Commencing on WEDNESDAY May 6th, 1857,

AND SUPERSEDING FORMER HOURS.

STATIONS.	M.	TRAINS—NORTH—LEAVE.						TRAINS—SOUTH—ARRIVE.							
		First Express.	First Accom.	Second Express.	Second Accom.	Third Accom.	Freight.	First Accom.	Second Accom.	Third Express.	First Express.	First Accom.	Freight.		
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Willow Street, - - -		6 15	9 00	2 15	3 00	6 35		8 15	9 35	12 30	5 50	6 20			
Master Street, - - -	1	6 30	9 20	2 30	3 20	6 55	6 35	8 00	*9 20	12 15	5 35	6 05	4 40		
Tioga Street, - - -	31		9 30		3 30	7 04		7 45	9 06			5 54			
Fisher's Lane, - - -	5	6 42	9 35	2 42	3 35	7 10	6 55	7 40	9 00	12 03	5 23	5 49	4 30		
Green Lane, - - -	6		9 39		3 39	7 14		7 37	8 56			5 46			
Oak Lane, - - -	61		9 42		3 42	7 17		7 34	8 53			5 42			
City Line, - - -	74		9 45		3 45	7 20		7 31	8 50			5 39			
Old York Road, - - -	84	6 50	9 48	2 50	3 48	7 24	*7 27	7 27	8 46	11 55	5 15	5 35	*3 48		
Chelton Hills, - - -	91		9 52		3 52	7 28		7 23	8 42			5 31			
Abington, - - -	104		9 57		3 57	7 33		7 18	8 37			5 26			
Edge Hill, - - -	111	6 57	10 01	2 57	4 01	7 38	*8 32	7 14	8 32	11 48	5 07	5 22	3 20		
Whitesburg, - - -	134		10 07		4 07	7 42		7 08	8 25			5 16			
Fort Washington, - - -	141	7 05	10 11	3 05	4 11	7 48	9 25	*7 05	8 21	11 40	5 00	5 12	*3 05		
Wissahickon, - - -	16		10 15		4 15	7 52		7 00	8 16			5 08			
Pennallyn, - - -	171		10 20		4 20	7 56		6 55	8 11			5 04			
Gwynedd, - - -	19	7 15	10 24	3 15	4 24	8 00	*10 24	6 50	8 07	11 30	4 50	5 00	2 35		
North Wales, - - -	21		10 28		4 32			7 55				4 53			
Lansdale, Doylestown Junct.	23	7 27	10 40	3 23	*4 40		*11 20	7 48	11 20	4 40	4 45	2 00			
Line Lexington, - - -	251		10 50		4 55			7 35				4 35			
Whitelhall, - - -	28		11 00		5 05			7 24				4 25			
New Britain, - - -	30		11 07		5 12			7 15				4 17			
Doylestown, - - -	33		11 15		5 20			7 05				4 05			
Hatfield, - - -	26	7 36		3 38						11 12	4 31				
Sellersville, - - -	321	7 55		3 50			12 45			10 54	4 12		*12 45		
Tunnel Siding, - - -	35			*4 00							4 00		12 15		
Quakertown, - - -	30	8 23		4 15			1 30			10 27	3 45		11 10		
Coopersburg, - - -	441	8 43		4 35			2 15			10 07	3 24		*10 07		
Hellertown, - - -	511	9 05		4 55			*9 03			9 45	3 03		*9 03		
Freemansburg, - - -	541	9 15		5 08			3 20			9 35	2 58		8 30		
ARRIVE															
LEAVE															

- 120** The passing places are indicated by the heavy type, and the trains marked thus * will take the side track. Trains do not stop for Passengers at Stations marked thus --.
- 121** Trains leaving the terminus of the road, when other trains are overdue, must follow the same rule for meeting the delayed trains as at designated meeting points. At Philadelphia, Master street is to be considered the terminus. Trains will leave Willow street on time, and the delayed trains must keep out of the way on the city track.
- 122** The Red Face of Target, No. 1, at Lansdale, turned to the North indicates that Accommodation Train No. 1 is on the main line. The White Face turned to the North, that it is on the Branch.
- 123** The Red Face of Target, No. 2, at Lansdale, turned to the North, indicates that Accommodation Train No. 2 is on the main line. The White Face turned to the North, that it is on the Branch.
- 124** Freight Trains must not obstruct Passenger Trains, but must be on the side track ten minutes before Passenger Trains are due.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Doylestown at 6.00, A. M. and 3.15, P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30, A. M. and 3.15, P. M.

A. H. FRACKER, Master of Transportation.

WM. F. MILLER, JR.

An early timetable of the "North Penn", issued in May 1857, when only eight locomotives were owned and the link to South Bethlehem unfinished.

On July 2, 1855, there was opened to public use a nineteen mile portion of the Southern Division extending from Willow Street, Philadelphia, to Gwynedd. The North Pennsylvania's third locomotive, the *Aramingo*, built by Matthias W. Baldwin in 1855, participated by drawing two passenger cars from Philadelphia to Gwynedd and return. In expressive style a contemporary newspaper account describes the excitement: "The hay-makers ceased their work and looked wonderingly at the unaccustomed object. . . The horse, generally the most frightened of all at the sight of the great iron rival, would snort and tremble as the mass rushed swiftly by." Gwynedd remained the northern terminus for eighteen months.



Reading Co.

SELLERSVILLE TUNNEL

This tunnel, 2,150 feet in length, the only railroad tunnel in Bucks County, was the most expensive piece of construction on the main line of the "North Penn" Railroad. After 1872 it was known as Perkasio Tunnel, and the entrance is shown here with a single track just before the "North Penn" was leased by the Philadelphia and Reading in 1879.

Gwynedd Tunnel was the principal cause of delay in opening the road to Shimerville, and shortly before its completion, a temporary track was laid west of the tunnel in order that materials could be transported to northern sections. The tunnel was 500 feet long and twenty-six feet wide. The entire Main Line or Southern Division, was opened on December 23, 1856; however, regular trains were not installed until January 1, 1857.

The second northern terminus was at Shimersville, fifty-four and a quarter miles from Philadelphia, where the North Pennsylvania Railroad tracks connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and afforded a through route between Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre. The Lehigh Valley Railroad was considered a connection until the North Pennsylvania should complete its own road to Wilkes-Barre, and Shimersville was to remain the northern terminus until a more direct connection was completed to Bethlehem. This link was opened July 7, 1857, and on the following day, passenger trains were removed from the Shimersville Branch and run to South Bethlehem for all time. The first station was held in common with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and stood near the old Ferry House in Bethlehem.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad management had changed its policy by 1862, chiefly because the Lehigh Valley Railroad had gained control of the most feasible railroad route to Wilkes-Barre, and was backed by powerful financial interests from New York. Accordingly, North Pennsylvania property along their proposed Lehigh and Susquehanna Divisions was placed on sale, and a construction program from Bethlehem northward along the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rivers was forever dead.

The Main Line was double tracked at various intervals beginning in 1868. This improvement was a necessity by reason of increased business, and it may be illustrated with the following facts: Revenues amounted to over a million dollars annually after 1868; over two and one-half million gallons of milk were annually shipped into Philadelphia during the late '70's; fifty-eight locomotives were operated in 1876, and 1,310,000 passengers were carried in 1878.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad did not escape the effects of the great railroad strikes in 1877. However, the road suffered only a sharp decline in revenue, as connecting railroads had practically suspended operations, a fortunate condition in view of the great loss of life and property on other railroads.

The North Pennsylvania was on the whole a very successful enterprise after the problems of construction had been solved just prior to the opening of the Civil War. It maintained itself chiefly because of satisfactory business conditions and efficient manage-

ment. A status of independence remained until as a surprise to the public, President Franklin B. Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, announced control of the North Pennsylvania on May 15, 1879. There was no change in operation or personnel, however, until the lease extending for 999 years, was ratified by the stockholders on June 14, 1879. Thus the North Pennsylvania, more commonly known as the "North Penn", no longer issued public time-tables or stenciled its locomotives and cars "N. P. R. R."

A history of the Main Line of North Pennsylvania Railroad would not be complete without giving credit to Solomon W. Roberts, Engineer and Superintendent.



STATION SCENE

Reading Co.

A north bound three-car passenger train at Hellertown during the middle seventies. Scenes like this were typical.

Roberts was appointed Chief Engineer on June 9, 1856, and to that time had been associated with many epoch making enterprises. At the age of sixteen, he was a rodman on the Lehigh Canal, and in 1827, witnessed the opening of the Mauch Chunk Switchback Railroad. In 1831, he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, a part of the vast undertaking of Public Works by the State of Pennsylvania. On this line he located the Western Division from Summit to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, a work that included the making of the first railroad tunnel in the United States. (Completed Nov-

ember, 1833.) From 1848 to 1856, Roberts was Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, later a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. It may thus be seen the "North Penn" from the outset, employed a man of wide experience, and we find his name associated with that company until the assumption of control by the Philadelphia & Reading. Certainly no other person was such an important force in building and maintaining the "North Penn" as a successful enterprise.



John Barclay—Biographical

Soldier, Innkeeper, Farmer, Judge, Mayor, Merchant and Banker

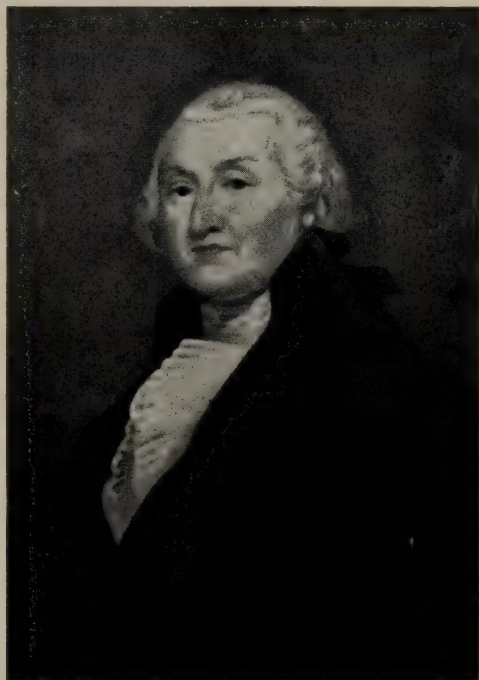
BY DR. B. F. FACKENTHAL, JR., RIEGELSVILLE, PA.

(Doylestown Meeting, May 7, 1938)

MY thought in presenting this paper on John Barclay was suggested by the fact that his name appears on the books of the Durham Iron Company, and that his home in Springfield township, Bucks county, where his name first appears, was but seven miles from my home at Riegelsville, and was further suggested by the reference made to him by Judge Calvin S. Boyer, in a paper on "The County Court at Newtown," read September 22, 1934, before a meeting of this society. (Bucks County Historical Society, Vol. VII, page 256.)

John Barclay must have been a man of parts, advancing from a country squire to President Judge of the Bucks County courts; member of the Constitutional Convention in 1790; Mayor of Philadelphia in 1791, and at the time of his death, President of the Bank of Northern Liberties at Philadelphia.

Richard Backhouse, one of the proprietors of the Durham Iron Works, records that in



John Barclay

May 1779, he stopped at Barclay's, and again stopped there when enroute to Newtown on August 8, 1779, and on his return trip August 21, he stopped at Brackenridges. These doubtless refer to the same hostelry, known as Three Tuns Inn, at Gallows Hill in Springfield township, which John Barclay bought June 7, 1787, of Philip Jacoby, and evidently leased to Samuel Brackenridge, who obtained a license to keep a hotel in 1779, saying in his application that — "He had married the widow of Jacob Kookert, who in his lifetime had kept a noted hotel at that place."¹

At the June sessions 1781, John Barclay, Esquire, presented his petition for a license, setting forth, that "he lives on the plantation belonging to Samuel Brackenridge in Springfield Township, known by the name of Cooker's (Kookert) tavern, and lying on the forks of the great road leading from Easton and Bethlehem to Philadelphia." On March 24, 1790, John Barclay conveyed the Three Tuns Inn property to Samuel Brackenridge.

John Barclay was born January 22, 1749, but the place of his birth is not at hand. He was the son of James Barclay who had married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Craig of Warrington, Bucks county, which tends to show why he later made Warrington his home.²

General Davis, in his History of Bucks County, says the Barclays were in Springfield township, Bucks county, at an early day, but does not know when they settled there. I can find no confirmation of this statement. It is more likely that John Barclay was a native of Warrington township, that he entered the army from there and after or during the war settled in Springfield township.

In 1775, on the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he enlisted in the Continental army, and on January 8, 1776, was commissioned an ensign in Captain John Lacey's company of which Anthony Wayne was colonel, and on October 1, 1776, was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He retired from the

¹ In 1833 the name of Gallows Hill was changed to that of Stony Point, but later changed back again to Gallows Hill.

² James Barclay, Sr., father of John Barclay, was born in 1722, died February 14, 1792, aged 70 years. His body lies buried in the Barclay plot in the Neshaminy Church Cemetery. What is now Warrington was originally called Craig's Tavern, then Newville. A post office was established there as Warrington, December 30, 1839, with Benjamin Hough, Jr., as postmaster.

army January 1, 1781, with the rank of captain. (Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Vol. 2, pp. 52 and 148.)

John Barclay was commissioned a Justice of the Peace from Bucks County December 13, 1782. (Colonial Records Vol. XIII, page 454.) At that time he was living in Springfield township, where in 1781 and 1782, he was assessed as an innkeeper, with 150 acres of land. In 1783 he was assessed as a justice of the peace. In 1785 he was assessed for 110 acres in Springfield and 98 acres in Durhan township. We have been unable to locate either of these two tracts. On his return from the army he may have devoted his life to farming, and may have been operating these farms under lease, and therefore they were assessed against him. (Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Vol. XIII, pp. 168, 268, 396, 427, 567, 698 and 806.)

On June 7, 1787, he bought from Philip Jacoby, 174 Acres 67 Perches of land at Gallows Hill in Springfield township, on which the Three Tuns Inn was located. On March 24, 1790, he conveyed the eastern part, 53 acres 100 perches, the hotel part, to Samuel Brackenridge, and three years later, on March 20, 1793, after he had removed from Springfield, he conveyed the remainder of his Springfield real estate, 130 acres 68 perches to John Smith.

There are a large number of original documents in the library of the Bucks County Historical Society, in connection with his office as a justice of the peace, in Springfield township, 36 of these contain his signature. The books of the Durham Iron Company show transactions with him from December 17, 1781, to January 1, 1789, as does also the docket book of Esquire Richard Backhouse of Durham township.

On June 27, 1789, he was appointed President Judge of the Bucks County Courts, succeeding Judge Henry Wynkoop, who had been elected a member of congress. John Barclay was the last Lay President Judge, retiring from the bench in 1790, when under the newly adopted constitution, men learned in the law were thereafter appointed. Judge Barclay was succeeded in order by Judge James Biddle 1790 to 1797; Judge John D. Coxe 1797 to 1805; Judge William Tilghman 1805 to 1806, and Judge Bird Wilson 1806 to 1818. (See paper by Judge Harman Yerkes, Bucks County Historical Society, Vol. 2, page 82, et seq.)

Although not having been admitted to the bar as a trained lawyer, he, like many other country squires, at that time, prac-

tised law as a layman, and in that capacity his name appears as an attorney of record in the courts at Newtown, then the county-seat of Bucks county. He was the attorney of record for one of the Richard Backhouse children in the settlement of that estate.

In 1790 he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which met at Philadelphia. The Constitution was finally adopted on September second of that year. (Pennsylvania Archives, Fourth Series, Vol. IV, page 136.)

After the expiration of his term as judge, he removed to Philadelphia, where he entered business as a shipping merchant. In 1791 he served as Mayor of Philadelphia. His portrait in oil, copy of which is shown herewith, is hanging in the Gilpin room of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On March 30, 1793, the State Bank of Pennsylvania was incorporated with a capital of \$3,000,000. John Barclay was elected its first president. The bank was first opened in the Freemason's Lodge, on Lodge street, above Second and Walnut streets, south side. In his account of the Yellow Fever prevalent in Philadelphia in 1793, Matthew Cary records that "John Barclay, late mayor of Philadelphia, acted in the double capacity of Alderman and President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, to the duties of which offices he devoted himself unremittingly, except during an illness which threatened to add him to the number of valuable men of whom we have been bereft." There were 5,000 deaths due to Yellow Fever, the first occurring on August 22, 1793.

John Barclay was one of the founders of the Insurance Company of North America on its organization December 10, 1792, having been appointed on a committee with John Ross and Charles Pettit to present the petition of the company to the legislature for a charter. He served as a director through 1793, the year he moved back to Bucks County. At that time the office of the Insurance Company was located at the southeast corner of First and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

When the Bank of Northern Liberties was chartered March 21, 1814, John Barclay was made its first president, in which office he continued down to the date of his death. The bank was located on Vine street, between Second and Third streets. It was taken over and became part of the Bank of North America in February, 1916.

In 1793, John Barclay removed to Warwick township, where he had purchased the Hoover homestead, located at the intersection of the Limekiln turnpike and the County line roads, where he resided until 1799, when he built a large and substantial Colonial stone house in the village of Warrington, four miles south of Doylestown, located on the northeast corner of the road leading from Doylestown to Philadelphia. (Route No. 611) and the Bristol road leading to Hartsville. This house, of which half-tone engravings are shown herewith, is still standing and apparently in as good condition as when built 139 years ago.

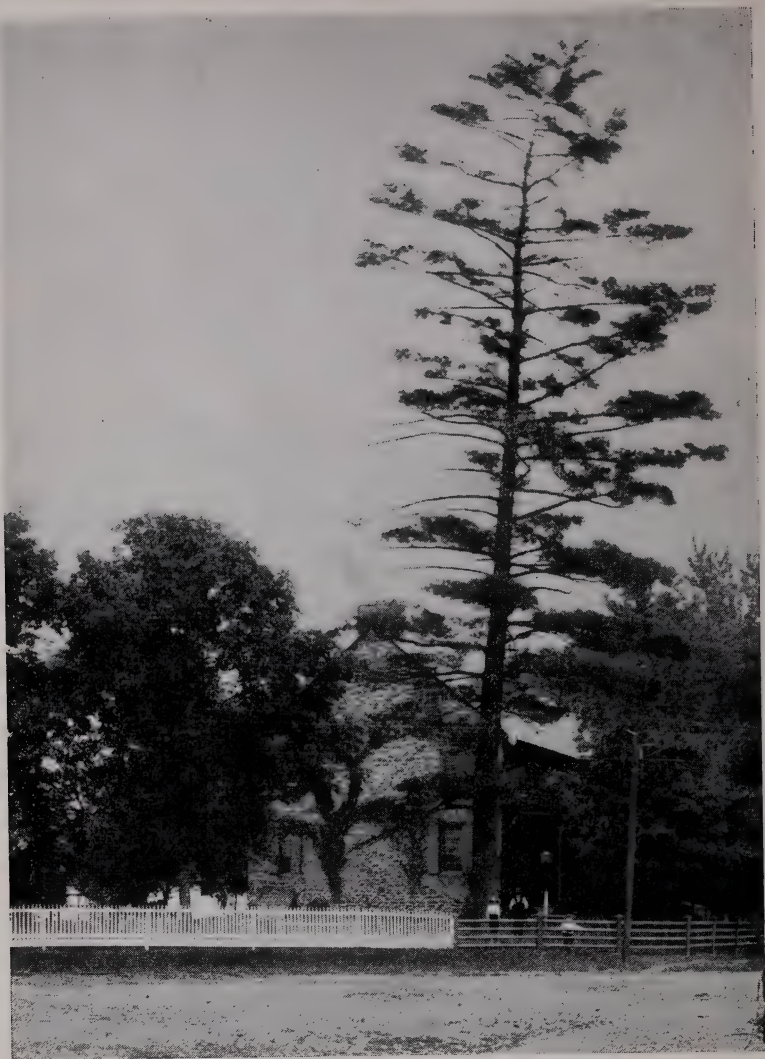
The stone arch bridge on automobile route No. 611, which crosses the Neshaminy creek at what then was Bridge Point, but later called Edison, was built by John Barclay and John



STONE ARCH BRIDGE AT BRIDGE POINT, NOW EDISON
Crossing the Neshaminy Creek—Two miles south of Doylestown
From photograph taken in 1938—View looking North

³This stone arch bridge consisted of seven arches and two abutments. Two of the arches were 20 feet wide, two were 23 feet wide, two were 27 feet wide and the other one 30 feet wide. Owing to the short curves at both ends of this bridge, it proved dangerous for automobile travel, and it was therefore abandoned late in 1937, and a new concrete road laid down farther east thereof.

Hough. The bridge was authorized by the County Commissioners November 23, 1799. John Barclay was then living at Warrington and serving as a Justice of the Peace. The bridge was completed late in 1801. Its cost was \$13,476.16.³ It replaced an earlier bridge which had been built in 1764 by Henry Crossley at a cost of £210, paid for by popular subscription.



BARCLAY-HOUGH-RADCLIFFE HOUSE
Warrington, Bucks County, Pa.

Built by John Barclay in 1799

The Pine Tree was a noted monument and an object of interest for many years.
It was damaged by lightning in 1910 and cut down in 1915.

Jane Crawford, wife of John Barclay, having passed away October 23, 1803, he sold his Warrington home and moved back to Philadelphia. The house was purchased, together with 28 acres 99 perches of land on August 10, 1804, by Benjamin Hough.⁴ It remained in the Hough family for 51 years until 1856, when it was sold to the Radcliffe family. The Houghs were kinsmen of the Simpson and the Grant families, and the family tradition is that there in Warrington, Cadet Ulysses Simpson Grant, later General Grant, spent part of his vacations when a student at the West Point Military Academy.

The only evidence to support his family tradition is based on the fact of Lieut. Grant having twice visited the region from which his maternal ancestors had moved to Ohio; the first visit was made soon after his graduation from West Point in 1843, when he stopped at the home of his great uncle, Benjamin Hough, Sr., and was taken to see the old homestead of his grandfather in Horsham. Ten years later in 1853, he revisited the place and stopped at the home of his relative, Robert McKinstry of Warrington, on the county line.

In his memoirs (pages 22 and 24) General Grant says, "His mother's family lived in Montgomery County, Pa., for several generations." He adds, "I have little information about her ancestors. Her family took no interest in genealogy, so that my grandfather, who died in 1889, when I was sixteen years old, knew back only to his grandfather." He further says that his mother's father, John Simpson, moved from Montgomery County, Pa., to Clermont County, Ohio, about the year 1819, taking with him his four children, three daughters and one son. He says, "My mother, Hannah Simpson, was the third of these children, and was then over twenty years of age. She still lives in Clermont County at this writing, October 5, 1884, and is over ninety years of age." He further says, "In June 1821, my father, Jesse R. Grant, married Hannah Simpson. I was born on the 27th of

⁴Mary, the daughter of Benjamin Hough, married John Barnsley, the grandfather of Edward R. Barnsley, one of the directors of the Bucks County Historical Society.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt is also descended from Bucks County ancestry. Robert Barnhill, his great-grandfather, who was born in Warwick township in 1754, was a son of John Barnhill who married Sarah Craig of Warrington. The wife of Robert Barnhill was Elizabeth Potts of Germantown, and their daughter, Margaret, born in 1797, married Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, grandfather of Theodore Roosevelt. (History of Bucks County by General Davis, Vol. I, page 416.)

May, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, and in the fall of 1823 we moved to Georgetown, the county seat of Brown County, Ohio. This remained my home until at the age of seventeen in 1839 I went to West Point." (Memoirs, page 24.)

Hanging between two tombstones in the Neshaminy Church Cemetery, there is a board marker, setting forth that the graves mark the resting place of John and Hannah Simpson, who were the grandparents of General Grant. This is obviously an error, as their ages indicate that they were his great-grandparents, viz., John Simpson (Sr.), born in 1738, died August 16, 1804, and his wife, Hannah Simpson, born in 1742, died January 22, 1821, when General Grant was but one year old. General Grant says that his grandmother was living in 1884 at the age of 90 years. It is therefore evident that the burials in the Nashaminy Church Cemetery could not be his grandparents. The similarity of names is confusing, for his grandparents' names were also John and Hannah Simpson, and his mother's name was also Hannah. It was at his home in Ohio where he spent his vacations, as recorded in his memoirs (pages 40-41 and 42).

John Barclay, who is described by Sharp & Wescott as an ex-judge, a bank president and a Federalist, was an active local spirit in the War of 1812-14. He was one of the citizens of Northern Liberties, who in 1814 formed themselves into "The Military Association of Northern Liberties," which organized a regiment of artillery. On August 25, 1814, following the fall of Washington, citizens met at the State House yard in a great town meeting. Among other things the meeting appointed a committee, of which John Barclay was one, for the purpose of organizing the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Southwark for defence.⁵

John Barclay was twice married, first to Jane Crawford, daughter of John and Jane Crawford. She died October 23, 1803, leaving one son, James Barclay, a storekeeper living in Warwick township.⁶ On May 7, 1805, John Barclay conveyed three tracts of land in Warwick township, to his son James Bar-

⁵See Scharf & Westcott, History of Philadelphia, Vol. I, pages 571 and 572.

⁶ In his will, dated July 1, 1805, (Will Book, Vol. VII, page 296), John Crawford of Warrington township, Bucks county, appoints, "John Barclay Esquire, late husband of my daughter Jane, deceased," one of his executors.

John Crawford, Sr., was born in 1718, died September 6, 1806, aged 88 years. His wife, Jane Crawford, was born in 1724, died in 1821, aged 96 years.

clay for the nominal consideration of one dollar. (Deed Book No. 36, page 224, &c.)

James Barclay, son of John Barclay, was born in 1778, died June 9, 1806, leaving a widow, Rachel, to survive him. Her family name is not given; she married a second husband by the name of Bache.

John Barclay died September 15, 1824, leaving to survive his second wife, Esther, whose family name is not at hand, and two sons, John L. Barclay, born November 25, 1810, and therefore in his fourteenth year, and James M. Barclay, born May 22, 1813, and therefore in his twelfth year, when their father died. Another son, Washington Curtis Barclay, died at the age of 2 years and 8 months.

By his last will and testament bearing date August 10, 1824, and a codicil dated August 21, 1824, John Barclay nominated Abraham Chapman of Bucks County, Attorney at Law, and Isaac W. Norris, Esquire, of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Ship Chandler, his executors and trustees, also guardians for his two sons. The sons were to come into one-half of their inheritance on arriving at the age of 21 years, and the remaining half when 25 years of age.

To his widow he gave the house and lot whereon they resided, at No. 227 North Third Street, Philadelphia, together with the household goods contained therein, and \$1,000 in money: "for the purpose of supporting herself and family for one year after my decease." Her dower of one-third of his estate was made payable in one year after his decease, on condition that she did not marry again within that time, and if she did marry, he limited her inheritance to the payment of \$500 per annum for life. The remainder of his estate to go to his two sons.

Within one year after his death his widow, Esther, became mentally deranged, and her dower remained in the hands of trustees. When the trustees filed their account on March 16, 1841, she was living, and the court appointed a committee to care for her, who declined to act, and the court then appointed her two

Their daughter, Jane, first wife of John Barclay, was born in 1755, and died October 23, 1803, aged 48 years. Esther, second wife of John Barclay, was born in 1787, died December 1, 1864, aged 77 years. The bodies of the above all lie buried in the Neshaminy Church Cemetery, as do also that of James Barclay, father of John, and another James Barclay, probably a brother of John, born in 1755, died October 23, 1803, in the 48th year of his age.

sons such committee to care for her and her finances. The amount of money in their hands at that time belonging to her, seems to have been \$16,566.38. She lived until 1864, dying at the age of 77 years.

The appraisement of John Barclay's estate amounted to \$61,521.41, and consisted of real estate, ground rents, mortgages, personal loans, bank stock and \$1,628.38 on deposit in the Bank of Northern Liberties. There were 62 shares of stock of the Bank of Northern Liberties, then appraised at \$1,550, but on March 7, 1836, disposed of at \$58 per share, amounting to \$3,596.



BARCLAY-HOUGH HOUSE
Warrington, Bucks County, Pa.
From photograph taken after Pine Tree was removed

The correspondence between the executors shows the great care with which they administered the estate, the value of which largely increased in their hands, and the care and oversight they exercised over their wards, placing them in good schools and otherwise caring for and guiding them.

Such, in brief, is the history of an industrious man, with a well-directed ambition, who advanced from one position of trust to another, one of the kind of men that go to make up our best American citizenship, and of whom we should be justly proud.

**Early History of the Public School System in Bucks County,
and the
Passing of the One-Room School in Middletown Township**

BY EDMUND COCKS, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA.
(Doylestown Meeting, May 7, 1938)



TO relate in detail all the minutiae concerning the inception of the system of education in Pennsylvania would require more time for reading than the allotment period would permit. To conform to program requirements it is necessary, therefore, to omit broad topics and to unite intimately information of a more restricted nature.

Homogeneous ancestral stock did not characterize the settlers of Bucks County. Division of interests among the early inhabitants caused by a mixture of races and the lingering effects of harsh political regulations from sources abroad tended to retard unity among the newcomers in their land of adoption. These unassimilated portions of old world persecution and restrictive influences wanted to be left to their own devices, each group to work out its development according to its own ideas and capabilities. When viewed from this background wonder becomes minimized concerning the lack, or apparent lack, of interest in educational matters during the first hundred years of colonial venture. The establishment of Presbyterian Parish Schools in Scotland well toward the close of the seventeenth century signified the timorous beginnings of a system of public education.

Patience, tolerance and leniency must find excuses for the rather narrow attitude of our early pioneers. Laxity in educational advancement may be partially condoned in the period of adaptation and readjustment. Surely, their fine zeal in religion and industry tended to make amends for the lack of pedagogical procedure, and they were not far behind the rest of the country in culture.

The first account of a schoolmaster in Pennsylvania appears in the records of the Upland Court, March 22, 1679. Edmund Draughton brought suit against Duncan (Dunk) Williams for two hundred guilders for wages after he had completed his part of a contract to teach Williams' children to read the Bible. Draughton, the teacher, won the suit and received his wages.

Under Penn's "Frame of Government" education was recognized and measures provided for the encouragement of public schools and the Friends (Quakers) were undoubtedly early advocates for education in Bucks County.

By the laws passed before Penn left England in 1682 it was provided "That all children within the province of the age of twelve years, shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end none may be idle, but the poor may work to live, and the rich, if they become poor, may not want."

That Penn realized that the success of his "holy experiment" would be determined by the intelligence of those dwelling within the colony is made clear by legislative enactment. In Chester, December 10, 1682, he caused it to become a binding custom that the laws of the province be one of the books taught in the schools of said province and territory thereof.

Provincial legislation entrusted the education of youth to various religious denominations and private agencies. Friends Public School and the Philadelphia Academy were the only two educational institutions that had received public recognition in the form of charters prior to the revolution. It is quite likely that governmental interest in education did not extend beyond the expressed desire to protect the property of incorporated educational bodies. Reading from Smith: *Laws of Pennsylvania*, I, 382, and act of March 12, 1772, states: "Be it enacted, That if any person, or persons . . . shall maliciously and voluntarily burn the State House of this province . . . or any church . . . or any academy or school house or library, belonging to any body politic or incorporate, and shall be thereof legally convicted, every such person, or persons, shall suffer death without benefit of clergy."

Section 44 of The Constitution of 1776 provided that "A school or schools shall be established in each county by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public as may enable them to instruct youth at low prices, and all useful learning shall be encouraged and promoted in one or more universities."

In the Constitution of 1790 there appeared a clause providing for the education of the poor without charge. Upon this notable measure was laid the foundation for the creation in later years of the whole public school structure.

The early schools in Pennsylvania, including those of Bucks County, were, for the most part, of the parish type. With an arrangement of this nature the inference immediately follows that under church control and management there would be associated a decidedly religious pervading influence. The Quakers, Presbyterians, Mennonites, Lutherans, and Catholics, all supported schools as an adjunct to their church. It was the desire of each sect and nationality to preserve the language, customs, and creeds of the lands from which they had emigrated. The parish system yielded slowly to the coming of the first secular or publicly sponsored schools. These institutions, sometimes referred to as "neighborhood schools", were established to provide educational facilities for those who wished to avoid sectarian influences, or who lacked funds to pay for their tuition.

The opening years of the nineteenth century revealed a change in sentiment toward both schools and teachers. Recovery following the devastating ravages incident to the War of Independence may have proved conducive to a changed feeling. Much of the indifference and antipathy exhibited toward educational advancement among the poorer classes had disappeared. Hitherto, many of the poorer people had scorned education and schools because of cruel pauper laws. Some religious sects looked upon the acquisition of knowledge as a distinct evil. They felt that education was a form of worldliness, and "to turn worldly" was a procedure to be avoided. The teacher who worked and lived among these people was often a social outcast. The instruction of youth at that time did not compare with the attainments of those who ridicule and endure being designated as "shiftless", or a man with "notions". Especially true were these accusations in remote areas. Now the teaching profession took on a new dignity. Individuals better qualified began looking to this new vocation as a means of livelihood. Thus, was the tone of instruction elevated, and similarly were cultural attitudes improved.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN BUCKS COUNTY

Early in the nineteenth century sentiment began to form and crystallize toward the enactment of measures leading to a system of popular public school education. During this time leading citizens of Bucks County, co-operating with other public spirited

individuals all over the state, had been discussing with great earnestness some sort of legislative action to outline a compulsory system of public education. In 1831 it was found that only a trifle more than fifty per cent of Pennsylvania's 400,000 children were attending school. Neighboring states already had initiated steps for free education, and civic pride had become an impelling force to lift the stigma placed upon the sluggish inertia of Pennsylvanians.

In 1834, during the administration of Governor George Wolf, a legislative act was passed making provision along general lines for a system of public schools. The acceptance of the provisions in this act was not of an obligatory nature upon any township. It was left to the pleasure of each school district to act with discretionary power. In the beginning more than a little opposition developed to any system of education that required for its support the payment of taxes by the general public. It is quite likely that this adverse attitude developed among those who had no children, and were forced to contribute to those who had.

The new law provided for a state-wide election to select the first school directors. Each district had the privilege of declining to assume responsibilities the law imposed. In Lebanon County not one district accepted the new law. In Bucks County there were thirty districts. Eight accepted and seventeen rejected the progressive venture. The remaining districts failed to vote. With this unconvincing expression of Bucks County sentiment little advancement could be expected.

UNINCORPORATED SECONDARY SCHOOLS

After 1800 schools of this type gradually spread throughout the State, and became very numerous after 1850. As evidence of this widespread development, a long list of advertised schools has been assembled, almost entirely from newspapers in various parts of the State.

Mulhern—"A Hist. of Sec. in Pa.", p. 264.

THE ADVENT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL

The period in which the high school made its appearance in Pennsylvania was one of great economic expansion and achievements. It was a period when the interest in the economic re-

sources of the State, which had been increasing for fifty years, had blossomed into an unbounded popular confidence in the untold possibilities of the new land. America suddenly became the land of opportunity.*

Everywhere, machinery and improved methods of transportation were changing the whole face of society and the old modes of life.**

The industrialization of the State created on the one hand a relatively few ultra-rich and a numerical preponderance of manual representatives. Between the impoverished existed many degrees of wealth, and many distinctions based upon earthly possessions.

The factory system of production, which increased so tremendously the population of urban centres, brought with it new social problems.

Child labor in factories brought its attendant evils and vagrant children of the poor became a problem of huge social proportions. From an educational standpoint, the most significant development, however, was the rise of an organized workingman's party for the attainment of the political rights of labor in a democratic society.***

As a means to the securing of their purposes the Union resorted to political measures, resolving only to support those candidates for public offices who would uphold the interests of the working classes. Prominent among the demands of the labor party was that of a demand for a State system of public schools.****

By 1830, organized labor had cast aside the old political allegiances and, as a new political party, demanded those rights which to them seemed to be essentially implied in the principles of democratic government. In 1830, the representatives of labor, in an address to the working-men of the State, remarked:

The main pillar of our system is general education; for it is an axiom no longer controverted, that the stability of a republic

* Mulhern—A Hist. of Sec. Ed. in Pa., p. 439.

** *Ibid.*, p. 443

*** *Ibid.*, p. 446

**** *Ibid.*, p. 448

depends mainly upon the intelligence of its citizens . . . that an early and suitable education for each child is of primary importance in maintaining the public weal.

It is now forty years since the adoption of the constitution of Pennsylvania, and although that instrument strongly recommends that provision be made for the education of our youth at public expense, yet during that long period has the salutary and patriotic obligation been disregarded by our legislative authority. . .

It is true, that some attempts have been made to remedy the omission in two or three districts of the State, but they have proved ineffectual. The very spirit in which these provisions have been made not only defeats the object intended, but tends also to draw still broader the line of distinction between the rich and the poor. All who receive the limited knowledge imparted by the present system of public education are looked upon as paupers. . . . The spirit of independence and of feeling in which all participate, cause the honest and industrious poor to reject a proffered bounty that connects with its reception a seeming disgrace. . . .

All must be aware of the necessity of the prompt interference of the people in behalf of those cardinal principles of republican liberty which were declared in '76, and which can only be sustained by the adoption of an ample system of public instruction, calculated to impart equality as well as mental culture — the establishment of institutions where the children of the poor and the rich may meet at that period of life, when the pomp and circumstance of wealth have not engendered pride; when the only distinction known will be the celebrity each may acquire by their acts of good fellowship. . . The objection that the children of the wealthy will not be sent to these schools, is one of minor importance. Our main object is to secure the benefits of education for those who would otherwise be destitute, and to place them mentally on a level with poverty is not a crime, neither is wealth a virtue. *Mechanic's Free Press*, July 10, 1830, 1-2.

(Mulhern's "A History of Secondary Education in Pennsylvania", pp. 449-450.)

OPPOSITION TO THE SCHOOL LAW

In previous references have been enumerated powerful factors that did much to hinder consolidation of communal educational interests, prior to the adoption of the free school law of 1834. The parish type of school had come into existence centuries before out of the intolerance and bigotry of the middle ages. Centuries of reform, however, had modified and softened many of the antagonisms caused by conflicting civic and religious viewpoints. Still such a system had several weaknesses or faults not compatible with the ideals and best interests of the new democracy. Where beneficent church influence was lacking, there were the advantages of educational acquisition to a large degree denied.

Another element of the population that hesitated in giving encouragement and support to the new movement was an aggregation of all creeds and nationalities who objected to additional taxation. Several factors were involved in this non-cooperative attitude. They may briefly be summarized as follows:

1. The right of government to levy taxes had not yet been conceded.

2. Unanimity of opinion was lacking concerning the tax levy itself. Some deplored what was termed inequality in proposed tax assessments.

3. Complete altruism was lacking. Families with no children contended that injustice prevailed when they were compelled to pay a school tax, while others, with only one or two children, insisted that disproportion dominated when they had to pay as much, or more, than families with several children, and perhaps no taxable real estate.

4. Involved in moral darkness were individuals who argued that education of the masses would invite discontent and perhaps incite to revolution. Opponents maintained that a broadening scope of intellectual achievement would cause men to develop exalted estimates of personal worth, and the class of common laborers, so necessary for the menial tasks about the farm, would ultimately disappear.

By this time the opposition to the Act of 1834 had assumed the character of open hostility. The controversy waxed hot in a frenzy of excitement and open defiance to authority. Finally, a

crisis was reached. A move was launched to have the act repealed.

Now came family quarrels and community feuds. Citizens took sides. Some favored the retention of the act, but many were outspoken against the new law. Into politics drifted the issue. Men were elected or defeated for the State Legislature on the stand they took concerning the free school dispute.

Those who favored the Act of 1834 were not submissive under the sting of opposition. Societies were organized all over the state for the purpose of enlisting adherents for a sound, compulsory, free public school law. By these advocates pamphlets were sent into the homes, and local meetings were addressed by proponents of the law. Thaddeus Stevens of Adams County and Samuel Breck of Philadelphia, with the aid and encouragement of George Wolf, led the crusade for the schools. In Bucks County the Reverend G. W. Ridgeley assisted by many leading citizens espoused the movement in favor of the new law. A reply acknowledging the receipt of one of the pamphlets descriptive of the work being done in Bucks County was received from ex-President Madison. Its content is revealed among other communications herein listed.

As the time arrived for a hearing on the School Bill during the 1835-36 session of the Legislature, both the House and the Senate were in violent commotion due to heated debate and excitement. The Senate promptly took action leading to the repeal of the Act of 1834. The House was expected to concur in the precedent set by the superior body. Doubtless, this would have occurred had it not been for Thaddeus Stevens. Near the close of the debate he arose to face his colleagues and an unfriendly crowd in the galleries. His address was an admirable plea for the cause of democracy and free education. His audience was thrilled and impressed by the soundness of his reasoning and the pathos of his appeal for the educational rights of the poor. The tide of sentiment against the law was turned and the House refused to repeal the School Act. The Senate in due time reversed its position. Thaddeus Stevens had saved the Public School Act of 1834.

The remarkable feature about the speech of Thaddeus Stevens is the impression it produced when delivered. In 1835 there

was no stenographer in either house of the Legislature. Some hours after the delivery of the speech an attempt was made to report it from memory, but the written speech is said to convey very little of the power of the words as they fell from the orator's lips. The speech, beautifully printed on silk, was presented to Stevens by some school men of Reading, and was probably kept by him as a relic to the day of his death. He considered it the most effective speech he had ever made, and styled it the "crowning utility" of his life. At another time he remarked that he should feel himself abundantly rewarded for all his efforts in behalf of universal education if a single child educated by the Commonwealth should drop a tear of gratitude on his grave. (Pennsylvania — A History — Volume III, 1346. Editor-in-Chief, George P. Donehoo, Former Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and State Librarian.)

In order that this outstanding address may enjoy additional publicity it is herewith copied and submitted for analysis and review.

. . . . At a critical point in the proceedings the member from Adams County, Thaddeus Stevens, spoke with a cogency that produced an immediate effect and that permanently linked his name with the public school system in the Commonwealth. He said:

"Mr. Speaker: I will briefly give you the reasons why I shall oppose the repeal of the school law. This law was passed at the last session of the Legislature with unexampled unanimity; but one member of the House voting against it. It has not yet come into operation, and none of its effects have yet been tested by experience in Pennsylvania. The passage of such a law is enjoined by the Constitution and has been recommended by every Governor since its adoption. Much to his credit, it has been warmly urged by the present Executive in all his annual messages delivered at the opening of the Legislature. To repeal it now, before its practical effects have been discovered, would argue that it contained some glaring and pernicious defect; and that the last legislature acted under some strong and fatal delusion, which blinded every man of them to the interests of the Commonwealth. I will attempt to show that the law is salutary, useful and important and that consequently the last Legislature acted wisely in passing, and the present would act unwisely in repealing it; that,

instead of being oppressive to the people it will lighten their burden, while it elevates them in the scale of human intellect. . . . If an elective republic is to endure for any great length of time, every elector must have sufficient information, not only to accumulate wealth and take care of his pecuniary concerns, but to direct wisely the Legislature, the Ambassadors, and the Executive of the nation; for some part of all these things, some agency in approving or disapproving them, falls to every freeman. If then the permanency of our government depends upon some knowledge, it is the duty of the government to see that the means of information be diffused to every citizen. This is a sufficient answer to those who deem education a private and not a public duty; who argue that they are willing to educate their own children, but not their neighbor's children.

"Many complain of the school tax, not so much on account of its amount as because it is for the benefit of others and not themselves. This is a mistake. It is for their own benefit, inasmuch as it perpetuates the government and insures the due administration of the laws under which they live, and by which their lives and property are protected. Why do they not argue the same objection against all other taxes? The industrious, thrifty, rich farmer pays a heavy county tax to support criminal courts, build jails, and pay sheriffs and jail keepers, and yet probably he never has had and never will have any direct personal use for either. He never gets the worth of his money by being tried for a crime before the court, allowed the privilege of the jail on conviction, or receiving an equivalent from the Sheriff and his hangmen officers. He cheerfully pays the tax which is necessary to support and punish convicts, but loudly complains of that which goes to prevent his fellow-being from becoming a criminal and to obviate the necessity of these humiliating institutions. . . . Why shall Pennsylvania now repudiate a system which is calculated to elevate her to that rank in the intellectual which, by the blessing of Providence, she holds in the natural world to be the keystone of the arch, the very first among her equals? I am aware, sir, how difficult it is for the great mass of people who have never seen this system in operation to understand its advantages. But is it not wise to let it go into full operation, to learn its results from experience? Then, if it proves useless and burdensome, how easy

to repeal it. I know how large a portion of the community can scarcely feel any sympathy with or understand the necessities of the poor; or appreciate the exquisite feelings which they enjoy, when they see their children receiving the boon of education and arising in intellectual superiority above the clogs which hereditary poverty had cast upon them. It is not wonderful that he whose fat acres have descended upon him from father to son in unbroken succession should never have sought for the surest means of alleviating it. Sir, when I reflect how apt hereditary wealth, hereditary influence, and perhaps, as a consequence, hereditary pride, are to close the avenues and to steel the heart against the wants and rights of the poor, I am induced to thank my creator for having, from early life, bestowed on me the blessing of poverty. Sir, it is a blessing, for if there be any human sensation more ethereal and divine than all others, it is that which feelingly sympathizes with misfortune.

“But we are told that his law is unpopular, and that the people of the State desire its repeal. Has it not always been so with every new reform in the condition of man? Old habits and old prejudices are hard to be removed from the mind. Every new improvement which has gradually been leading man from the savage through the civilized up to the highly cultivated state, has required the most strenuous and often perilous exertions of the wise and good. But, sir, much of this unpopularity is chargeable upon the vile arts of unprincipled demagogues. Instead of attempting to remove the honest misapprehensions of the people, they cater to their prejudices and take advantage of them to gain low, dirty, temporary, local triumphs. Unfortunately, almost the only spot on which all parties meet in union is the ground of common infancy. I have seen the chief magistrate of this Commonwealth violently assailed as the projector and father of this law. I am not a eulogist of that gentleman; he has been guilty of many deep, political sins. But he deserves the undying gratitude of the people for the steady untiring zeal which he has manifested in favor of the common schools. I will not say that his exertions in that cause have covered all, but they have atoned for many of his errors. I trust that the people of this State will never be called upon to choose between a supporter and an opposer of free schools. But if it should come to that, if that should be made

the turning point on which we are to cast our suffrages, if the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty as a patriot at this moment of our intellectual crisis to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light."

Due to the lack of compulsory measures in the Bill, the Act of 1834 did little to improve education in Pennsylvania. Many of the districts were cool to its inherent benefits, and where active agreement did not exist, sometimes indifference prevailed. These districts failed utterly to take advantage of an unfolding opportunity to improve their public schools.

For a number of years education lagged. Backward communities lacked the facilities to educate their youth. In other sections where initial steps had been taken toward an improved general instruction the efforts were characterized by inefficiency and uncoordinated objectives. Finally, the apparent evil of this lack of educational advantages in Pennsylvania brought unpleasant notoriety and ridicule from outside.

Again, Thaddeus Stevens and others came to the rescue. In 1849 they succeeded in having the State Legislature pass a measure compelling the adoption of the school law by every community in the State. In 1854 and 1857 supplemental legislation strengthened previous acts and caused the compulsory phases of school attendance to have enforceable merit.

As may be expected, it required a number of years to perfect even a moderately efficient system. The lack of efficient teachers was all too noticeable, the buildings were poor, the books antiquated, and the equipment obsolete. Inadequate funds had a determining influence. There was no method of organization and management and animosity to a large degree was aroused. All of these adverse situations had to be overcome.

J. H. Hoffman, present Superintendent of Schools of Bucks County, has kindly aided the writer in having done for him certain research work covering the period of educational unrest, 1834-36. For this valuable assistance, due recognition and thanks are herewith accorded.

Old copies of the Bucks County Intelligencer reveal that its columns were open avenues of expression for both hostile groups. Occasionally the Editor felt constrained to admonish contributors to observe an attitude of fitness in their remarks and appeals, and not to advance inimical phrases under cover of unauthorized print.

Much of this material coming from a century or more of past shows the intensity of thought prevailing at the time. In order that the reader of today may share in this ancient pervading influence without too much personal effort, the writer has combined herewith material copied from the papers of an earlier day. Time of publication would seem to be the logical determining factor in arrangement.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Jan. 27, 1834.

Mr. Editor:—There is a subject in which I think it of great importance that those who control the American Press should take a much greater interest than they do. I mean that of "Popular Education".

You gentlemen of the Editorial fraternity, tell us, that public intelligence and virtue constitute the two main pillars of Republicanism, and when we inquire into your political creeds, we find that you are Republicans, to a man. Now if any class of our citizens can exert a controlling influence over the rest, you are that class. Your hands are upon the lever of Archimedes. You occasionally give an abundant proof, that upon any subject on which you combine your strength, you can "move the world". And yet, it does not appear to me, that with all this power in your possession, perfectly susceptible of being wielded against the worse of social evils, Ignorance, very little is done by the American Editorial corps, for the cause of education. I have not a doubt, that if half a dozen of the leading newspapers of the United States would give themselves to this noble foundation deep in the affections of the American people, and extend its blessings to the most destitute sections of our country, they would produce the most salutary results upon that department of our social interests, the reformation of which would reform all the rest.

If you ask me what can be done under such circumstances, my answer would be, that I really cannot tell. But I would ask

whether a meeting of the friends of education in this County (all sects and parties) might not be called. They could at least take into consideration the state of education in Bucks, and if it were deemed expedient, they could call a State Convention of the friends of education in this Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, whose influence would be felt throughout all our borders, and be a blessing to generations unborn.

There was an attempt made to procure such a meeting in this county some two years ago. It failed from very peculiar circumstances. It is hoped that those who were then interested in it would be glad to see the effort revived.

Signed: G. W. R.

DOYLESTOWN DEMOCRAT, March 4, 1834.

Fellow Citizens:—I am friendly to universal education, and cannot be other than gratified that the Pennsylvania Legislature have at last awakened to the subject.

The first glance at the contemplated system exhibits a prominent feature, leading to the development of those less conspicuous, and among them we cannot but perceive a sweeping denunciation of those who have borne the burden of the day in teaching the youth.

I am aware we are constitutionally obligated to educate all the people and that except this obligation is honestly complied with free representative government cannot be permanent.

Adopt this bill and you exclude from the profession of teaching, humble as it is, the graduates of colleges of other states and from a participation in the scanty pittance of a school teacher's emolument; you also exclude the talented from the states, who occasionally use the "stepping stone" to qualify themselves for what the world calls higher employment.

Can such selfish policy be called "Republicanism"? Now we are on the "stepping stone", permit me to remark upon a few of the elements who have been similarly occupied.

President Adams, Samuel Crawford, Daniel Webster and Samuel Southard. Let them not despise the "stepping stone" as the teacher's profession is humorously styled.

I would advise those college gentry who have once used the "stepping stone" to divest themselves of false shame, and instead of attempting to dishonor that which caused and aided their elevation, I would have them admit the fact, that a great proportion of the present teachers of common schools are as competent to teach as an equal number of graduates and that the circumstance and wants of people considered, they will perform their duties as efficaciously. The teachers will be whatever the people wish them to be, and as money in this free county is the criterion of respectability and the passport to fame, men of true honor may be retained as well without the preparatory course recommended by the Committee, and rather because time must elapse before this can go into operation, whereas, now talented men will engage in any honorable pursuit, provided ample remuneration is afforded.

The bill provided that the teachers who are to be, shall teach two entire years in their own neighborhood. Why this? If those gentlemen are men of "true honor" will they not make teaching a permanent profession, without being compelled by law.

The bill presents another aspect:—the appointment of school inspectors to give a friendly call and report the progress of instruction and for the examination of teachers.

I have remarked elsewhere that the teacher is whatever the people wish him to be in regards to morals and science. Though this state is not so prolific as some others in gentlemen of scientific information, yet doubtless, it possesses a sufficiency of highly talented and professional gentlemen who would undertake the superintendence of school districts.

My maxim is, induce the people to believe that "good instruction is better than riches" and then, an "old schoolmaster" will not be reproached. It is to be apprehended that the sublimity of politics has too much engrossed the popular attention to engage them energetically in defence of a project of their amelioration.

Signed: "Bensalem".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 26, 1834.

Education: At a meeting of the friends of education held at the Academy in Newtown, on the 16th inst., James Worth, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. John H. Gordon was ap-

pointed Secretary; after a free discussion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the subject of popular instruction is one in which America has a deep interest, and every year furnishes new evidence of its importance to this country, and, whereas, it is in the power of every citizen to aid in the promotion;

Therefore: Resolved, that the friends of this cause, in Bucks County, be invited to meet at this place on Saturday, the 7th of June, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of concerting measures to interest the community more deeply in its behalf.

Resolved: that a Committee be appointed to prepare and report to that Meeting a plan in which persons of all parties and denominations may unite for the accomplishment of this important object.

Resolved: That Phineas Jenks, Joshua Mitchell, John Stewart, G. W. Ridgely, John Yardley, Aaron Feaster and John H. Gordon, be that Committee — the Committee to meet in this place on the 30th inst. (Sat.) at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

Resolved: That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the papers of the County.

J. H. Gordon, Secretary.

James Worth, Chairman.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 26, 1834.

To the Society of Friends; also, to the Inhabitants of Buckingham, generally: It is scarcely possible that laws should be made with complete adaption to the wants, or situation of all, who they are intended to benefit; and my eye rests upon one class of the community, differing in some of their views from others. I mean the Society of Friends, who would do well to enquire, now the law for general education will operate on the interests of the Society within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania.

It is well known that in divers situations, both in towns and county, that this people have set apart a portion of their substance for a fund for the support of schools and the education of their children, the interest of which is to be applied to those purposes, and also they contribute their portion to the education of those whom the law makes it a duty to provide an education for, as

also those who are in want, the indigent of their own Society, are not allowed to be a burden to those who are not in commission with them. Those matters present a claim for consideration, which it is hoped will have due weight, when the plan is ripening for the accommodation of the general public — and the justice of the Legislature will keep an ear open if anything like oppression should approach the borders of the Society. These are important items in contemplating public expenditure, if any mode can be devised so that their own funds can be available to exonerate them from a double portion of the burden of education, it might place them on equitable ground. At least it is worthy of respectful consideration by those who are situated, the law should be carefully investigated, and be well understood before it comes into operation.

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The inhabitants of the township of Buckingham generally, are also perhaps, peculiarly situated. They have an act of incorporation for the purpose of a school under the title of "The Hughesian Free School", for the education of the indigent of the township and have certain valuable property, the bequest of a respectable individual, of liberal views, for the establishment of a free school on the most disinterested plan, consisting of a good farm of about ninety acres, and from six to nine thousand dollars in money; when, the whole shall become available can be applied to the purpose of education, and comes to be wholly under the control of the trustees, will be considered a valuable bequest to aid the education of those it was intended for. These things are thought to be proper objects for consideration of the inhabitants of the township generally, and also of the Society of Friends as the interests of each may be involved, as to require some care to extricate them from the general interest of the community.

The time is approaching when the inhabitants will be called upon to act; and it would be right to be prepared to act understandingly upon the subject; it may be a good law in the general, and for the common purpose it was intended to conclude; but may not be adapted to our situation. And we as a portion of that community intended to be benefited are entitled to some consideration, in the general plan to be adopted under the Law for the education of the children of the State of Pennsylvania.

Signed: "A Citizen".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, June 2, 1834.

Mr. Editor:—Your last paper contains an article signed “A Citizen”, in which the writer intimates that the Education Law, which has occupied so many of your columns, is not, in all respects, suited to the circumstances of some of the people of Pennsylvania, because they have been accustomed to make some provision for the instruction of their own juvenile population. He particularly mentions the Society of Friends, and the township of Buckingham. He states that there are many schools and literary institutions supported by members of that society in different parts of Pennsylvania; and thinks that unless the Legislature will make allowance for the money thus voluntarily given to the cause of education, the law will operate unequally. No one would be more ready to award to the Society of Friends that credit which is their due, on this score, than the writer of the present communication. I very much question, however, whether on examination, Friends will be found to have done more for their own people (so far as giving the instruction is concerned) than most of our other Christian denominations. Besides many schools of an inferior grade, almost all of them have one or more colleges, supported principally, if not exclusively, by themselves.

Now these institutions are supported mainly, if not entirely, by the denominations, under whose government they are; and while they are not sectarian at all in character of the instruction which they offer, are open to all persons of any name who choose to avail themselves of the advantages they offer. This is not the case (unless I am misinformed) with the Friends’ institution at Westtown, and near Philadelphia.

The truth is, Sir, that any claim of allowance from public treasury, on the part of any set of citizens, for what they may do, or have done, for their own young people, would, I should think, if established, entitle every parent to claim indemnity, for what he may have expended, or may design to expend for the education of his own children.

Most of our denominations have done more or less for the support and instruction of their own paupers. Any claims arising from this sort of appropriation, would (if recognized at all) conflict with the Act, which has been in existence for some years, to provide for the education of “poor children”. But it would not

touch at all the provisions of the law, which established a general system of education; and expressly repudiates the indivious distinction between rich and poor, which constitutes the principle of the former.

Signed: "A Fellow Citizen."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, August 25, 1834.

Mr. Kelly:—I have lately read with attention the law to establish a general system of education by common schools throughout this Commonwealth, and some of its features, I do not like, but taking it altogether, I do not know that I can amend it for the better; I therefore have come to the conclusion for one, to try the experiment, hoping it may succeed, — and as I have been making a few calculations relative to the probable expense it will be to our county to carry the same into effect, I am disposed, through the medium of your paper, to make them public, in order that the tax payers may not be taken by surprise when they are called upon to contribute their respective proportions.

For the last three years there has been a County Tax levied to meet the current expenses of the county amounting to something more than \$28,000. Of this sum there has been annually appropriated for the schooling of poor children an average sum of \$3,000.

By the new law it is contemplated that each township and borough compose a school district and that each district shall contain a sufficient number of schools for the education of every child within its limits — those schools are to be taught by competent teachers, employed by the school directors upon liberal salaries.

Now there are thirty townships and boroughs in the county, and upon a fair calculation it will require the average of four schools to each, which will amount to 120 schools. These schools will require as many teachers; who are employed by the year upon liberal salaries, which I will say \$275 each.

Then 23 say 120 schools employing as many teachers, at \$275 each, amounts to the sum of \$33,000. Stationery, fuel, etc., at the sum of \$20 to each school, a sum much too low \$2,400. Estimate expense of 30 delegates at the annual meeting, — say

\$100. Then without saying one dollar for the erection of new school-houses (and there will be many wanted) we have the sum of \$35,500. From which sum deduct our county proportion, which will be about \$1,500*. Also the amount heretofore expended annually for the schooling of poor children \$3,000. And we have left to raise with the county rates and levies the sum of \$31,000. In addition to our former taxes which is rather more than double them.

These are facts I wish the public to be made acquainted with; and then if satisfied therewith, no grumbling thereafter. Let us give the law a fair trial; but if we adopt the law, let us do it generally, and not let two or three townships take the whole of the county dividend.

Signed: "Middletown".

*This item is underrated. An abstract from the Official Notice of the Secretary of State, states that the number of taxables in the County of Bucks was 9,076, and that the said County, if it shall be organized as a school division agreeably to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, will be entitled to the sum of \$10,675.40, as its portion of the sum appropriated.

Signed: James Findlay,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 1, 1834.

Mr. Kelly:—I have heard of a distinguished member of the Legislature of our State, who when he wished to defeat a bill, assumed to be its friend and advocated it so strenuously, and with such apparent sincerity, that he generally succeeded in getting it amended with extravagant provisions, until it became so objectionable to its true friends, that not infrequently, the original supporters would abandon it and finally vote against it. This may, or may not be the design of the communication of "Middletown", in your last paper; who professes to be willing to give the School Bill a trial, but does not deter, if not to frighten the people from adopting it.

He says that the quota of the school fund appropriation for Bucks County will be about \$1,500, and that the people will have to raise, by tax, \$31,000; which will more than double the county

rates. This, no doubt, is done for effect, for I am sure that the writer must know better.

Now the plain and honest statement of the case is this;— By the Official Notice of the Secretary of State, appended with the communication in your paper, the quota is \$2,675.40, and all that the law requires that the people shall raise, by tax, is \$5,350.80. This is evidently different from \$31,000. Now let us put it together, and see how it stands:—

The inhabitants of Bucks County will be required to raise	\$5,350.80
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They now pay out of the County Treasury, yearly, according to "Middletown's" own statement, which is raised by tax	3,000.00
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Balance to be raised	\$2,350.80
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The \$3,000 now paid out of the County Treasury will be saved to the people, and thus it appears that they have only to raise \$2,350.80, over what they now do, to get an annuity from the state of \$2,675.40 to help them along. This is all they are obliged to raise — they may raise as much more as they see proper — which is left entirely to themselves.

But let us suppose that they raise the sum of \$29,825, which is his own sum, minus his error, made evident by the note you appended, and then see if the people increase the burden imposed on them by the new arrangement. One thing is wish kept in view — that is, now great number of children are left destitute of the means of education, — the Governor of the State says, more than one half.

By the last census there are 16,744 white children, in Bucks County, between 5 and 20 years of age, which is the proper years for schooling — now take but the half, for it has been estimated by the Governor, that one half of the population are destitute of the means of education, and the minimum price, \$2.00 per quarter ;

One half of 16,744, equals	8,372
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Schooling per year, at \$2.00 per quarter, equals	8
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\$66,976

"Middletown's" estimate of the whole expenses for educating all the children in the county	29,825
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Gain by the proposed arrangement	\$37,151
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The calculation might have been made for children between 5 and 15 years, as the greater portion leave school after coming to that age. That, however, would just reduce the expenses in a direct ratio, to the diminished number of scholars, and now take the whole at the same rate, for every child ought to have an education, let the able pay for their own, and the county for those who are destitute of means, and see what it amounts to. To come within all proper bounds, I restrict the number of the poor, made paupers, by the present system, to them between 5 and 15 years.

Half of the juvenile population to be paid by the able	\$66,976
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The 5.707 poor children, between 5 and 15 years, to be educated by the county;	45,656
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\$112,632

Thus the sum of \$112,632 would be required, under the present law, to do the poor equal justice; which the Constitution of our State declares, shall be provided for "gratis", and if we were to restrict the whole number to 15 years, which some may think is a sufficient term, it would be attended with similar average results, in regard to numbers and expenses.

Sixty-six thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six dollars are now paid, and the lowest calculation for the education of one half the children of the county — leaving out any portion of the children under five years of age, for many under that age go to school.

Thus, it will be seen, that under the present system, the citizens of the county pay, at the lowest calculation, \$66,976, for the education of one half of the children. — a plain, good education, would amount, annually to \$100,000. — And yet from "Middletown's" own statement, which I believe pretty fair, and made large enough to serve his purpose, the people pay more than double, for the education of one half of the children in the county, than would be sufficient, according to "Middletown's" estimate,

to give the whole juvenile population a good education — the most desirable boon and the greatest blessing, that can be conferred upon the human family.

Here, then, it appears, the people pay, already, enough to sustain, nay, to double, and perhaps, to treble the school establishments estimated by "Middletown", if necessary; which would accommodate all, if they attended at the same time, which is far from being common.

The School Law is not such a monster as some persons wish to make it appear. It virtually does not tax the people, but reduces it, their actual taxes; — gives their own family an education for one half what they now pay, and gets schooling for the more unfortunate, in the bargain. Come friends, let us economize, and we shall always have sufficient for ourselves, and enough to help our neighbors along, from what commonly is wasted. Let us remove the load from the unfortunate man, and relieve him the hard necessity of going to the commissioners and begging to grant his children a few months' education, or see them degraded in ignorance. Let us open the most efficient source of education and let its benign streams flow over our country as freely as the balmy breezes of life. Education is the life of the intellect, as religion is of the soul. Why seal up either, or make it a matter of price, when with less effort we can have it as free as the winds of Heaven.

Signed: "Hilltown".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 6, 1834.

Mr. Editor:—I saw in the last number of the *Intelligencer*, a write-up under the signature of "Middletown", who professes to be favorable to the Educational Law, recently enacted; who endeavors to make the impression upon the public, that the amount of tax which it requires of this county, will be found to be, the enormous sum of \$31,000. How an intelligent reader of the law could have made any such mistake, I cannot imagine. The county will be required to raise, by tax, only twice the amount which it receives from the Legislature; and a note appended to the very article of "Middletown's" states the amount, awarded to Bucks County to be \$2675.40. This statement is supported by the official signature of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. I hope you

will not suffer so false an idea to be circulated through the medium of your paper, just on the eve of election; by which your fellow citizens are to decide, whether the benefits of this important enactment are to be secured to this county, or whether we are forever to remain in the deplorable state in which we now are, in these respects. It is true the law is not all that we could wish, perhaps. It would be strange if the very first attempt at legislation, on the subject, should be perfect. But let us adopt it. — We can modify the system, as experience shall throw light upon it, hereafter. No individual or denomination should suffer private conveniences to interfere with the best interests of the country. — It is a mistake, to suppose that the welfare of the State is not of every class of its citizens. I am afraid that there are some of our fellow citizens who are in danger of being deluded on this subject.

Signed: "Honesty, The Best Policy."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 8, 1834.

Letter to Editor:—People attend:—The day is rapidly approaching when one of the greatest boons — the greatest blessing that government can bestow upon a people, will be offered for their acceptance. Look to it ye who are ambitious of giving your children a good education. The object of the law is to give the poor a chance for an education, — of letting the humble have an opportunity of rising out of their obscurity. Its object is to abolish all arbitrary differences of rank and station — to bring the rich and poor into close communion with each other — and to nurture them up to sympathy in their feelings and tastes, to regard the government as only common to both, and one in which they have an equal stake, and finally to unite them in a broad union of affection and interest as one people.

Is this not worthy of your attention? Be true to yourselves and vote for the school law.

Signed: "A Farmer."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 8, 1834.

Mr. Kelly:—The object of my communication on the subject of the School Law, two weeks since, was to awaken the minds of the people and set them to thinking upon the important subject; and believe it has had that effect. But, my friend, for I hope he

is such, who styles himself "Hilltown" has left in an idea that I wish to "frighten" the people from adopting the Law. But, if I have frightened them with my \$31,000, for educating all the children in the county, for one year, his calculations of \$112,632, will strike them like a clap of thunder.

Yet it would seem, from reading the first part of "Hilltown's" communication, that all we have to do, is to raise a sum double the county's quota from the State, viz: \$5,350.80

County quota 2,675.40

Together with the amount now expended for school-poor children: 3,000.00

Making the sum of \$11,026.20

And the law goes into complete operation, and our schools are all open and free, to rich and poor. —

Now as "Hilltown" said by me, this must be done for effect — for I am sure he knows better — I admit, that by raising double the sum of our county quota from the state, we receive that quota and the law goes into operation — but what kind of operation? It will support our schools about one-third of the year and during this period we must send our children, let it be ever so inconvenient, or we derive no benefit from the law. — And the fair presumption is, that in a majority of cases, except in villages, our school houses will remain closed during the remainder of the year.

Now this $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ way kind of business, I have no unity with — and I, unhesitatingly say, unless we are to have our schools open at all times, that we may send our children when we please, and most of us will send them as much as possible, when we pay no more for so doing, than for keeping them at home, I am decidedly opposed to the Law; and, in my opinion, it will have no general good effect, setting aside places of dense population; where schools are made up at all times during the year, without difficulty. In other situations it will be very difficult to obtain schools after the public funds are exhausted, as there will be many individuals, who, after having sent their children during the free term, will keep them at home until the next free term arrives, and those who may be desirous of having their schools open during

the remainder of the year, can only accomplish it by a heavy expense, far exceeding the benefit derived by them from the free term.

There is another object to this half way kind of business. The schoolmen will have great difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers, for a fractional part of a year and when they obtain them in this way, it will only be by heavy salaries.

Then, as I said in my former communication, I am for going the "Whole Hog". — Let us give the law a fair trial, and let it live or die upon its own merits — and, as I do not expect to say any more upon the subject, I will just observe to my "Hilltown" friend, that he made a much greater mistake, and missed advocating the cause, farther, when he asserted, that under the "present Law", it would require the sum of \$112,632 to do the poor equal justice, in Bucks County, than I did, when I supposed we would receive about \$1,500 from the State instead of \$2675.40. — But I do not wish to dissuade nor encourage — Let all see and think for themselves, on this important subject.

Signed: "Middletown".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 15, 1834.

Mr. Kelly:—"Middletown" represents me in endeavoring to make the impression upon readers of your newspaper, that I consider that the new School Law will require a tax to be raised of \$112,632, to support the school establishments that will be necessary to educate the children of the county.

The estimate was made to show what would be required under the present law, not the school law, to educate the juvenile population at the lowest price. Come, Mr. "Middletown", do not disingenuous — meet the thing fairly. I stated expressly that the sum would be required, under the "present law",
would be

\$112,632

Deduct "Middletown's" estimate of the whole expenses
for educating all the children in the county:

31,000

\$ 81,632

Difference of cost for educating the children of the county under the present arrangement, and the new law, which is offered

for our acceptance, is \$81,632 — more than two-thirds saved by the new law. Now do you understand? I think that I have made it evident, in my former communication, that there is, already, double "Middletown's" estimate expended for the education of one half of the children of the county, and that if the poor be educated, which is our duty to do, will require under the present arrangement, three, nay four times the sum that "Middletown" says will support school establishments under the new law.

I do not say that it will require over the \$31,000. I merely take "Middletown" at his own estimate and compare it with what would be the cost under the present system, at the lowest price — and show conclusively — that there would be a saving of \$81,632. The New Law, I repeat, will reduce individual school tax; enable us to discharge our duty to our fellow creatures — our obligation to the Constitution, and in the end, be a great saving to the people of the county.

Signed: "Hilltown".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 15, 1834.

Mr. Kelly:—It is gratifying to every reflecting mind, to observe the excitement for the advancement of Education and the blessings of equality — the true source of prosperity and happiness.

But while we are giving ourselves up to all the visionary ideas which fancy can suggest, or the most fertile imagination paint, let us pause and examine, with impartiality and candor, whether this philanthropic school law, which is calculated to bring harmony and equality, will accomplish so desirable an object.

We are told the great ostensible object is, to bring equality. Certainly this is a desirable object, and well worthy the wisdom of an enlightened Legislature. Happy would it be, had the Legislature so directed that each taxable should pay as much in proportion, for the money at interest, bank stock, rents, etc., as for real estate. But under the present tax gathering system, the capitalist who has \$5000 in bank stock, or at interest, pays \$5.00, the farmer or a mechanic for a property valued at \$5000 (and probably in

debt for \$3000 of this) pays \$15.00 direct and \$5.00 state tax, besides being at the whole expense of keeping the roads in perfect trim for the gig and carriage of the capitalist — and is now called upon to pay for his children's schooling. This we are told is to bring on a system of equality — for the law says that "the appropriations made for the common schools, by the joint committee, shall be considered part of the authorized estimates of county expenditures, and shall be levied and collected in the usual manner."

Thus, is this glorious system of equality to be fostered by the industry of the working class. The farmer or mechanic, staggering under the heavy load of interest, must, to keep himself from falling, keep his children at home to furnish the indolent and rich, who are basking in the sunshine of legislative patronage, with the means of education. Bring this law into successful operation, and the citizen who owns property, for which he is in debt one half, will stand as fair a chance of being picked, between interest and taxes, as the head of the husband of two wives — the younger of whom industriously employed herself in picking all the grey hairs out of his head; the elder in picking all the black. Extravagant hypothesis.

Though the pecuniary inequality be great, yet happy would it be, were it the only evil. But evil of a higher nature is feared in districts where boards of schoolmen will be selected, by the unsuspecting, whose great zeal for humanity will lead them to blend religious duty with moral and intellectual improvement; and whose extensive views and infallible judgment will determine the only true source of eternal felicity. In such districts, should there any so unfortunate be, as to have the audacity to assert the rights of human nature; the right of thing for themselves in matters of religion, they must either suffer the children to all evils of religious fanaticism, or instruct them themselves — while they are compelled to pay for the general system of Education.

Thus, fellow citizens, will the seeds of State and Church be sown in the infant minds. Thus will the canker worm be lain at the very root of the tree of liberty, under whose branches all recline, and whose refreshing shade all enjoy. Can you fellow citizens suffer a system so unjust, so dangerous?

Think not, sir, that I am at war with education. Far be it from me. The indispensable necessity of a general system of education, so essential to the purity and prosperity of a republican government, that, without it little else than an empty name can exist. But I am at variance with the inequality, by which taxes are gathered; and with the dangerous tendency to the subversion of religious liberty. Till the Legislature shall bring the tax gathering on an equality and until such provisions be made, as to prevent it from becoming sectarian, I shall oppose it — then vice-versa.

Signed: "Plumstead Plough-Boy".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 15, 1834.

Editorial Column:—On Friday next the election for directors of the schools takes place under the new law. Much excitement prevails in some townships respecting it and we are inclined to believe several of the townships will choose school directors adverse to its adoption.

In order to furnish our readers with various opinions on the subject, we have given an indiscriminate admission into our columns of several communications for and against it.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 15, 1834.

Letter written to the Rev. G. W. Ridgley of Bucks County, by ex-President Madison:—

"I feel the subject of your pamphlet to be among the most attractive, especially with the eloquent and persuasive dress given to it — Popular Education in its fullest extent, being the only sure basis of a government truly and permanently free.

If knowledge is power, it is not less identified with Liberty itself, for without it no people can long be free, nor, with it otherwise.

It gives me pleasure to find that Pennsylvania from your printed report is following the example of diffusing knowledge, the more so, as her own example will always be among the most influential on all important subjects."

NOTE:—Mr. Ridgeley had sent ex-President Madison one of his pamphlets wherein was described the work of educational propaganda conducted in Bucks County. E. C.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Sept. 15, 1834.

An Appeal to the Poor:—This an era in the annals of Pennsylvania before unknown. Obeying the injunction of our Constitution, our Legislature has wisely done its duty, in the best manner possible, to "provide for the education of the poor gratis" and have framed a law admitting your children into school on equal terms with your rich neighbors. Now we call to you unitedly to support the law. To vote for school directions who will vote for the adoption of the law. Remember that on Friday next, we say whether your children shall have learning or not. Remember the law is not positive, but may be voted down, and to induce you to vote against it, every means will be tried. You will be told the law is inconsistent. It is inconsistent with the grovelling interest of the miser, who would rather see your children in rags and ignorance than spare one cent to school them — it is inconsistent with the designs of ambitious men who would rather keep you as slaves than see you rise one step from poverty. You will be told that it is arbitrary, and will operate hard on the poor. If it be arbitrary to school your children at much less cost than heretofore, it will be so. If it be arbitrary to place your children in such condition that their industry may raise them to honorable station, then so is the law. "Knowledge is power", and, I may add over wealth. Ignorance is poverty and degradation.

You will be told that it is an effort to bring you under priestcraft — weigh this argument and you will soon see its fallacy. Priestcraft can have no influence where people are well informed; and he that read the history of those countries where it has reigned will find that in them popular instruction, the education of the poor, has ever been neglected. If you want to keep this republic free and independent, vote for the law. If you would overthrow the desires of the ambitious aristocrat, if you would put down all probability of an overthrow of our free government, vote for the law.

If the poor unite, they can carry the law into effect, but you may be assured that many rich men, who have no children to

send to school, will help you to vote for school Directors who are not in favor of the new Law.

Signed: "Emulus".

DOYLESTOWN INTELLIGENCER, Nov. 5, 1834.

A Philadelphia paper contains the following statement respecting the above important exactment:—

"On the 16th ult. the election for school directors took place throughout the state, and from all we learn it is highly probable a majority of the counties have elected directors favorable to the Bill. In one County (Lebanon) opposition directors were elected in every township. In Berks but two townships accepted the law. About one-half of the districts in Chester, four in Dauphin, five in Bucks, (there were 8 or 9 with us, I believe) and nearly all in Delaware, a large number in Cumberland, a majority in Juniata, nine in Adams, and all in Mifflin."

This was better, Mr. Editor, than the friends of the law expected, considering the misconceptions and misrepresentations that have been circulated respecting it. It is the best, Sir, that could be procured — it will doubtless be modified. It is the sheet anchor of the State, let us sustain it.

Signed: "Friend of the Educational Law."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Dec. 3, 1834.

The School Law: While the law was abundantly popular with the great mass of the intelligence of the State, yet, in some of the more strictly German counties, it proved especially obnoxious, either through an aversion to its objects, a dissatisfaction with its provisions, or the misrepresentations of demagogues.

We are happy to observe, however, that all the clamor, genuine and fictitious, which was raised against the law has not sufficed to defeat it, but in a great majority of the districts and the counties, it has been approved by the people, and its provisions complied with. We have compiled the following tabular statement of the counties which have accepted or rejected it. The figures annexed indicate the number of districts that concurred in the decision:—

ACCEPTED		REJECTED	
Allegheny	Unanimously	Adams	11 to 8
Armstrong		Bucks	17 to 8
Bedford	12 to 4	Berks	30 to 3
Beaver	16 to 1	Chester	27 to 17
Cumberland		Columbia	9 to 3
Clearfield	7 to 2	Dauphin	12 to 2
Cambria	7 to 1	Lancaster	18 to 14
Crawford	Unanimously	Northumberland	8 to 6
Delaware	13 to 9	Union	
Erie		York	
Franklin	12 to 4	Westmoreland	11 to 11
Huntingdon			
Lycoming	23 to 6		
Mifflin	Unanimously		
Northumberland	12 to 10		
Susquehanna	Unanimously		
Tioga	"		
Washington	1 to 5		

DEMOCRAT & FARMERS & MECHANICS GAZETTE,

Apr. 1, 1835.

The School Law and the Public Department: Last fall and more particularly at the commencement of the present session of the Legislature a certain set of politicians put on foot a system of operations to make an impression on the public mind, that Governor Wolfe had become unpopular.

They, however, spoke in the highest terms of his talents and qualifications for the station "he so ably filled", but regretted that the School Law and the debt incurred on account of public improvements would break him down if renominated. Now the fact is the School Law was passed unanimously by the Legislature and if Governor Wolfe had thought proper to put his veto upon it, such interference would not have it going into operation, because it would have been passed in defiance of his veto.

Many of the men who find most fault with Governor Wolfe, voted themselves for the very School Law — and yet you hear the cry that the School Law has made Governor Wolfe unpopular.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 13, 1835.

Messrs. Kelly and Large:—As it is the interest as well as the pleasure and ambition of Educators to advocate general education, I think you have manifested a very indulgent disposition in admitting to your paper so many communications against the new School Law, and I think it would be justice to give the intentions of the law and its advocates an equal privilege.

As I do not feel disposed to write now, I send you the speech of Mr. Stevens, of our Legislature, in answer to opposition to the repeal of the law of 1834.

You will see that Mr. Stevens takes the same ground in one of his arguments that I advanced last summer in replying to the calculations to "Middletown", that it will cost less than half the sum than is now paid for education — that it will educate all the children at half the sum now paid by individuals for their immediate families.

Signed: "Hilltown".

"Here follows the very interesting speech of Thaddeus Stevens."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, July 1, 1835.

The New School Law Again:—***** Common sense may lead us into the path of truth, but it is only well attested experience that can terminate controversy and satisfactorily solve mooted questions. And it was on the result of the experiment — that the warmest advocate of the new School Law were willing to test their professional opinion in its favor.

***** facts are stubborn things and figures do not lie — I introduce the experience of the good people of Gettysburg with the new School Law.

From the report of the director of the free schools of the borough of Gettysburg we learn that they have six schools in operation with 305 pupils, which are supported at the expense of \$1,298. The expense of educating the same number under the old plan would be \$3,050. Before the free school system was introduced there, the Directors have ascertained that the number of children taught was only 135.

Here we see demonstrated by fair experience that education does not cost one half on the free school system that it did on the old system. Where is the taxation? If the whole were sent to school, which the Constitution says shall be provided for, the amount of tuition for the same children would amount to \$3,050. Where is the taxation, we again ask? Under the free school plan, the whole of the juvenile population are educated and the unfortunate raised above pauperism.

Will the people of Bucks County remain wilfully and obstinately blinded upon this important subject, and deprive themselves of the great benefits of the new school system. Will they still be unjust to the indigent, without thereby benefiting themselves.

It comports not with their principles of philanthropy and their reputation of benevolence and of doing as they would be done by. ***** The law has been adopted in nearly all the western counties, even in the mountainous districts. Go Bucks and do likewise. *****

Signed: "Hilltown".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, July 29, 1835.

Messrs. Editors:—I am glad to see your correspondent "Hilltown" has the sagacity to put the merits of the new School Law on its proper basis — Money — Money. This is the all potent argument. Nothing is so moving as an appeal to the pocket and every objection to the law will vanish as if by magic, the moment it is discovered that by it money may be saved. There are men, and not a few in numbers, to whom you may talk loud and long of patriotism and philanthropy, but they cannot hear, change but the subject, speak but of money, and in an instant, they are all ears. Hence the propriety of calling up the question at this time, since the friends of the new law have it already in their power to use their strong argument in its favor — one alone which promises to insure its success.

The responsibility of again touching this vexed question seems now to devolve on the friends of Education, inasmuch as there seems an unwillingness so to do, by those of the opposition, who lately took so valiantly in hand. Where now I might ask is the "Plumstead Plough Boy" with his vice-versa (by the way he

wrote as sensibly as any of them)? Is not the condition fulfilled? Has he forgotten his promise? or has his intellectuality evaporated through the "soft cap" covering which I am told he afterwards assumed. The "Farmer" too, (Though I almost fear to "beard the lion in his den").—his fears of religious depotism are, I hope, allayed since the "obnoxious feature", as it has so often been termed, the "cloven foot of priestcraft" has been so handsomely amputated by the Legislature that not even the stump remains. How it will progress on its remaining members, remains yet to be seen, though to it, named as it is, its friends will not object — they will even rejoice, if this one honest fear has been allayed or its adoption hastened by its mutilation. They may, it is true, have some misgivings, some ideas bordering on the ridiculous; may unbidden obtrude themselves when they see teachers undergoing an examination touching their ability to teach certain branches of education of which the sapient examiners are themselves most profoundly ignorant. They will never-the-less as in duty bound, repress these wandering thoughts and with all becoming gravity respond, Amen.

Since then this irresponsible agency is thus removed, the "Sectarian domination" escaped, and the whole "moral machine" thrown "forever out of gear", personal property, money at interest, stocks, etc., taxed for its support, it would seem but fair, that those who have asked for all this, should by way of acknowledgment give in their allegiance, and lend their aid in the cause of education, in accordance with their original professions. Last, thought not least, let me inquire after our friend P. P. B., who so long hung in doubt on which side to declare himself. Let me impress a hope that his "convex" and "concave", his diverging and converging glasses, through which mole hills appeared as mountains in their turn were lost in vacuity. Let me in charity, hope that these may have given place to plain glasses (for it would be a downright insinuation to suppose his eyes so young as to be injured by these) and that now, disabused by his spectral illusions, his eyes are permitted to see many realities, from without the region of his own "selfish atmosphere", among the most conspicuous of which will be found, instead of a Law compelling (by a process at present discovered), the poor who have not the wherewithal, to pay for the education of the rich -- he sees a law for the

united benefit of all, supported by everyone according to his ability.

That he now sees the hereditary chain of "injustice and partiality" broken and "republican simplicity", his darling theme, insured without the severity of the ties of consanguinity. Nay, that he not only sees "prospects" but actually sees himself "sailing" (triumphantly) into the desired, the delightful haven of "Republican Simplicity", his step "stimulated", and his brow enlivened, — not by "selfishness", but by the more ennobling consciousness; that posterity has blessings in reserve, and that peradventure his own children may even yet be as wise as their fathers.

Signed: "Buckingham".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, August 12, 1835.

Dear Editor:—On looking over your paper of the 29th, I had to give full vent to my risible powers on seeing the spirited manner in which "Buckingham" has been cutting and slashing — sometimes at the new and sometimes at the different correspondents. Really one might suppose that he was as great a phlegmon as Don Quixote, when he dealt such tremendous fore strokes, back strokes, and round and side strokes upon the wine bags, instead of the giant.

Had he not been a man of real grit, he would have come out while the old school law was in full force and virtue, and his opponents warm. Then might he have had an opportunity of knowing wheher they had "evaporated". But he chose rather to stand tacit and see his favorite system "mutilated" — and then like a man of real courage comes out while his opponents are busily engaged in their harvest. I once knew a man of this spirit who could stand by without daring to speak above his own breath and see his friend kicked and pounded blind, — and the moment he finds himself out of danger becomes courageous; when his friends gather round him and say — Mr. Hasty, for Heaven's sake be quiet, you'll kill the man, he becomes insupportable — tears loose from their friendly grasp, till at length his spirits evaporate.

Having got over the first agreeable emotions in which I freely indulged, on reading "Buckingham's" communication, I clapped

on my beaver, and over I posted to see how my neighbor P. P. B. was "sailing" into the desired, the delightful haven of republican simplicity. He was sitting under the shade of the old harvester, and with the assistance of the glasses, which "Buckingham" has so highly recommended, poring over the communication — occasionally taking off the specks to wipe them — first looking over then under them — reading it up and then down and sometimes crossways till he was entirely out of breath. Turning to me with all the gravity of sixty, he says "friend Plowboy, here is a prong or two in this knotty communication of 'Buckingham's' that I am entirely unable to define". Then reads thus "The Farmer too (though I almost fear to beard the Lion in his den) his fear of religious despotism are, I hope allayed, since the 'obnoxious feature' as it has so often been termed the 'cloven foot of priestcraft' has been so handsomely amputated by the Legislature that not even the stump remains." "Now," says P. P. B., raising his specks to his forehead, "the first instead of being a sentence is a bunch of mixed up ideas, and if properly digested form three distinct sentences." 'The Farmer too', is a full proposition or sentence, if we supply the ellipsis which ought to be done. It is an interrogative sentence, the meaning of which is to enquire where the farmer is. The parenthesis which is placed between the two sentences ought to form a distinct sentence. The remaining sentence which commences with — 'his fears' is an explicative sentence and cannot be joined to an interrogative sentence, thought it be connected by a parenthesis. and by arbitrary punctuation." ***** (The object of the writer for several paragraphs, here, seems to be mainly to dissect the grammatical construction of "Buckingham's" letter.)

It is hoped that the new system which makes its appearance before the people, as soon as it can gather strength enough to stand on one foot. Should it, feeble and "mutilated" as it is, be deemed worthy of the great state of Pennsylvania, and friendly to education, the Plowboy will lend a prop. *** Will "Buckingham" assist in getting it before the people.

But before we get to preaching up the system, will he (Buckingham) be so benevolent as to analyze so much of his marred sentence as to show its meaning. *****

Till this is clearly done we will believe, with all his boasted friendship to Education, that education has been less friendly to him than he to education.

Signed: Plumstead Plow-Boy.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, Apr. 20, 1836.

General Education #1:—It is a happy circumstance in the hitherto prosperous land of liberty, and particularly Pennsylvania, that “the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the valuable rights of man.” Agreeable to this important truth I have taken up my pen in order, as a freeman, to solicit the privilege of addressing a few numbers, to my fellow citizens, on the subject of general education.

Conscious as I am that my remarks may be somewhat unpalatable to some readers, whose sight may have been dazzled by the allurements of gold, yet to such as take offence at the humble truth, they cannot fail to be agreeable. Should I be so unfortunate as to differ from some of my fellow citizens, in the manner of advancing general education, be so kind as not to denounce me as an enemy to education, without first showing why I am so, for empty assertion will be taken only as the frothy effusions of a crazed brain. With the same propriety and arch equal justice might the Presbyterian denounce the Quaker, or vice versa, as being enemies to religion.

Some may exclaim, of what use is there of reviving the “disagreeable subject” after the election? To this I would answer that it may be disagreeable to the friends of a partial, local or imperfect citizen, but cannot be displeasing to the friends of education. It can scarcely be amiss to distinguish the bad qualities from the good. The Superintendent, not content with using the pruning knife, walks straight into the idolized system. He says, (and who can dispute it) “The details as at present organized are certainly defective. But the mere pruning of some or even all of its minor evils will produce little permanent good. The whitening of the outside of the sepulchre avail nothing while there is corruption within. Our common school system, even with the large accession of pecuniary aid, which is in no prospect, contained it is feared within itself, the seeds of its own destruction.”

Certainly it cannot be prejudicial to education, or to a general system of education to keep the subject alive — to arouse the public mind, and awaken thought; for thought is the first spring of human action. Then would the useful parts be properly appreciated; then would it be discovered what was wanting, to adapt it as nearly as possible to the wants as well as the wishes of the people. "For," continues the Superintendent, "any system perfectly fitted to the wants of society cannot remain unpopular."

In order, therefore, to discover what will be agreeable to the wishes as well as the wants of the sovereign people, have, with the utmost deference, entered upon the subject, and deem this a sufficient apology.

March 26, 1836.

"Cincinnatus".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 4, 1836.

General Education #2:—In the session of the 33rd and 34th the Legislature resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. It directed Samuel Breck, Chairman of the Joint Committee, to send letters to the several states which had adopted General Education, and also to a number of individuals famed for their zeal in the cause of education. But of this rich collection of knowledge the materials of the present system were collected.

John A. Dix, Superintendent of Common Schools in New York, writes thus: "The system of common school instruction in this state has been organized and brought to its present state of perfection by the stimulus of a very small pecuniary interest. If a sum of money should be annually distributed among the towns in your state and if it were left for them to decide whether they would participate in the distribution, consideration of interest would soon determine them in favor of such a course. No town would be likely to resist such consideration, while adjacent towns were availing themselves of the public bounty. Such sentiments, although coming from so respectable a source, it is thought would have been rejected with disdain. But such was not the case **** It was actually incorporated within the Law itself.

The 6th section of the law says:—"If on either the first or second meeting, a majority of the Commissioners and delegates from all the districts of any division shall attend, then those

present shall proceed in the same manner as if a majority had attended and their proceedings shall be just as valid." How, Republican! The minority is to govern!

Thus, fellow citizens, a small pecuniary stimulus is presented to the people baring the name "public bounty", as though it were not the people's money. This public bounty, taken from the pockets of the people, or what is equivalent, their rights bartered for the same, is handed back with the utmost gravity imaginable. If the majority reject receiving it, then the minority has the power to use it, yes, the minority has the power to use the money of the majority without their consent. Was the statutes of Pennsylvania ever polluted with so gross a stigma upon her republican virtue?

In the writer's opinion such a detestable feature ought to be eradicated from the system. It is unworthy of a benevolent system — unworthy of Pennsylvania.

Many whose bosoms warm for the advancement of general education, become disgusted at such a mean feature in the system — and if it be not speedily removed they will contract it with that cordiality which a system worthy of the great state of Pennsylvania ought to be embraced.

Let us then, as friends of general education, as we hold dear the purity of our popular institutions, unite hand and hand in distinguishing the blemishes of our system, and in desiring our representatives to remove them.

Education that can be derived by agitating the passions, in denouncing all as enemies to education who are found guilty of the unpardonable crime of having discovered defects in it and in pointing them out in hopes of rendering the system more pure. *****

Signed: "Cincinnatus".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, June 1, 1836.

General Education #3:—The alteration made in the Supplement 1834-35 by placing the tax more upon an equality, is meritorious, and reflects much credit upon the Legislature. The land holder, the tenant and the laborer have ever been oppressed with the burden of taxation. It is high time they were relieved. Ought

not all taxes be placed more upon an equality. In a country that boasts of its equality, which declares that all men are created equal, to tax landed property, which brings an income of not more than three or four per cent, while the wealthy exempt, receiving from six to eight per cent for money at interest, bank stocks, etc. As light and knowledge advances, so should justice and equality. **** Should we not unite in imploring our Legislature to grant us the justice and relieve us from that oppression which we have so long born without murmur. Ought not this European stain be washed from our popular institutions. *****

But in this enlightened age we see the minority, patriots of Bucks, making no other inquiry, than is it advantageous; — can money be saved? This is sufficient to make them exercise the power of seizing upon money of the majority. Money! Money! say they, is the all important argument. ** Happy it is that the majority of citizens of Bucks are not governed by one selfish passion. They look to higher motives.

As the cheapness of the system has been used as one of the powerful arguments to induce the people to accept it, and as New York has been spoken of as the most perfect model for imitation, it may not be improper to refer to the Superintendent's report for that state. By this we may learn the cheapness of that system — and also why it is so. This will enable us to discover whether the cheapness of a system will act friendly or unfriendly to education. *****

Signed: "Cincinnatus".

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, July 20, 1836.

To the Friends of Education in Bucks County:—An opportunity is now offered the citizens of Bucks County for advancing the cause of Education in Bucks County, which if properly embraced will commence an era that will long be distinguished in the annals of our State, — and without wishing to dictate the course which teachers and friends of education generally should pursue, I have thought proper to state the fact for their information throughout the county.

When we reflect on the eminent services of Joseph Holbrook in the cause of popular education and revert to the consideration

that no individual living has done more to advance the facilities for common school instruction than this distinguish philanthropist, I am confident all teachers throughout the county will feel the importance of taking early measures for securing his aid in their respective neighborhoods and schools.

And would it not be highly advantageous to their interests that a convention of persons of the profession should be called to take this subject into consideration. The most enlightened teachers of Philadelphia have shown in the most flattering manner their estimation of the services of this gentleman; and it is not uncommon for parties of pupils, above 100 in numbers, selected from the best schools in the city, to accompany him in the various pursuits of natural science. As several of the teachers have frankly declared that their pupils have acquired more useful knowledge in one of those rambles than they have gained by several months application to their books in the school room. The country offers abundant facilities for such instructive recreations — will the intelligent citizens of Bucks County show by their reception of Joseph Holbrook that they know how to appreciate his services?

Signed: "B. H. D."

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, July 25, 1836.

Excerpt taken from the report of the Buckingham Lyceum to the Bucks County Lyceum.

General education being so internally connected with the Lyceum system, and its improvement one of its professed objects, the Society have taken some pains to inform themselves of its condition within the bounds of the township (Buckingham).

The provisions of the lately introduced system of general education have not been accepted by the citizens of Buckingham. capacity, hold the prominent place and are one of the effects of do not deem it requisite to dwell upon, not doubting, that should the experience of his sister districts prove the superiority of the system, her sense of justice will lead her to embrace the course. Most fraught with the most intellectual advancement.

The number of schools in operation in the township is seven day schools and one for boarders. To the last, most of the others owe an impulse of improvement, being mostly conducted by

females who have received a considerable portion of their education there. Among the improvements in the schools, which have come under our notice, that of the inductive principle, and of books adapted to assist the infantile intellect to advance in the departments of knowledge, considered, heretofore, much above its capacity, hold the prominent place and are one of the efforts of the spirit which throws its influence over every department of science, and is one of the characteristics of the present age; emanating from the genius of Bacon. It has revolutionized Philosophy — and found a retreat in the temple of elementary knowledge, imparting delegates to the infant mind.

Signed: Samuel J. Paxon.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 10, 1837.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me to put a few plain questions to these districts who have not yet accepted the New School Law, and to answer the objections of those opposed to the Common School System.

Let us examine their objections first. You say you are opposed to the common schools in the first place, because, in order to support them, we will be laid under too heavy tax. But now let us “calculate” a little, as they say down east, according to what other townships get out of the state appropriation of \$200,000, our townships would receive, I see, about \$150. Now suppose we raise in tax three times that sum or \$450, we shall then have \$600. We would not need more than six schools in our township, consequently we could give each teacher \$100, for which he could afford to teach five or six months, as long a period as people in general send. Let us see, further, how heavily this tax of \$450 will fall upon each; I’ll show you how it will be with myself. The whole amount of tax we raise in our county is \$900; of this I am obliged to pay \$6.00. You see that my share of the school tax will be \$3.00. Why one child alone cost me that much under the old system. So much for your first objection:

But in the second place you ask me how we shall provide school houses. I answer that, besides the annual appropriation of \$200,000, the Legislature has recently granted \$500,000 for the express purpose of building and preparing more school houses.

Now if we receive \$150 of this \$200,000, at the same rate we will get \$375 of the \$500,000 and this, with a little exertion on our part, will be sufficient to provide school houses.

You object, in the third place, that the directors are not paid. To this part of the law, I know many are opposed, even where they have accepted it. Men will not perform their duties unless they are paid for their services and the school directors will have much, especially at first, to attend to. Here, no doubt, the law can be altered for the better. We do not say that it is perfect yet, or as good as it can be. Time and trial are continually pointing out its defects and the Legislature is constantly amending it to suit the requirements of the people.

You may object in the next place, that, in case we accept the law, we will then be saddled with the schools and be obliged to support them, six months or more, out of each year, but I reply, there is no obligation of this sort in the law. Each district can continue the school as long as it pleases or as long as the money lasts and its inhabitants can go to the polls and decide just how long they will have the school continue, and what can be fairer than this?

But I knew one man to say (shame on him for it) that too much education would make rogues of our children. Now I ask this man whether schools conducted as ours are to be, have not a universal tendency to make children morally better. I ask him to look at the New England States, where the children are well educated, and say whether the people are not the most industrious, intelligent, enterprising, moral and virtuous citizens in the United States.

True this person may say there are many sharpers and rogues among them, because some who come peddling out here with their wooden nutmags, etc., are such, but these, I say, are exceptions, who I venture to affirm are far less in number to the whole population than those who turn out nuisances among ourselves. In Prussia, too, we find, since the establishment of their school system, a decrease of juvenile offenders, although the population has increased. We want no better proof than this of the salutary effects of educating children by Common Schools.

There are many honest Germans in the County, who think a common school system will bring us into slavery. I know for a fact of one who assigned as reason of his opposition to the law, that he had been told, by an emigrant from Germany, that as soon as they got Common Schols in that country, so soon they became enslaved. Now this is not only false, but it is a fact that the more enlightened, the better educated part were those who arose to fight for more liberty than they had before. By such assertions, as the one I have mentioned, does one man oppose upon another. Education, indeed, instead of having a tendency to enslave, will, as that great statesman, Burke, said, prove our "cheap defense."

Now Messrs. Opposers, you must be aware that the expense of tuition of each scholar upon an average, under the new system, is only about \$1.00 per quarter, and suppose the state pay one-third of this, do you not perceive for what a trifle you can educate your children. Is it not a fact, you farmers of the non-accepting districts, that your tax for the education of the poor gratis, has been much increased of late, from the circumstances that many in your districts, being defeated in getting common schools, have indignantly thrown their children upon the county for support. Does not the old law bear very unequally upon the townships, whilst others scarcely raise enough for the schooling of their own poor?

Why do you oppose it? You that have already educated your children. Should you not support it for the sake of your children's children?

Lastly let me ask the rich man who has no children at all, why he is so bitter against Common Schools? Do you think that your money can ever be applied to a better purpose than the education of the rising generation? Would you see the people of this republican government upon an equal footing with another? Lend your aid to the diffusion of knowledge among them and it will be so. Would you have our liberties perpetrated? Grudge not them a little of your substance for this cheap defense of nations.

Unsigned.

DOYLESTOWN INTELLIGENCER, Nov. 3, 1857.

Editorial Column:—To Correspondents:—We have on hand several communications from school teachers in reply to criticism

of the County Superintendent of Schools on their manner of teaching and mode of conducting exercises in their respective schools. These communications are not very complimentary to the County Superintendent and we are asked to publish them over fictitious names. This we decline to do. If the writers will authorize us to attach their names to them they shall appear in our columns at once and we take occasion to say that all others who feel aggrieved at the County Superintendent can have a hearing in our columns over their own names.

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, July 1, 1840.

Messrs. Editors:—I would say to the townships which voted down the School Law, are you aware that the school system must continue in those townships one year longer? The reason for the supplement to the act is obvious. Inasmuch as the poor children were not classed last Spring, unless the free schools continue this year, the poor cannot be schooled for one year to come. Some of the men opposed to the system, boast their willingness to contribute to their instruction, provided the free schools are discontinued. This is mere pretense. Put down this law and you will find such boasters not more charitable than their neighbors and if they were, what Pennsylvanian would accept their bounty? While our Constitution binds us to make legal provision for the education of all. Had Pennsylvania adopted the Public School System one hundred years ago, she would not now be burdened with a heavy public debt, and a mass of intellect would have been in operation promotive of his honor and happiness. As it is she cannot evade her laws, though she may be retarded in their execution by rogues and swindlers.

The duty of the township is plain; let the school directors fearlessly discharge that duty, and the people will vindicate their rights in the triumph of the school law. Make your assessments, and although a direct state tax is now laid by improvident legislation, the people will not refuse to discharge their duty, if the tax is paid in a currency which everybody uses. Let the people reflect that the want of free school education has brought upon them many evils.

Signed: "Bucks"

BUCKS COUNTY INTELLIGENCER, May 4, 1852.

Public Schools:—It is the opinion of many public spirited men that the present public school system has thus far, in a great measure, been a failure. That there is consideration ground for such an opinion must be admitted by every reasonable and candid man.

Let us make a short investigation of the public school system and try, if we can discover what clogs the progress it so much deserves.

The inherent power of our present school system contains the elements of certain success were they brought out and put into active operation.

The major part of those persons who have the management of our schools seem to be well satisfied with a mere embryo of the system that they do not put forth one single effort to insure its success.

We should be deeply impressed with the important fact that our public schools can never prosper while the course of instruction continues so deficient. This is the source of their imbecility and degeneracy.

Not only employees but school directors are sometimes heard to say, "It matters very little what kind of books are used in schools, one is about as good as another." And others, "if reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic are taught in common schools, it is sufficient," and "should any person desire his children to advance further, let him send them to boarding school."

You might almost as well attempt to guide a ship across the pathless ocean without system, as to advance a school without a systematic course of instruction.

If such be the true state of things, something should be done immediately. If our schools are so deficient in their course of instruction and systematic training, this deficiency ought without delay, be remedied. The first step to be taken is to elevate the standard of education, by introducing into the public schools, several branches of study which are not now taught in them, such as Mensuration, Geometry, Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Chemistry, etc.

It will be necessary after such an enlargement of the course of study, to obtain the services of more competent teachers. Their present compensation will also have to be increased so that talented and well qualified persons may be induced to engage in the business of teaching.

Certainly the time has come when it is necessary to make a thorough change.

We now leave the above suggestions with the people of Bucks County. It is for them to say whether they will heed them or not; it is for them to decide whether the schools are to be conducted in the same manner they have been heretofore or whether they will endeavor to reform them and make them a blessing, not only to their immediate descendants, but to all coming generations.

We trust they will be so impressed with the magnitude and importance of the public school system that they may see in it the repository of the prosperity, greatness and perpetuity of our Republican institutions.

Yardleyville, April, 1852.

Signed: S. T. V.

EARLY EVENTS IN THE FORMATIVE PERIOD OF BUCKS COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

FALLS

In 1885 Falls sustained ten schools at a total expenditure of nearly five thousand dollars. The length of the annual term is nine months. Schools were established by the Friends shortly after their settlement and were conducted under denominational auspices until the introduction of the public school system. "History of Bucks County", J. H. Battle, p. 383. (For aid in brevity inciting source of authority, J. H. Battle will appear hereafter as J. H. B. in History of Bucks County.)

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP

The public school system as promulgated in the Act of April 1, 1834, was adopted by the people of Bristol township at the following election. The directors chosen, Moses Larue, Henry M. Wright, Lardner VanUxem, Daniel Bailey, Samuel L. Booz, and Joshua Wright, held their first meeting on Saturday, September 27, 1834, at the house of Willis H. Baldwin and organized with Moses Larue president. It does not appear that the schools

received much attention; in March, 1837, the question of "school or no school" was again voted upon and decided in the affirmative, which placed the system on a permanent footing. Five schools, known respectively as Newportville, Centerville, Laurel Bend, Smith's Corner and Badger's, were opened November 1, 1837, with Daniel B. Hibbs, James C. King, Andrew J. Gilkeson, William Paxton, and E. Q. Pool, teachers. The following entry in the minutes of the board for 1840 may interest the pedagogue of the present day: "Horace Estes agrees to teach the Centerville school ten months; to commence on the first day of June, at the sum of twenty-three dollars per month. He agrees to teach reading, spelling, writing, geography, astronomy, arithmetic, English grammar, natural philosophy, intellectual philosophy, rhetoric, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, history, and the French language," from which it would seem that the curriculum has been contracted since 1840, notwithstanding the boasted progress of the school system. (J. H. B. pp. 423-24).

THE MAKEFIELDS

The interests of education receive fair attention from the residents of this section. Lower Makefield sustains nine schools an annual term of nine months, at a total expenditure of five thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents (1885). The showing for Upper Makefield is not so creditable. The annual school term is nine months, seven schools are maintained, and the sums expended aggregate two thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty-seven cents. Graded schools have been established at points, and the standard for teachers is becoming more elevated year by year. Among the curious features of the school system generations ago was the shape of some of the schoolhouses. One of this character was eight-sided, built near Yardley by ——— Brelsford on land given for the purpose by Thomas Yardley. (J. H. B. p. 444)

BENSALEM

The educational interests of this section of the country are fully abreast of its material wealth and religious advantages. The construction of the schoolhouses indicates a rare adaptability to the purpose for which they are intended. In 1885 eight public schools were in operation for a term of ten months, employing eight teachers at the uniform salary of four hundred and twenty-

five dollars. The total amount expended was about six thousand dollars, more than other townships in the county, with a single exception. It has also numbered among its educational advantages Andalusia College, at Andalusia, and Potter Hall, a boarding-school for boys, at the same place. (When completed, St. John's Industrial School for Boys, Eddington, will rank with the leading eleemosynary institutions of this country.) (J. H. B. p. 476.)

BUCKINGHAM

Much interest is manifested in education, and the history of the schools of the township presents many interesting passages. It is said that Thomas Watson attempted to establish an Indian school as early as 1730-40, but without success, owing to the ravages of smallpox among his pupils. In 1754 Adam Harker left a legacy of thirty-five pounds to Wrightstown and forty pounds to Buckingham monthly meeting for educational purposes. In 1768 certain residents of Buckingham united with others in Wrightstown and Upper Makefield in leasing for school purposes a tract of land "for and during the time the walk of a certain house now building on said land shall by them, their heirs or assigns, be thought sufficient to bear a roof," at a yearly rent of one peppercorn. The house was finished and used for a school many years. (J. H. B. pp. 521-22.) TYRO HALL. In 1789 thirty-two citizens of Buckingham subscribed a trifle less than one hundred pounds, with which Tyro Hall was built. This is one of the most famous schools of the township. (J. H. B. p. 522.) HUGHESIAN SCHOOL. In 1811 Amos Austin Hughes bequeathed a farm of ninety-one acres and eight thousand dollars in money to establish a charity for the education and maintenance (when necessary) of poor children. In 1841 a schoolhouse was built, and within a few years thereafter the trustees employed Joseph Fell as teacher. (J. H. B. p. 522.)

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The public-school system was adopted in 1834, the first board of directors being Pryn Kirk, Joel Worthington, James Jamison, William Benms, Jesse Reeder, and Robert Smith.

Of the public schools that known as Union claims to have graduated a judge, a general, and a millionaire; while Buckingham

still numbers among its former pupils the first two county superintendents, Joseph Fell and William H. Johnson; five judges, Honorables Edward M. Paxson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Richard Watson, of Bucks County; Hampton Watson, of Kansas; Alfred Shaw, of New Orleans, and D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia; two generals, Andrew J. Smith and John Ely; and three members of Doctor Kane's exploring expedition.

The old Union schoolhouse was built in 1823; Church's is so named from Joseph Church, upon whose land it was built; Hickory Grave was formerly known as the octagon, or eight square; Independent was built in 1844, Friendship in 1845, and Greenville in 1863. At the present time (1887) eleven public schools are sustained an annual term of nine months. (J. H. B. p. 522.)

DURHAM

Durham schools compare favorably with those in other sections of the county. The first schoolhouse in this section of the county was the "Old Durham Furnace School", built in 1727. It was a small log-house on the east side of the road leading from Easton to Philadelphia about one hundred yards north from Durham creek. The only teachers of whom any record exists were James Backhouse, whose proficiency in mathematics was extraordinary; John Ross, subsequently a judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania; Thomas McKeen, afterward president of the Easton National Bank; and Richard H. Horner, who taught in 1784 at a salary of seven shillings six pence per day. The singing school was an important adjunct under his administration. This schoolhouse, the educational pioneer of northeastern Bucks County, was demolished in 1792. (J. H. B. p. 666.) THE LAUBACH SCHOOL. The Laubach School has probably influenced the farming community more than others in the township. Among the teachers here were Jacob Lewis in 1813; Dr. Drake, a man of great scientific acquirements, in 1815; Michael Fackenthall, a proficient surveyor, in 1817; James Rittenhouse, a relative of the great mathematician, in 1822; and Mr. Stryker, a rigid disciplinarian, in 1833. RUFÉ DISTRICT. The first schoolhouse in the Rufe district was of logs, built in 1802. The ground necessary for its erection was donated by Samuel Eichline. In 1861 the old house was burned and the present stone building erected. Among those

who taught here were Dr. Joseph Thomas and Hon. C. E. Hindenach. (J. H. B. p. 666.)

The new Furnace schoolhouse was built about 1855, and destroyed by fire in 1876. A graded school built on land donated by Cooper & Hewitt was opened in February, 1877, with N. S. Rice principal, and C. W. Faucher assistant. (J. H. B. p. 666.)

The McKean Long schoolhouse, a typical structure of the olden time, was built in 1802 to accommodate those families who were not convenient to Rufe's or Laubach's. It is a long, low, stone building and many of the older residents of the township point to it with just pride as the place where the foundation of their future usefulness was laid. (J. H. B. p. 666.)

The first schoolhouse in the Monroe district, a small frame building, was erected in 1836 upon ground donated by George Trauger. The more pretentious structure in use at the present was built in 1865. Among those who have taught here were Dr. S. S. Bachman, John Black, Reverends L. C. Sheip and C. H. Melchor, Dr. B. N. Bethel, Dr. C. D. Fretz, and D. R. Williamson, (J. H. B. p. 666.)

The Durham Church schoolhouse was built in 1884 upon ground donated by John Knecht, Sr. Jacob Nickum was the first teacher; Aaron S. Christine and Carrie Fackenthall were among his successors. The present schoolhouse is a commodious building, and compares favorably with any other in the county. (J. H. B. p. 666.)

The first schoolhouse in Riegelsville was built in 1846 and opened with Dr. R. Kressler as teacher. G. F. Hess, H. H. Hough, Rebecca Smith and David W. Hess was among its teachers. (J. H. B. p. 666.)

August 3, 1857, C. W. Faucher opened an academy in the Presbyterian church. D. H. Williamson took charge September 1, 1869; Dr. George N. Best, September 13, 1871; John Frace, September 30, 1872; but for want of support the project was abandoned.

After a suspension of ten years the effort to establish a school of advanced standing was renewed. Through the efforts of John W. Riegel, Esq., Professor B. F. Sandt, a former student of

Lafayette College, was induced to open an academy. It has outgrown the accommodations at first provided, and since September 3, 1886, has been conducted in a large stone building erected mainly through the munificence of Mr. John L. Riegel and deeded in trust for educational purposes to the trustees of St. John's Reformed church in the United States. A circulating library is one of its most valuable features. The institution reflects credit upon its projectors and cannot fail to exert a favorable influence upon the social and intellectual life of the community. (J. H. B. p. 669.)

HIGH SCHOOLS

Under Superintendent William H. Slotter, the Quakertown High School was instituted and a three academic course provided in 1881. The first class of three students was graduated in 1884. The average graduating class was three until 1891 when the average jumped to ten. This High School was elevated to first class and a four year course provided in 1916. Quakertown now has a junior and senior high school. The largest graduating class was in 1933 when seventy-one graduated. The smallest class of a single student graduated in 1885.

A High School was established in Sellersville in 1886 and in Perkasio in 1895. They joined forces and in September, 1930, the fine new Sellersville-Perkasie High School was opened.

Newtown and Bristol have the oldest secondary schools in the County.

During the year 1837 the Wood Street School which is still standing was built and this is probably the first public school building erected in Bucks County. This school opened with an enrollment of 246 pupils.

Sixteen years later the second school building was erected, and, in 1873, the school system was organized into a High School, Grammar, (?) Secondary, and Primary School. The High School building was not erected until 1894. The magnificent building at Jefferson and Pond Streets was built in 1909. The present enrollment is about 1100 pupils.

Morrisville pupils, prior to 1892, who wished to continue their education beyond the eighth grade were required to attend the Trenton High School. The two story brick building on the south

side of Chambers Street was completed December 5, 1892, and the opening enrollment numbered twenty pupils.

Two years later the original six room William Case building was opened at West Bridge and Morris Streets; a four room brick annex was added in 1912. Until 1915 only a three year academic course was offered. A four year term including other courses was instituted the following years.

In 1924 the first unit of the three story new Robert Morris building with five rooms on each floor was completed. Two annexes have since been added making the Morrisville High School one of the finest in the county.

The historic Summerseat Mansion adjoining the school building has been restored and houses the Home Economics Course and equipment of the High School curriculum.

The Falls Township High School in Fallsington was established in 1895 with a three year course including only academic subjects. In 1932 a regular four year course was adopted.

The first New Hope High School graduating class of two persons was that of 1898. In 1923 the three year course was changed to a four year course.

The first High School course in Northampton Township was taught in the old fire house in Northampton in 1896. This was a two year course and continued so until 1913 when another year was added. In 1927 the four year course was adopted and an increased faculty engaged.

Upper Southampton, the first High School in Southampton Township, was established in 1898 with a two year course and provisions for post-graduate work.

After the division of the Township in 1930, a new High School course instituted and its curriculum adopted to the six year junior-senior High School plan.

Springfield High School was opened in 1903 at Pleasant Valley with one teacher in charge and the first class of two members was graduated in 1905. The present modern High School was erected in 1913.

Yardley High School in June 1922 graduated its first four year class, at which time there were but two courses, general and academic. In 1913 a commercial course was added.

Buckingham High School was organized in 1915 and was first housed in the building of the Hughesian Free School. The first enrolment consisted of twenty-five pupils. The course of study was a three year academic one, which continued to 1935, when the junior-senior plan was adopted.

Hiltown High School was begun in 1909, offering a two year course. Ten pupils enrolled the first year under one teacher. The three year plan was later adopted for a period of several years until 1926, when the four year plan was tried until 1932, after which the three year plan was again adopted.

Bensalem Township High School was established in 1922. However, secondary school work was done at Eddington as early as 1910. Some High School subjects were taught at Penn Valley School about 1912. The present fine High School building was first used in 1930.

Nockamixon Township school authorities voted to establish a High School in 1904 and in May 1906 the first commencement was held for a graduating class of seven pupils. The course was a two year academic one and continued so until 1911, when another year was added. In 1916 the regular four year period was introduced.

RULES FOR THE REGULATION OF A SCHOOLROOM IN 1840.

- Rule 1. Scholars must be at school at the appointed time and take their seats quietly and not run about the room from place to place without occasion.
- Rule 2. No scholar shall be allowed to attend school who is not decent and clean and free from infectious disorders.
- Rule 3. All unnecessary discourse between the scholars must be avoided and no words may be spoken above a whisper, except when attending class or by special consent of the teacher.
- Rule 4. Scholars must not stare at strangers who come into the room, nor at those who pass by the building, nor neglect their studies to look out the windows at persons passing by.

- Rule 5. Scholars must not ramble about in any enclosure, field or orchard, about the school building.
- Rule 6. The larger scholars must not tease nor deride the smaller or weaker ones, but must on all occasions behave with civility, kindness and respect toward each other.
- Rule 7. No wrestling, fighting, swearing, lying, gaming, trading, or any indecent behavior shall be allowed under pain of dismissal, as the nature of the case may be.
- Rule 8. At noontime, scholars must not be noisy at play, nor stare or point at passersby.
- Rule 9. In coming or returning home from school, scholars must pass along quietly without abusing any person or thing.
- Rule 10. Scholars must not mark nor deface desks, nor abuse any of the school property.
- Rule 11. Scholars must not play tag, nor throw snowballs during noontime, nor ingoing to and from school.
- Rule 12. Scholars must be considered under the care of the teacher from the time they leave home in the morning till they return in the evening.
- Rule 13. Every scholar shall be accountable for the windows they break.

These rules are binding in every way upon the scholars of every age and degree and if any should think themselves above them and prove incorrigible, he may be expelled by the consent of the trustees. He shall pay the teacher for the time he attended school.

It is hereby enjoined and required of the teacher that she read these rules to the school once a week and that every scholar pay strict attention to the observance of them in every way.

ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL AFFAIRS IN BUCKS COUNTY

SCHOOL DISTRICTS. Each county and borough in Bucks County is a separate school district. There are thirty-one townships and twenty-two boroughs, making a total of fifty-three school districts in the county.

In Pennsylvania the school districts are divided into four classifications according to population. First class school districts must have a population of five hundred thousand or more; second class districts range from thirty thousand to five hundred thousand; third class districts must have five thousand or more, and all under five thousand come in the fourth class.

In Bucks County all school districts are fourth class except Bristol, Bensalem and Morrisville, which are third class.

THE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DIRECTORS. In general, in charge of each school district is a board of school directors. In first class districts, like Philadelphia, there are fifteen directors, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. In the others, there are nine, seven and five directors respectively, elected for terms of six years by the people at the general elections.

Each school board may select from its members a President, Vice-President, a Treasurer who receives and disburses the school monies, and a Secretary who transacts the routine business as directed by the Board.

The Township school directors hire teachers, look after the buildings and school equipment, fix the tax rate, which is based on the budget requirements and the real estate assessed valuation.

THE COUNTY BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. The County Board of School Directors takes the place of the recently abolished executive committee. Members of this board are elected by the entire body of the township directors assembled in convention once each year. The county board consists of five members chosen for terms of six years. No one may serve on the county board who is not at the time of his election a member of one of the township boards. The terms of office are so arranged that some expire every two years, thus, preventing the situation of having an entire new board, unfamiliar with its duties, take office at one time.

The county school board is under the supervision of the County Superintendent, and its duties are the inspection of all township budgets and financial reports. They assist the local boards in matters relating to school buildings and sites, transportation, etc., and act in the capacity of general advisors.

The County Superintendent is chief executive officer of the county board and furnishes them with advice and reports on the various phases of the school work with which they have to do.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS. The County Superintendent of Schools is elected every four years by the township school directors at the time of their annual convention.

Roughly his duties are the general supervision of the county school affairs. He is charged with the maintenance of standards set by the school code or the school laws of the state. He is a unit of the public school supervisory system of the state and reports the progress of his county to the Department of Public Instruction at Harrisburg, once a year.

The County Superintendent in Bucks County has two assistants who help with the detail of supervisory and local administrative affairs in the townships. They see that the standard for the different townships is maintained in the separate schools, give the final examinations and, otherwise, supervise local school management.

THE PRINCIPALS ASSOCIATION. The Principals Association of Bucks County has been in existence for about ten years. Membership in the association consists of more than thirty-five members, including the County Superintendents, Supervising Principals, and Principals of High and Elementary Schools.

During the past few years the meetings have been held regularly each month, except during the summer months. These meetings are held at various schools and usually in the evening, with a dinner followed by a business meeting and program. Recreation is often provided in the gymnasiums with basketball and volleyball games. This recreation is usually held in the afternoon before the meeting is called to order.

Problems relating to the county schools, legislation, attendance, teaching and supervision, etc., are regularly discussed. The Bucks County Teachers Association and Institute programs with the Bucks County Interscholastic Association take up much consideration.

Guest speakers, in the form of College Professors, Legislators and School Directors, often appear on the program.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SANITATION. Each school district is required to provide a medical inspection for the pupils in its public schools. The service is under the direction of a county officer, known as Chief Medical Inspector, who is responsible to the Commissioners of Health, at Harrisburg. He may select several assistants whose duties are the examination of each pupil in the schools of the territory of which he is in charge. Pupils are examined for defective hearing and eyesight, bad teeth, or other disabilities. He recommends any especial medical or surgical attention the child may require.

Once each year the County Medical Examiner is required to make the rounds of the schools, to make careful examination of all toilets, cellars, water supply and drinking vessels, to insure against sickness or epidemics, due to unsanitary conditions.

Any Board of School Directors may employ one or more school nurses to cooperate and assist with the health and care of the pupils.

THE MODERN TREND IN CLASSROOM TECHNIQUE. The modern ideas of classroom mechanics and training represent a marked change over the methods in use only a few years back.

Formerly the chief concern and objective of the classroom instructor was the tiresome task of cramming the fundamentals of mathematics, science and language into the unreceptive minds of his pupils, by way of the memory route. Reasoning and deduction was left to later life and more mature years. Consequently, the student often found himself suddenly confronted with the fact of discovery of the why and wherefor for some theory he had memorized, but only partially absorbed in the lower grades. Due to the lack of early mental exercise and training of the mental processes, many failed fully to develop their faculties before a great deal of harm was done and much time lost.

Much of this is now changed. From his earliest years of school life the pupil is taught to develop his individualities; to cultivate his powers of observation and deduction, and to exert his full mental processes to plan, reason and think for himself. The student of today is taught the essentials of clean democratic government, in order that when his place is taken in society, he will have an intelligent understanding of his responsibilities.

He unconsciously absorbs a new sense of the relation of education to character building. The present day high school graduate, whether he continues his education in broader fields or enters the commercial life of his community, has a well balanced concept of the duties and obligations of citizenship.

THE TEACHERS INSTITUTE. For the purpose of promoting professional pride and interest in school work, and to acquaint the public with what was being accomplished in the public schools, the idea of a Teachers Institute was advanced.

Owing to the poor roads and worse traveling facilities of the early days, district institutes were held often and in more narrowly restricted areas than now. Prior to 1860, so-called district institutes were held as often as twice a month. The teachers met to exchange views and discuss their problems. The parents of children were invited and entertainment was provided, helping to bring the general public to a better understanding of the school work.

The first regular County Teachers Institute was held at Newtown in 1858, and the year following at Quakertown.

The District Institutes were eventually discontinued and the present-day Parent Teachers Association took its place.

The Teachers Institute has been changed from time to time, and continues, a source of great inspiration for all who are engaged in our county educational work.

NORMAL SCHOOLS. One of the crying needs of the early schools was properly trained teachers. The first county superintendants were greatly handicapped in their efforts to improve the standard of the schools, due to the absence of qualified teachers. It was one of the duties of the Superintendent to hold examinations from time to time in different parts of the county, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for positions as teachers. Mr. Fell, in one of his reports to the State Superintendent of Schools, complains at length about this and suggests a remedy must be found for this deplorable state of affairs, before any very substantial progress can be made.

He hadn't long to wait, for the State Legislature passed an Act in 1857, providing for the division of the state into twelve Normal School Districts. There was to be an authorized school in each district under private management, but subject to state

supervision, so that a fairly high standard be maintained to turn out qualified teachers.

The first normal school in Pennsylvania was instituted at Millersville, in Lancaster County, and many of our early teachers and educators matriculated at "Millersville Normal". At about the same time, several other private schools, in other parts of the state, attempted to maintain the high standard required by the state and operate at a profit, but they were generally unsuccessful. State aid was given them in increasing amounts and the private Normal School struggled along until 1911, when an addition to the school code, provided for the purchase by the State of all normal schools. This was done at a cost of \$1,600,000. Since that time wonderful progress has been made. Many of our Bucks County teachers come to us from West Chester Normal, at West Chester, and from similar schools at Kutztown and Stroudsburg. At present there are fourteen of them throughout the state.

In 1926, the Normal Schools were reorganized under the name of State Teachers Colleges. The standard was raised and the courses enlarged, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. Our teachers have seized this opportunity to improve themselves, and many of them already in the service as teachers, have gone back to complete the work necessary to receive a Bachelor's degree.

The Teachers Colleges also provide training in specific fields, as art, music, home economics, health and kindergarten, library, and industrial arts.

The professional standard for teachers is rapidly rising, and in the course of a few years, there is every probability that all our teachers will have not less than the equivalent of a four year college course, in preparation for the noble profession that is theirs.

SPECIAL SCHOOL DAYS. Article 40 of the School Code sets aside several days of the school year to observe important events in the history of Pennsylvania.

Bird Day. The Governor may designate or set apart certain days each year, to be known as "Arbor Day" or "Bird Day". On these occasions it is the duty of the teacher to devote at least two hours of the school day to the study of birds and wild life, to understand better the value of birds to our national welfare.

William Penn Day. The Governor, by proclamation, calls upon the people to observe William Penn's birthday on October 24th each year. Appropriate exercises, with reference to the life and teachings of the great Founder of Pennsylvania, are suggested for the school celebration of this day.

General Pulaski Day. October the eleventh is set aside by official proclamation each year to be celebrated by suitable exercises, and display of the flag in all schools and public buildings, to commemorate the death of General Casimir Pulaski.

Free School Day. Free School Day is to commemorate the adoption of the free school law in April 1834. The days of observance may be between April the first and eleventh, inclusive. Appropriate exercises and special study of the lives and achievements of George Wolf, Governor of Pennsylvania at the time of the passage of the law, and Senators Samuel Breck and Thaddeus Stevens, who were largely responsible for its adoption.

FIRST COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS. A most important feature of the Act of 1854 was the provision which called for the election of a County Superintendent whose duties were the selection of good teachers and the general guidance of his district. He was to be a person of "scientific and literary acquirement and of skill and experience in the art of teaching." Obviously, a person with these attainments would value his services above the small salaries (as low as two or three hundred dollars a year) that were being offered to county superintendents at this time. It was feared that some difficulty might be experienced in securing competent men for this work.

On June 5, 1854, a meeting was held in the old Court House at Doylestown, presided over by George Lear, then a member of the Doylestown Borough School Board. In this meeting the salary was set and Joseph Fell of Buckingham was chosen as the first County Superintendent of Schools of Bucks. Mr. Fell was an able man and was very instrumental in establishing a high standard in the first schools.

In his first report, in 1854, to the State Superintendent, Mr. Fell writes in some detail concerning the condition of schools under his supervision. Beyond the usual comments about structures and equipment descriptive of Bristol, Doylestown, New Hope, and Morrisville, he notes that "as a general thing the bor-

ough schools were better than the country schools." "In Newtown Borough the co-educatin of the sexes is repudiated. There are two schools here, one for the boys, the other for the girls exclusively."

In closing his report, Mr. Fell stated he was anxious to establish a normal school where teachers may be prepared for their "high and holy calling". The salaries ranged from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per month for the teachers in 1854.

Mr. Fell's report for the following year was also very interesting and comprehensive. During the year the first County Teacher's Institute was held and the public invited. It was a fine success and helped much in interesting the general public as detailed newspaper reports were well circulated. The school equipment was being added to, although there was still a shortage of books. Some of the schools were attempting to teach both English and German which resulted in much confusion.

And so from a very crude beginning the public school system slowly, but quite surely, pulled itself out of nearly hopeless situation to a position of encouraging progress during the three years of Mr. Fell's incumbency as County Superintendent of Schools.

In 1857, William H. Johnson was elected County Superintendent. He was a man of ability and accomplishment, but relinquished the task after one term of three years.

Simeon S. Overholt was elected in 1860, and served three terms to 1869.

William P. Sharkey of New Hope served three months from March to June in 1869.

Hugh B. Eastburn of Solebury was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Stephen T. Kirk, who was elected in 1869. Mr. Eastburn, although a young man, entered into the performance of his duties with such earnestness and zest that he was re-elected for two successive terms, but resigned in 1876 to practice law.

W. W. Woodruff of Newtown was appointed to fill out the unexpired term and served until June 1887. He was followed by William H. Slotter of Yardley, who served until 1902.

Allen S. Martin of Doylestown succeeded Mr. Slotter to January 1906.

James H. Shelley acted to June 1908, when J. H. Hoffman of Newtown was elected. Mr. Hoffman has held the office continuously and very ably since.

At the last Directors' Convention held April 12, 1938, at Doylestown, Mr. Hoffman succeeded himself for another term. Albert C. Ritter, Perkasio, and Charles H. Boehm, Morrisville, are the Assistant Superintendents of the Public Schools of Bucks County.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY ASSOCIATION. The School Directory of Bucks County organized into an association in May 1889, and held semi-annual meetings, thus better acquainting themselves with the school work. This association has been a valuable aid to the directory in maintaining a high standard for the schools of the county.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE. By 1858 the Institute became quite popular and was a means of creating new public interest in the schools and education. Not only were the teachers brought into a closer relationship for better service but the general public was invited and the social contact was of mutual benefit, adding an immediate new impetus to the cause of the public schools.

Owing to the poor traveling facilities prevalent during this early period, there were many district institutes of a local and social nature that met once or twice a month, with a county institute held semi-annually at first, but later to once a year. The first regular County Institute was held in Newtown in 1858, and the following year at Quakertown.

The County Superintendent, William P. Sharkey, in 1879 reported that in the county were thirty-seven school districts, two hundred eighty-six schools, and three hundred six teachers. There were 15,221 pupils.

THE EIGHT SQUARE SCHOOL HOUSE

To the casual passerby the Octagonal (Eight Square) School-house is a structure of immediate interest and possible conjecture concerning its utilitarian purpose.

Early in the nineteenth century a number of "eight-square" school-houses were built throughout the county. Their architectural design caused them to become objects of oddity, but their

unique appearance is enhanced by the turning years, rather than becoming commonplace through the advent of time.

This type of building construction is believed to have had its origin in Holland, where it had been in use years before. Some assert that it is likely the first octagon shaped building in America was an old Dutch trading post, built by the Dutch West India Company in 1630 on the site of Trenton. The foundation of this small building was brought to light through excavation operations in 1881.

In addition to schoolhouses, there were a few churches and barns built here along similar lines early in the nineteenth century.

The multiplicity of sides immediately determined the manner of natural illumination, for there were seven windows, one to a side, with a door in the eighth space. The desks were arranged around the walls in two rows with the pupils facing the light, and opposite the door was the teacher's desk. The pupils' desks were pine boards with an original smoothly planed surface, but attempts to perpetuate the learner's identity through carving of initials, left a tendency to impair the legibility of penmanship and exactness in drawing. Near the door on a stool was placed a water bucket and a dipper. A large sheet tin stove occupied the center of the room.

Modern methods of living, of course, do not sanction direct illumination from without. Here the pupil was compelled to face the window and subject himself to the undiminished glare. Later schools were designed to remedy this fault, the windows being placed to admit the passage of light in two directions.

Following is a list of the Eight Square schoolhouses, that are, or have been, in Bucks County:—Oxford Valley Eight Square, near Oxford Valley in Lower Makefield, the date stone being marked 1775. This may be an error. Authoritative opinion places the date of its construction much later, probably 1830.

Penn's Park, about one mile southwest of the town of Penn's Park Township, erected in 1802. This building is still standing.

Frankford School, near Bursonville in Springfield Township; built 1807-09.

Leidytown, in Hilltown Township, at the intersection of the Bethlehem Pike and Chalfont Road; built in 1816.

Stewart's School, on the Ferry Road in New Britain Township, near Fountainville; built in 1816, and torn down about 1890.

Hickory Grove, on the Durham Road in Buckingham, near Plumstead Township line, built in 1818.

Groveland School, near Hinkletown in Plumstead Township; built in 1833.

Mine Spring School, near Rupletown in Bridgetown Township, built sometime before 1876.



EIGHT-SQUARE SCHOOL HOUSE, 1823 to 1868.

(From "An Autobiography", p. 114. By Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, Newtown, Pa.)

Lumberville School, at the intersection of the State Road and the Lumberville to Carversville Road; built in 1824.

From History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 1887, by J. H. Battle, page 444, appears this notation:

"Among the curious features of the school system of several generations ago was the shape of some of the schoolhouses. One of this character was eight-sided, built near Yardley by ——— Brelsford on land given for the purpose by Thomas Yardley."

In addition to the list of Eight Squares as herewith submitted is the one mentioned in the history of Maple Point School. The present discontinued school structure at that spot was preceded by an "eight square" placed nearer the junction on the intersecting highways, as described in interview with George Row on September 25, 1937.

This picture has been kindly furnished by Anna W. Smith, Washington Avenue, Newtown, Pa.

The notation found in pencil below the picture, is in the handwriting of Hannah M. Smith, mother of Anna W. Smith. The former, whose maiden name was Large, was one of the assistant teachers at the Lumberville Eight Square". 3/23/1938.

THE OCTAGONAL (EIGHT SQUARE) SCHOOLHOUSE

"Of all the works of the architect within this noble state,
The Octagon Athenium is noted and most great;
'Tis built of yellow free-stone; of corners it has eight,
Its roof is neither made of tin, nor is it made of slate.
'Twas built in eighteen 23 — If you can't think that true,
Go to the rear and you will see it present to your view."

—Kenderdine.

Through the kindness of Anna Smith, Newtown, Pa., I have been privileged to read from "Personal Recollections and Travels, at Home and Abroad", Volume I, in Two Parts, by Thaddeus S. Kenderdine, printed at the Newtown Enterprise Office, Newtown, Pa., 1913.

Thaddeus S. Kenderdine was born 1836, and died in 1922. This venerable Friend devoted several pages of his recollections to the "Old Eight Square" near Lumberville. Gatchel & Manning, Phila., appear to be responsible for the pen and ink sketch which portrays the structure in a sylvan setting. Youth and maid with lunch baskets and books approach the house, which companions, already arrived, are pictured in the plot, or triangle of ground, at the junction of roads. The "snake" or "worm" fencing is indicative of the method of enclosure at the time, but it is the adjoining property along the two lanes that is placed as a restricted area. The school ground admits no barrier between itself and neighboring highways. The dates announce its building in 1823, and its surrender as an educational center in 1855.

The author's facts and those hitherto stated are at some slight variance. The date of building under general information is recorded as 1824, and the "Eight Square" at the Chain Bridge, in Wrightstown, as 1804 instead of 1802.

The following additional comments by Thaddeus Kenderdine may well be incorporated into the story of the "Eight Square". Wrote he in reference to "The Old Eight-Square near Lumberville":

"There were usually two extra movable rows of desks facing the center of the room, and those occupying them, the smaller scholars, had their backs to the light, and sat sideways to the 'master's' desk.

"I suppose the octagonal hall of learning which I attended for twelve years, situated on the State road leading from the lower end of Lumberville to Lahaska about half a mile from the river, was thirty feet across with twenty-four walled in desks, and twelve facing the stove, and back of these were benches where the A, B, C, and primer scholars sat. I have known between eighty and ninety pupils on the rolls, but their attendance was irregular, for there were no truant officers in those times and pupils could go when and where they pleased, or stay at home at their parents' will, but I have known from fifty to sixty crowded at one time in this little building. At such times there would be an assistant taken from among the larger girl pupils; one who perhaps, was intending to be a teacher, herself. Possibly they were paid something, but I am not positive, as their apprentice experience might be worth enough to pay them.

"Under the eaves of the rear of the schoolhouse was a date board showing it was built in 1823. Its carpenter was Amos Armitage, and I suppose the mason work was done by "Danny" Helwig, who lived near as a thrifty farmer, and who had laid for pastime in his younger days. It was built on a triangular piece of ground, on top of a hill, less than a quarter acre in area, and bounded by two converging roads and a woods, donated by an old resident, Robert Livezey. From this a three acre lot (was) afterwards bought for a playground. . . . Near the center of the lot was a large oak, so much like the one in Comly's spelling book, that I thought the artist drew it thence and with a conscientious

pencil. Under the shade of this wide spreading tree the girls had their playhouses, with walls made of small stones, and sticks of wood across openings in them for doors. The crockery ware was of broken dishes from home for plates, while the cups were from the bases of acorns, dropping from the limbs above as freely as the manna of the Israelites of the Bible.

"I have a list of the teachers from the time the Eight Square was built to the time it was dismantled after twenty-four years of service as a hall of learning, when it was bought by one Jerry Flynn for a home. I never saw the rooms after they were partitioned off, but from the fashion of the schoolhouse, they must have been shaped like pieces of pie.

"The teachers' names follow :

Solomon Wright	George P. Betts
David McCready	Willam E. Case
William C. Ely	Oliver Wilson
Isaiah Large	Obid M. Bass
John Gillingham	William S. Janney
Amos Winder	Julia M. Thompson
Elias Duer	Frank Stapler
Hiram Jones	Emma Atkinson
Sarah Lee	Mary Hampton
Susan Parry	Eweretta Budd
Susan Fell	Rose Budd
Helena Parry	Edgar Mellin
D. Wilson Small	Margaret Smith
Susanna Ely	George Eastburn
John W. Gilbert	Sarah B. Wilson
Hanna M. Smith	

"D. Wilson Small studied law, moved to Wisconsin, and afterwards married another of the Eight Square teachers, Susanna Ely. He became a law Judge in his new location.

"The cult of 'Singing Geography' came in about 1850, but was by no means confined to our school district, township, county, or state, for it prevailed across the river in Jersey. One Samuel Naylor introduced the system in both states. Teacher Small studied under him, . . . With the aid of 'Felton's Outline Maps', large hanging charts on which were marked all the principal fea-

tures on the world's surface, rivers, lakes, bays, seas, mountains, capes, grand and political divisions, with their principal cities, and I don't remember what else, he had his pupils chanting to a modified tune from the opera of 'Old Dan Tucker' the titles of the long list named. Sometimes 'Old Dan' had not compass enough, such as in giving a description of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii, or some other noted event. . . . Before this lesson-sugaring fad died out the prosaic multiplication tables were assailed, and their 'Twice one are two' on up to 'twelve times twelve are one hundred forty-four' were set to the 'Old Dan Tucker' tune."

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS

The manual labor idea in its significant social and educational aspects, was institutionalized and popularized by Emanuel Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in the first quarter of the century.

The private masters, with possibly one exception, did not do much to promote manual labor schools. In 1931, a Mr. Ismar, who studied under Fellenberg, was conducting such a school near Bristol. It was known as the Fellenberg School. Anthony Morris, who apparently contributed generously toward the establishment and support of this school,* said of Ismar:

His character is unique, enthusiastic on the subject of the system; thoroughly instructed first at Hofwyl; and finally by a seven years course of study at Gottingen. He is a first rate Mathematician and a practical Engineer. . . . He applies all his theories immediately to practice, such as transferring the principles of Geometry, as taught on the blackboard, instantly to the survey of gardens, etc. As to the physical branches of education, he labors himself with his scholars, walks with them, talks with them, penetrates with a kind of intuition, (the result of his education) immediately the peculiar propensities and talents of each, and applies his instruction accordingly. (Ibid, 334)

To what extent this institution was a private undertaking is not clear, but in a lecture delivered in Georgetown, in 1831, Ismar outlined his "Plan for a preparatory school, after the Fellenberg System," and remarked in presenting it:

I have therefore stated, that I was willing to establish a preparatory school in this district, in order to introduce Mr. Fellenberg's system, until I can determine in which part of this county

I shall found an entire Hofwyl institution. . . . It is my desire to begin by acting, and not by applying for the patronage of others. I have stated that I have not requested, and never will ask pecuniary aid. I have learned, that such aid has uniformly proved injurious to the welfare of the institution, as every contributor claims a right to interfere in the internal policy; and, while they pretend to support it, they substitute for its established system, their individual views and opinions, which are oftentimes capricious. (Hazard: Register of Pa., VII, 404-5.)

He went on to explain his plan for instruction in agriculture. In the beginning he could admit no poor student, because he would have to accept gifts to do so, and thus lose his independence. He remarked:

I must try another mode. I find it in a preparatory school for teachers, and for that class of society who are able, and are willing, to pay an annual remuneration, and to pay the same half yearly in advance. . . . This remuneration being fixed, ten pupils would be required to open a preparatory school, the parents of whom should select from among themselves one, and myself another member, to form a committee, whose duty it should be to decide, whether the son of this or that mechanic, or farmer, may be admitted to the school, at a lower rate than the established price; and who ought to pay quarterly in advance, one half in money, and, if he so desire it, the other half in produce, labor, etc., at the current rates of the day.

The pupils must not be less than ten years of age, able to read and write tolerably — the young teachers should be seventeen years of age, able to read and write correctly. (Ibid, 405) (Mulhern "A Hist. of Sec. Ed. in Pa.—pp. 284-286.)

The curriculum as he outlined it was almost entirely modern and scientific. Ismar was evidently one of the popularizers of the Fellenberg idea, and soon the legislature found petitions arriving from several counties asking for public aid for manual labor schools. He was not, however, a pioneer, for a manual labor school had been attempted at Germantown before he came to Pennsylvania. (Mulhern "A Hist. of Sec. Ed. in Pa., p. 286.) Bucks County Intelligencer, Oct. 31, 1831.

* Hazard: Register of Pa., VII, 416.

Bristol College, an Episcopal institution, adopted the plan (i.e., manual labor) in 1834. (The Laws of Bristol College, p. 18. [Bucks Co. Hist. Soc.])

In the thirties the manual labor plan of education was finding advocates in the legislature, where it was enthusiastically recommended by a Committee on Education in 1833. The committee found by investigation :

First—That the expense of education, when connected with manual labor judiciously directed, may be reduced at least one half.

Second—That the exercise of about three hours manual labor, daily, contributes to the health and cheerfulness of the pupil, by strengthening and improving his physical powers, and by engaging his mind in useful pursuits.

Third—That so far from manual labor being an impediment in the progress of the pupil, in intellectual studies, it has been found that in proportion as one pupil has excelled another in the amount of labor performed, the same pupil has excelled the other, in equal ratio, in his intellectual studies.

Fourth—That manual labor institutions tend to break down the distinctions between rich and poor which exist in society, inasmuch as they give an almost equal opportunity of education to the poor by labor, as is afforded to the rich by the possession of wealth; and

Fifth—That pupils trained in this way, are much better fitted for active life, and better qualified to act as useful citizens, than when educated in any other mode — that they are better as regards physical energy, and better intellectually, and morally. (Report on Manual Labor Academies — Hazard: Register of Pa., xi, 289-291.)

Petitions came from many parts of the State to the legislature advocating the establishment of such schools.

The writer has been able to obtain from the State Archives at Harrisburg a photo-static copy of the original petition, or memorial signed by citizens of Bucks County, June (?) 30, 1834, and addressed to the Pennsylvania Legislature, "Praying for State Aid for Manual Labor Schools."

As a part of this paper said photo-static copy is herewith included.

MAPLE POINT SCHOOL

A sale of the schoolhouse at Maple Point on June 5, 1937, to Mr. E. Stocker of Farnkford by the directors of the Middletown Township School Board has prompted the undersigned to attempt a brief history of the school, and thus preserve for posterity a record of local interest.

A visit to George Row, father of Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite, September 25, 1937, proved a rich source for many a hint of personal recollection. Here in an attractive house dating previous to 1837, (the point of time appears carved in a stone gate post at the homestead entrance), Mr. Row narrated from carefully prepared notes exact details of the school's past. Favored, indeed, is one to listen to such an able commentator. His own story told in the first person lends additional charm to a tale that now borders on memory.

"To whom may be ascribed first the designation of the school, I do not know. Its location at a junction of roads, (formerly Wildman's Corners), and the presence of maple trees on the grounds form an easy basis of conjecture for dwellers of the neighborhood to name the spot where children gathered to learn.

"My first term was in the 'Eight Square'. This octagonal shaped structure was placed on a small point of land taken from the Wildman farm. There was not enough space about the building for children to pursue their games, and boys found it necessary to play 'corner ball' in the adjacent highway. Strange that people gave land so sparingly in those days.

"My father Washington Row was a school director and supervised the building of the present house in 1862 or '63. In this office he gave service to the public for twenty-seven years. The stone used in the octagonal structure was carried back from the point and used in making the house now found upon the spot."

As already intimated the original land came from the Wildman farm. A parenthetical reference in the deed made Fourth month first, 1853, states (It being the same lot which James Wildman and wife conveyed to John Watson, Thomas Jenks, Joshua

Blakey, Jr., Joseph Suber, (all deceased), and the above mentioned James Moon in fee for the use of a school by Deed bearing date the 1th of 9th mo., A. D., 1804, recorded at Bucks in Deed Book No. 34, page 560 &c. . . .).

Concerning the date just mentioned a word of comment is appropriate. There is an erasure in the original deed which, with subsequent insertion, would indicate that 1822 had been made over into 1804, and the "th" for the month had not been changed to "st".

When the transfer was made in 1852 James Moon, surviving trustee, is mentioned as conveying the land for fifty cents to another board of directors. Upon this land a School House had been erected. It is quite likely, therefore, that the original Maple Point school building had been placed previous to the Public School Act of 1834.

The later contracting School Board embraced the names of Joseph Rich, James Wildman, Joseph Watson, Thomas Jenks, Isaac Eyre, and James H. Moon.

Additional space was purchased from Mary Newbold September 27, 1862. In this later deed the "Directors of Common Schools of Middletown Township" are listed as Paxson Blakey, David L. Watson, Jesse Cabe, Washington Row, Samuel M. Gillam and Pierson Mitchell. The tract described as the Newbold farm is now owned by William D. Rowe.

Both the original deed and the one for later purchase are herewith tendered to the keeping of the Bucks County Historical Society.

Mr. George Row's remarks continue as follows:

"Of the teachers the Blakely sisters, Marianna and Sarah, were the first remembered. I think they taught in both the old and present buildings. Mary Roberts of Dolington taught one term. Sarah Gillam whose farm home was at Glen Lake was an early teacher. Her brothers, Jonathan and William, came with her by horse and wagon. The school was very large that winter, over sixty pupils being enrolled. Susanna Rich was another teacher, but how long she served I do not know. (The information concerning this teacher has been supplemented through a

communication received from Elizabeth R. Kirk, West Chester, Pa. It reads: "My Aunt Susanna Rich taught at Maple Point for a number of years. I do not know the dates exactly, but as near as I can remember, I think the period of service was about 1872 to 1892. My cousin Mrs. Nathan Worrall, also a niece of Susanna Rich, was a pupil at Maple Point.")

"Cassie Rice, an outstanding person in some ways, also gave of her time. She and her sister Maggie later taught in the Friends' School, at Langhorne. The plain language, or the 'thee and thou of the Quakers' was used at the time, probably influenced by the Friendly expression of the neighborhood at that time.

"Flo (Linton) Ivins and Maggie (Wright) Pidcock were later teachers. Agnes Cunningham followed, and Effie Watson, too, was there for a longer time than some of the others.

"In the days to which reference has been made the matter of boarding the teacher was a problem that confronted the director then in office. No one cared to share the requisites of a home with the temporary resident of the district. Father being a director, the teacher found the necessary food and shelter under his roof. He lived then in the house about a mile from the school on the road to Yardley. This property until recently was owned by the Heacock Nurseries.

"The purchase of the Wildman home by William and Mary Watson furnished the needed relief to Mother who had a large family for which provision must be made. The Watsons saw their way clear to entertain the teachers as they came along and thus help in the solution of a community obligation."

(George Row assigns credit for a part of the foregoing to Anna Watson, who died recently in the Friends' Home at Trenton, New Jersey.)

Through the kindness of Mrs. Peter Leichter whose home is at Maple Point, supplemented by a search of the minutes of the Middletown Township School Board, the writer has learned of others who taught in this school. The list of names has been arranged in chronological order as closely as memory serves.

Edith Darlington

Eva M. Frankenfield, 1904

Violet S. Evans (?)

Mary Grace Reber, resigned Dec. 1906, later became the wife of Judge Calvin Boyer.

Jennie S. Wildman (transferred from Frosty Hollow)

Edna Suber, 1907

Helen T. Yerkes Row, 1908

Hazel E. Reburn

Edith Rich Cutler

Florence M. Reeder

Edith H. Black (Substitute, Dec. 17-24, 1918)

Helen Hays, 1919

Sarah C. VanArtsdalen

Anna Scarborough

Mrs. M. P. Hammond

Josie Kimble (last to serve).

It is recorded in the minutes of the Board that on April 7, 1927, it was unanimously resolved to close the Maple Point School at the end of the school year. It was further decided to send all the pupils of grades 1, 2, and 3 to Edge Hill, and all grades above the third from both Maple Point and Edge Hill are to be sent to Langhorne.

The closing of Maple Point School was not accomplished without protest. A petition of 190 names including those of taxpayers, parents, and voters of Middletown Township expressed an unwillingness for the discontinuance of a school in this section. To such a formal objection must be accorded respect and consideration, for both sentiment and neighborhood pride factor in communal projects.

The Board on July 2, 1927, gave consideration to this petition, but felt that since the closing of Wildman's Corner School (so designated in the petition) had been carefully weighed in all its details, no action should be taken rescinding the decision reached at a previous meeting to close the school.

In the meantime, on June 2, 1927, the Board already had resolved that immediate steps should be initiated for disposal by sale of the building and property. To that end the President and Secretary were authorized to execute and deliver a proper deed for said premises to the purchaser thereof.

School sessions were ended at Maple Point June, 1927. Now modern busses carry the primary children to the one-room school at Edge Hill, and those of the higher grades find their place of learning in the Langhorne-Middletown Township combined system of schools.

A waiting system not far from the building, now used as a dwelling, affords protection in inclement weather to pupils awaiting the arrival of the bus.

The present Board of Directors of Middletown Township is composed of Mrs. Hannah G. C. Pickering, President, Woodbourne; Edmund Cocks, Vice-president, George School; Walter S. Miller, Secretary, Parkland; Samuel H. Everitt, Treasurer, Bristol R. D.; and Christian V. Tomlinson, Langhorne.

Other directors are noted as follows, sources of information being the deeds to which reference already has been made and minute books of the Board.

Several appointments were due to death or resignation of predecessors. Some of the directors resumed office after an interim from another term. In general, the time element is the determining factor in the arrangement of names.

John Watson	
Thomas Jenks	Maple Point
Joshua Blakey	Original Purchase
Joseph Suber	(9/1/1804, or 1822)
James Moon	
Joseph Rich	
James Wildman	
Joseph Watson	Maple Point
Thomas Jenks	Transfer
Isaac Eyre	(4/1/1852)
James H. Moon	
Paxson Blakey	
David L. Watson	
Jesse Cabe	Maple Point
Washington Row	Second Purchase
Samuel M. Gillam	(9/27/1862)
Pierson Mitchell	

Stacy Watson
 Joseph C. Liew
 Aaron Tomlinson Frosty Hollow
 John W. Stackhouse Purchase
 James Linton (11/1/1838)
 Nathan Hellings
 William Harmon Richardson
 Samuel Abnor Richardson
 Aaron Knight
 David Harrison
 Joseph Mather
 Edward Briggs
 Benjamin S. Woodman
 Edward Pickering (resigned 10/12/1907)
 George Douglas
 Charles McCorkle (replaced Mr. Douglas, due to illness
 of latter.)
 George Wisner
 Samuel H. Longshore (resigned due to removal from
 district—place taken by Benja-
 min S. Woodman.)
 Joseph S. Walton (appointed 10/9/1909 to fill vacancy
 caused by death of Benjamin S.
 Woodman.)
 Andrew J. Hibbs (vice David Harrison, resigned.)
 Wilmer McFayden
 Joseph Lindenfelser
 George Wislar
 George Weeks
 Howard Thompson
 Mrs. Hannah G. C. Pickering, who, according to the
 minutes of March 7, 1925, was appointed to
 fill the vacancy caused by the death of George
 Wislar.

Minute, August 6, 1926. — "Our esteemed president, Mr. Joseph Mather, having moved from the Township into the Borough of Langhorne, has had to resign by reason of non-residence. To fill this vacancy an invitation was tendered to Mr. Samuel H. Everitt. His acceptance followed."

In the minutes of November 10, 1928, the following is recorded: "The Board has been stunned to learn of the death of our fellow member Howard Thompson on Nov. 7, 1928. His funeral was held on November 10th, and was attended by all of the surviving Board members."

Some difficulty was experienced in finding one to take the place caused by the death of Mr. Thompson. Finally Franklin Briggs was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Other names follow:

Mrs. Julia Frances Sealy

Mrs. Harriet W. Tomb

Myron W. Harris

Mr. Walter S. Miller, the present secretary to the Board, has served in that capacity since February 11, 1922. His total number of years as a Board member date from his election in November 1921. The preceding incumbent, Mr. Edward Briggs, served faithfully over an extended period of years. The earlier book of records finds minutes written by him as far back as 6/11/1904.

In addition to his secretarial duties, Mr. Miller is now President of the Bucks County School Directors' Association. By virtue of this office he holds a place on the recently organized Board of Directors under the County Unit Plan.

One or two incidental notes may possess sufficient historical interest to warrant their embodiment in this paper. The discontinuance of local trolley service, between Doylestown and Bristol, October 31, 1923, helps to make clear the necessity of transportation facilities in modern times.

Some pupils in the Maple Point area, in order to gain instruction in grades suitable for their educational advancement, journeyed from Woodbourne to Langhorne on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and from there to Hulmeville by trolley.

Miss Anna Scarborough informed the writer it was an ordinary procedure for her on Monday morning to go from Newtown to Bridgetown by trolley and walk the remaining distance to the school at Maple Point.

FROSTY HOLLOW SCHOOL

Local designations often are suggestive of intimate associations and linkage. They tend to give character to the object named

and ultimately come to be invested with neighborhood life and connections. Sometimes they seem to be steeped in tradition so that the resulting infusion is an inseparable combination of the real and legendary. How Frosty Hollow came to be is not known to the writer but its significance holds a charm that such appellations alone can convey.

To introduce the story of the Frosty Hollow School, the comment of George Row who was mentioned in the story of Maple Point may not be inappropriate. Said he, "My first recollection of the Frosty Hollow School is associated with the name of Harmon Richardson. He came from 'up county' as a teacher, married a woman in that community, turned to farming as a means of livelihood, and later became a director in the school in which he originally taught. This was sixty years ago."

Mr. Samuel H. Everitt, a present member of the Middletown Township School Board, and Mrs. Viola R. Hibbs of Hulmeville, have kindly contributed pertinent information which agrees in general with the foregoing, and from their observations the following supplementary material is adduced.

Frosty Hollow Schoolhouse was built in 1838. The structure was built of stone, being of the one-room type and provided with a porch. The extent of grounds is given as nine-sixteenths ($9/16$) of an acre.

An old history of Bucks County records that William Harmon Richardson served as school director for twenty-one years. His son Samuel Abnor Richardson afterward acted in the same capacity for a number of years with Aaron Knight serving as a co-director, followed by David Harrison.

A copy of the deed of sale (herewith offered) with date of record, June 4th, 1862, reveals that Stacy Watson, Joseph C. Liew, Aaron Tomlinson, John W. Stackhouse, James Linton and Nathan Hellings were the Directors of Common Schools of Middletown Township District in the County of Bucks at the time of purchase.

It is interesting to note that the names of six directors were mentioned in this legal transaction. Likewise, a similar number of names, all different, appear in the deed of transfer for additional property at Maple Point, September 27, 1862.

Reference to the history of Maple Point School will reveal the list of names of all directors that research has determined. Many of these individuals had a share in formulating and directing educational procedure and management of the Frosty Hollow School until its close in 1925.

A list of teachers' names that appear in the minutes of the School Board or have been furnished by former Frosty Hollow pupils are,

William Harmon Richardson
James G. Hibbs
S. Willet Bardine
Mrs. Stephen Woolston (Fallsington)
Ida (Marple) Heritage
Miss Lillie Rich
James Edoms
John Stroud
Miss Dixon
Miss May Flowers
Abdil Ramsey
Mrs. Permelia (Thompson) Conrad (1882-83)
Miss Olive M. Hibbs (grand-daughter of James G. Hibbs,
already mentioned.)
Mrs. Ellen B. (Duerr) Norton (1892)
Mrs. Susie (Good-Lovett) Walters
Miss Esther Wildman (1894-96)
Mrs. Anna (Paxson) Reeder
Miss Anna E. Horn (1904)
Miss Helen J. Baily (1906)
Miss Jennie E. Wildman (1906)
Miss Florence Yardley (1907)
Miss Florence M. Reeder (1907)
Miss Mabel E. Hawk
Miss Catherine R. Neary (1912)
Miss Gretchen Magill (1918)
Miss Edna Paxson (1919)
Mrs. Marie D. Greenlee (1920-21)
Miss Maude Sealey (last to serve, 1925)

The average attendance when the school closed was sixteen (16), but earlier enrolment was placed at thirty (30).

Mrs. Viola R. Hibbs (Hulmeville) contributed the following interesting items:

1. I found a reward of merit to Samuel Abnor Richardson from S. Willet Bardine, dated December 6th, 1860. Bardine evidently was teaching there at that time.

2. I recall a flag raising, flag and pole having been donated by the Order of American Mechanics of Bristol, Pa. The presentation was made by Doran Green of Bristol, but I do not remember the year.

Mrs. Clarence Randall of Newtown, Pa., related many interesting events and anecdotes, when a call was made (4/15/1938).

1. About 1872, Abdil Ramsey was a teacher at Frosty Hollow. While teaching he was studying to become a minister. Later years found him preaching the Episcopal faith in Newtown. He married Ellen White, whose father, Ebenezer White, was second cousin to Mrs. Randall's father.

2. Wesley White (b. 1828, d. 1887) and Annie E. (Hibbs) White, parents of Mrs. Hannah (White) Randall and Wilson Randall, father of Mr. Clarence Randall, were pupils at Frosty Hollow.

Memory on the part of Mrs. Randall recalled that an elderly gentleman dwelt near the School. Entrance to the highway necessitated the opening of a gate. The re-lived picture is so vivid that she remarked she still could see the children run to open the gate for the passing of horse and wagon of the Jenny Lind type, in order to get the penny of compensation for the courteous service rendered.

3. Entertainments formed a part of school life in those days in a manner similar to present day custom. I remember on one occasion my sister and I had a part to sing in which a reference to "buttercups" formed a portion of the theme.

Mrs. Permelia (Thompson) Conrad, Newtown, Pa., said that as a teacher she could recall that the stream near the school often would rise quickly, due to sudden rainfall. The larger boys would hurry to the bridge and remove the planks to prevent their being washed away. For this service the remuneration was usually \$1.00.

Mr. Frank Ellis of East Washington Avenue, Newtown, kindly gave of his time to inform the writer of his experiences. Mr. Ellis spoke of the efficient services of Miss May Flowers who apparently merited in unbounded degree the affection and esteem of her pupils.

Concerning James Edoms, Mr. Ellis remarked, "He was a strict, but fine teacher. He gained the respect of the larger boys who, in due time, learned not alone the subject matter from books, but profited through associations with their teacher in course of daily routine."

One of the Carlisle Indian boys who attended Frosty Hollow school lacked the colorful name the native language usually employs. It was the Anglicized designation of Bruce Hayman that identified this protector of Mr. Ellis in his tender years of instruction.

Bruce Hayman worked for Mr. James Byles. For some reason, perhaps a kindly service performed by the Ellis family, this Indian boy took a keen interest in the welfare of the little son. The latter was guarded in the rough play and teasing of the school yard. For the pleasure of the boy whose parents made the sojourner a welcome guest at their home on Sundays, he fashioned a bow and arrow for the child's amusement.

Mr. Ellis mentioned the names of Samuel Everitt, Joseph Everitt, Louis Brunner, John LaRue, Howard Buckman, and his sisters Annie, Josephine, and Elizabeth Ellis as Frosty Hollow pupils.

Official action began in 1920 for the closing of Frosty Hollow School. Minutes state that a meeting was held to consider the question. It was apparently decided to send the pupils to the Hulmeville School and to transfer the teacher, Miss Edna Paxson, to Parkland.

The minutes of July 8, 1920, record that such action was rescinded, for this quotation appears under the date mentioned, "On account of the strong opposition from the patrons of the Frosty Hollow School against the closing of it, the Board reversed its decision of a former meeting to close said school and decided to open it. Mrs. Marie D. Greenlee of that neighborhood was

engaged to teach the present term of 1920-21, she having been a teacher and well qualified."

After a lapse of five years (May 9, 1925) the Board held a general discussion concerning the advisability of closing Frosty Hollow School and transporting the pupils to Hulmeville. It was decided that the entire board should visit the district, and go over the proposed route, interview the parents and other interested persons in order to determine if any pronounced objection exists. The trip of inspection was set for May 10, 1925.

Within a month a report of the visit to the Frosty Hollow section was ready for submission, for on June 13, 1925, appears this motion in the minutes: "It was decided to close permanently the Union (Frosty Hollow) school and to transport the pupils by auto-bus." The matter of providing transportation, and also waiting stations, or shelters, received attention. It was concluded that possible drivers be interviewed.

On July 3, 1925, the minutes state the plans had been made to convey children from the recently closed Union (Frosty Hollow) School to Hulmeville over a line of travel to be known as Route 3.

At the meeting of the Board held October 6, 1925, a petition was presented praying for the restoration of the Frosty Hollow School. Upon motion said petition was laid on the table.

One year after the closing of the school the question of its sale was discussed. June 11, 1926, minutes find this notation: "As we will never be allowed to re-open it (the school) without extensive re-building, if then, and since it is rapidly deteriorating it was unanimously resolved, upon motion, to sell the property at public auction."

This resolution, newspaper notice of sale, and poster announcement are herewith appended.

FROSTY HOLLOW

Resolution passed at meeting of June 11, 1926, and ratified and repassed at meeting of July 3, 1926.

WHEREAS, the Frosty Hollow School Property consisting of School House and about one acre of land is not in use as a public school of the School District of the Township of Middle-

town, and the condition of the building is such as to be disapproved by the State Department of Public Instruction and could not be re-opened without the expenditure of large sums of money thereon, and it is not feasible or necessary to re-open said school, as satisfactory arrangements have been made for the education of all children from that community; and, it is the desire of the School Board of the said Township of Middletown that the said property be sold.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the School Board of the Township of Middletown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that the School District of Middletown Township sell the said Frosty Hollow School Property consisting of building and about one acre of land in Middletown Township, the same no longer being needed or adapted for school purposes, and that for the purpose of acquiring the best price obtainable therefor, Jesse C. Everitt, a Real Estate Agent located at Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, be, and is hereby, authorized to make sale thereof at public sale, after advertisement in two or more newspapers in Bucks County, once a week for three weeks, and by a proper number of handbills, and sell the same to the highest bidder. Said agent to be paid the cost of advertising and a commission of \$ for his services in making said sale, and the President and Secretary of our said School Board be authorized to execute and deliver a proper deed in fee simple for said premises to the purchaser thereof.

With all members present and voting, all voted aye upon the above resolution on both occasions.

Signed: Walter S. Miller,
Secretary.

(Notice of Sale) — Newspaper.

The property was sold to Frederick and Elizabeth Hoehle of Philadelphia, on date as advertised, i.e., August 7th, 1926.

DEED

Deed Book, 81; Page 481; Grantee, School Directors of Middletown Township; Grantor, William & Isaiah Vanhorn; Date of Record, June 4, 1852; Location, Middletown Township, Description,

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that we, William Vanhorn & Elizabeth his wife & Isaiah Vanhorn & Elizabeth

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
FROSTY HOLLOW SCHOOL HOUSE
and LOT on
SATURDAY, AUG. 7, '26

on the premises,
at 3 P. M., Daylight Saving Time.

By direction of the Board of Directors of the Middletown School District, I will sell at public sale the property known as the Frosty Hollow school, consisting of a

**ONE-STORY STONE BUILDING and
about 9-16 OF AN ACRE of LAND,**

more or less,

situate on the cross road leading from the Durham road to the Bristol and Oxford Valley road,

in said township.

Terms day of sale.

J. C. EVERITT, Agent

Joseph Lenike, Auct.

for MIDDLETOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

his wife, all of Middletown township in the County of Bucks in the State of Pennsylvania for & in consideration of the sum of forty five dollars to us paid at the ensealing hereof by Stacy Watson, Joseph C. Liew, Aaron Tomlinson, John W. Stackhouse, James Linton & Nathan Hellings, Directors of Common Schools of Middletown Township District in the County of Bucks aforesaid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do grant, bargain, sell, assure & convey to the said Directors aforesaid, their successors & assigns, the following described piece of ground situate in the said Middletown township. Beginning in the middle of a public road at a corner of Aaron Everitt's land, thence by the said Aaron Everitt's land north eighteen degrees west nine perches & two tenths of a perch, thence by other land of the said Wm. Vanhorn and Isaiah Vanhorn north eighty three degrees east ten perches & two tenth of a perch to a stone & south eighteen degrees east nine perches & two tenths of a perch to the middle of the said public road, thence along the middle of the said public road by the said Aaron Everitt's land south eighty three degrees West ten perches & two tenths of a perch to the place of beginning, containing ninety & two tenths square perches, be the same more or less: II It being part of the same land of which Jacob Vanhorn by virtue of divers good conveyances & assurances in the law duly had & executed became lawfully seized in fee, & being so thereof seized died intestate leaving issue the said William Vanhorn & Isaiah Vanhorn to whom the same by the laws of Pennsylvania relating to intestates estates did descend & come, Together with all its rights, members & appurtenances. To have & to hold the said described piece of ninety & two tenths perches of ground & appurtenances to the said Stacey Watson, Joseph C. Liew, Aaron Tomlinson, John W. Stackhouse, James Linton & Nathan Hellings, Directors aforesaid, their successors & assigns forever, for the establishment & support of Common Schools in said District according to law and the said William Vanhorn & Isaiah Vanhorn do covenant with the said Directors, their successors & assigns, that they are lawfully seized in fee of the afore granted premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, that they have a good right to sell & convey the same to the said Directors & will warrant & defend the same premises to the said Directors, their successors & assigns forever, against the lawful claims & demands of all persons. In witness whereof we have

hereunto set our hands & seals, the twenty seventh day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred & thirty eight.

her
Wm. Vanhorn (Seal) Elizabeth X Vanhorn (Seal)
mark
her
Isaiah Vanhorn (Seal) Elizabeth X Vanhorn (Seal)
mark

Sealed & delivered in our presence
Isaac Vornhorn — Aaron Tomlinson

Received on the day of the date of the within written Indenture of & from the Directors within named the sum of forty-five dollars lawful money of the United States, it being the consideration money within mentioned in full.

William Vanhorn
Isaiah Vanhorn

Witnesses present at Signing
Aaron Tomlinson

Bucks Co. SS. Be it known that on the twentieth day of November, Anno Domini 1838, before me esquire, one of the Justices of the Peace in & for the said County of Bucks, came the within named William Vanhorn & Elizabeth his wife & Isaiah Vanhorn & Elizabeth his wife & acknowledged the within written Deed of Conveyance to be their act & Deed & desired that the same might be recorded as such according to law. The said wives being of full age both & by me separate & part from their husbands duly examined & the contents thereof first made known to them declared that they did voluntarily & of their own free will & accord seal & as their act & deed deliver the said deed of conveyance, without any coercion or compulsion of their said husbands. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the day & year above written.

Aaron Tomlinson (Seal)
— Recorded June 4th, 1852 —

Deed Book 540; Page 593; Grantee, Fred Hoehle — Eliz. Hoehle; Grantor, The School Dist. of the Township of Middletown, Bucks Co., Pa.; Date of Indenture, Sept. 7th, 1926; Date

of Record, Sept. 21, 1926; Location, Middletown Twp.; Recital, Same, Book 81, Page 481; Description,

THIS INDENTURE, made the seventh day of September in the year of our Lord one Thousand nine hundrey and twenty Six (1926).

Between the School District of the Township of Middletown, Bucks County, Penna. & Julia Sealey, Hannah Pickering, Howard Thompson, Joseph Mather & Walter S. Miller, Directors of the Common Schools of said Middletown Township School District, & Fred Hoehle & Elizabeth Hoehle, his wife, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

Whereas William VanHorn & Elizabeth his wife & Isaiah VanHorn & Elizabeth his wife, by their indenture bearing Date the 27th Day of October A. D. 1838 and recorded in Deed Book #81, Page 481, etc. granted & conveyed unto Stacy Watson, Joseph C. Liew, Aaron Tomlinson, John W. Stackhouse, James Linton & Nathan Hellings, Directors of Common Schools of Middletown Township, Bucks County, Penna. & to their successors & assigns the tract of land hereinafetr particularly described by metes & bounds & intended to be conveyed, situate in Middletown Township, containing ninety & Two Tenths square Perches more or less, which said lot together with the messuage thereon was used for Public School purposes for many years but has recently been discontinued as a Public School & become unfitted & unadapted for said purpose & the present Directors of the Common Schools of said Township, consisting of Julia Sealey, Hannah Pickering, Howard Thompson, Joseph Mather & Walter S. Miller, have decided to sell the same & at a meeting of the said School Board held on the 11th Day of June 1926, it was resolved to sell the said property & after due & legal advertising the same was offered for public sale & sold on the 7th Day of Aug. 1926 to Fred Hoehle & Elizabeth, his wife, for the sum of Eight Hundred & Five Dollars, all of which said action was duly confirmed by resolution adopted by the school board on the 23rd Day of August 1926, said Resolution being as follows: Having been duly adopted & appearing of record on the minutes of said School Board.

Whereas, By resolution adopted by the School Directors of the School District of Middletown Township on the 11th Day of

June 1926, It was resolved that the said School District sell the Frosty Hollow School Property consisting of a School Building & about one acre of land in Middletown Township, which is no longer needed or adapted for school purposes, & directed the manner of sale etc.

And Whereas, after due & Lawful advertisement once a week for Three weeks in two or more newspapers of Bucks Co. & by hand bills the said property was exposed for sale at public auction or vendue on Saturday, the 7th Day of August 1926 & sold to Fred Hoehle & Elizabeth Hoehle, his wife, of the city of Philadelphia, for the sum of Eight Hundred & Five Dollars (\$805.00) of which Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) was paid in cash to the Agent of said School District. The balance to be paid in cash on or before September 15th upon execution & delivery of a proper Deed on fee simple for said premises freed & discharged of encumbrances & easements, the said purchasers being the highest bidders & the said sum of Eight Hundred & Five Dollars the highest price bidden for the same, the said sale having been by competitive bidding & a number of bidders having been present & bid on said premises.

Therefore be it resolved by the School Board on the School District of the Township of Middletown, Bucks Co., Penna. that the said sale of said Frosty Hollow School Property to Fred Hoehle & Elizabeth Hoehle, his wife, for the sum of Eight Hundred & Five Dollars & the Contract executed by the agent of said School District with the said Fred Hoehle be confirmed & that the said premises be conveyed in fee simple free of all encumbrances & easements of record or otherwise to the said purchasers on or before the 15th Day of September 1926 on receipt of the balance of said purchase price, making the total price thereof Eight Hundred & Five Dollars, the price bid therefor & that the President & Secretary of our said School District be authorized to execute under the seal of our said School District acknowledge & deliver in the name & on behalf of said School District of Middletown Township a proper & sufficient deed in Fee Simple for said Premises.

Now this indenture witnesseseth that the said parties of the first part, for & in consideration of the sum of Eight Hundred & Five Dollars, Lawful money of the United States of America,

unto the parties of the first part well & truly paid by the said parties of the second part, at & before the sealing & Delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released & confirmed, & by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release & confirm unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs & assigns.

All the certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Township of Middletown, County of Bucks & State of Pennsylvania, bounded & described as follows :

Beginning in the middle of a Public Road at a corner of Aaron Everitt's land, thence by the said Aaron Everitt's lands North Eighteen Degrees West Nine Perches & two tenths of a perch, thence by other lands of the said William Van Horn & Isaiah Van Horn, North Eighty Three Degrees East Ten Perches & two tenths of a perch to a stone & South Eighteen Degrees East Nine Perches & two tenths of a perch to the middle of the said Public Road, thence along the middle of said public Road by the said Aaron Everitt's land South Eighty Three Degrees West Ten Perches & Two tenths of a perch to the place of beginning. Containing ninety & Two Tenths square perches be the same more or less.

All the present School Directors of the said School District have joined in this conveyance with the corporate school district for the purpose of conveying to & vesting an absolute title in the said grantees, the said Directors being the successors of the said grantees in said deed.

Together with all & singular the buildings, streets, alleys, passages, ways, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments & appurtenances, whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, & the reversions & remainders, rents, issues & profits thereof & all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim & demand whatsoever, which were of the parties of the first part, in law, equity, or otherwise howsoever of in, & to the same & every part thereof.

To have & to hold the said lot or piece of land, hereditaments & premises hereby granted or mentioned & intended so to be, with the appurtenances, unto the said parties of the second part, their

heirs & assigns, to & for the only proper use & behoof of the said parties of the second part, their heirs & assigns forever.

And the said School District of the Township of Middletown & the said Julia Sealey, Hannah Pickering, Howard Thompson, Joseph Mather & Walter S. Miller, as Directors of the Common Schools of said Middletown Township but not individually or personally do by these presents covenant, grant & agree, to & with the said parties of the second part, their heirs & assigns, that they, the parties of the first part, all & singular the hereditaments & premises herein above described & granted or mentioned & intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto the said parties of the second part, their heirs & assigns, against them the said parties of the first part, & against all & every other person or persons whosoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof by, from or under them or any of them, shall & will warrant & forever defend.

In witness whereof, the said School District of the Township of Middletown has hereunto affixed its corporate seal & the said Julia Sealey, Hannah Pickering, Howard Thompson, Joseph Mather & Walter S. Miller, have hereunto set their hands & seals of Directors of said School District, the day and year above written.

The School District of the
Township of Middletown, Bucks
County, Penna.

By: Walter S. Miller, Secretary

Julia F. Sealey (Seal)

Hannah G. C. Pickering (Seal)

Howard Thompson (Seal)

Joseph Mather as President

& individually (Seal)

Walter S. Miller (Seal)

(Corporate Seal)

Sealed & Delivered
in the Presence of Us:

Albert M. Morris

Margaretta A. Mather

Received the day of the date of the above indenture of the above named Fred Hoehle & Elizabeth Hoehle, his wife, the within named consideration in full.

The School District of the
Township of Middletown, Bucks
County, Penna.

By: Walter S. Miller

Secretary

(Corporate Seal)

Witnesses:

Harry W. Spencer

State of Penna.

County of Bucks, ss:

On the 7th Day of September, Anno Domini 1926, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, duly commissioned and qualified in & for the said County & State, personally appeared the above mentioned Julia Sealey, Hannah Pickering, Howard Thompson, Joseph Mather & Walter S. Miller, as Directors of the Common Schools of the said Middletown Township & in due form of law acknowledged the above indenture to be their & each of their act & deed & described the same might be recorded as such.

Witness my Hand & Seal the Day & Year aforesaid.

(Official Seal)

Harry W. Spencer

My commission expires first Monday
in Jan. 1932.

State of Penna.

County of Bucks, ss:

On the 7th Day of September, Anno Domini 1926, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace duly commissioned & qualified in & for the said county & state, personally appeared Walter S. Miller, Secretary of the said the School District of the Township of Middletown, Bucks Co., Penna., who being duly affirmed according to law says that he was personally present at the execution of the foregoing indenture & saw the common or corporate seal of the said corporation duly affixed thereof, that the Seal so affixed thereof is the common or corporate seal of the said corporation that the foregoing indenture was duly sealed & delivered by Walter S. Miller, Secretary of the said corporation, as & for

the act & deed of the said corporation, for the uses & purposes therein mentioned & that the names of this affiant as secretary & of Julia Sealey as President of the said Corporation, subscribed to the said indenture in attestation of its due execution & delivery are of their & each of their respective Handwritings.

Walter S. Miller — Secretary

Affirmed & subscribed before me (Corporate Seal)
the day & year aforesaid.

Witness my hand & seal.

Harry W. Spencer

My Commission expires First Monday
of Jan. 1932.

Recorded: Sept. 21 — 1926.

SUNNY HILL SCHOOL

The casual motorist, or the frequent traveler, as he journeys on his errand of business or pleasure, finds no occasion to reflect on the school that once had its site on the Bridgetown pike about two miles south of Newtown. The building is gone and the concealing hand of nature has covered the ruins so well that one to recall its previous existence must employ memory to re-establish the scene.

If one possesses a Centennial Atlas of Bucks County published in 1876 by J. D. Scott, Philadelphia, let him turn its pages until the region mentioned comes to his attention. Here, outlined with the care and accuracy that characterizes the detail of the map portrayal, in a local atlas, is found the spot where once was the Sunny Hill School.

On the northwest corner of the Samuel Fite farm of fifty acres, there appears a single dot and a tiny square to indicate the location of the schoolhouse and grounds. To the north on the same side of the road, i.e., east, was the farm of Joseph Watson, while to the south the atlas reveals the name of H. C. Parry. Between the Samuel Fite and H. C. Parry farms a lane extends. Across the pike, i.e., to the west, is featured the farm of Samuel Story embracing 162 acres.

In addition to the directors listed on the Middletown Township School Board under Maple Point School are the names of

the following which hold associations with Sunny Hill. David Watson (grandfather of the one of that name now intimately associated in the business of A. W. and W. M. Watson Company, Newtown, Pa.), and John Buckman. Closely connected with these two is the name of Benjamin Woodman of the immediate neighborhood.

Mrs. Frank Rook, nee Miss A. Anna Moore, now residing in Newtown, was a former teacher at Sunny Hill. She taught there two years (1890-1892). As memory serves she believes the directors at the time to have been Messrs. Joseph Milner, George Reed, and Edward Briggs.

Mrs. Rook stated that while teaching at Sunny Hill her father took her by carriage to and from the school a great deal of the time. In other occasions the distance was traversed by walking. There were no trolleys.

Mrs. Rook recalls that Edith, Margaret, and Herbert Bunting, grandchildren of Samuel Story, were pupils at the time, and in addition three Tomlinson children (one boy and two girls), and Myra (Mitchell) Bloom attended. The enrolment was given as 16-18.

In an interview on March 29, 1938, with Mr. Samuel Richardson of Newtown, many personal references developed. Mr. Richardson stated that his appearance at Sunny Hill before becoming a pupil was that of a visitor under the care of his sisters Margaret and Mary. Mrs. Sally Cothem, a widow, was his first teacher. Joshua Richardson, another member of the family, i.e., a brother, also had his name recorded on the school register. Carrie Demmick was Joshua's teacher.

Other teachers were Miss Sally Twining, daughter of Stephen Twining, of Langhorne. She taught there several years. Miss Wilhelmina (Linton) Ivins, another teacher, boarded one winter with the Joseph Richardson family. Also employed, were Miss Flora Sickel, sister of Morris Sickel, Newtown; and Miss Bella Gill of Hulmeville. Miss Kate Hogan, now living at Dolington, preceded Mrs. Frank Rook, and Miss Sarah Fite followed in service the latter. Anna (Paxson) Reeder was among the last to teach at Sunny Hill, if not the last. Also, there was a Miss Carrie Lukens.

Mr. Richardson, speaking of the blizzard of 1888, told of the immense size of the drifts. Individuals were able to reach the suspended telephone wires from the summits of the piles of wind driven snow. Tops of market wagons were just visible above the cuts made to restore avenues of travel. The writer can well imagine the situation, for since being at George School he has walked through a cut between the School and Bridgetown, where the snow on either side was sufficiently high to hide the passage of the main portion of the trolley cars after resumption of service.

Among pupils whom Samuel Richardson mentions as being in attendance at Sunny Hill at various times are Martha (Buckman) Hills, George Doan, and sister Mrs. Annie (Doan) Balderston, wife of Mr. Alonzo Balderston of Dolington. Frank Mitchell, and Harry Mitchell who lived back of the Samuel Fite place. John Schlitz, one of the outside men now at George School, recalls his school days at Sunny Hill.

Mr. John Buckman who lived on the Fulling Mill road, had two Indian boys from the Carlisle School during different winters. The first gave his name as Joe Buckman and the second as Sammy Noble. Both wore to school regulation suits of blue with brass buttons, and a hat of felt. They, according to Mr. Richardson, were well mannered, good-natured, and gifted in no small degree with athletic skill.

The third boy mentioned gave his name as Call Him Thunder. Legend or fact has it that at the time of his birth a thunder storm was in progress, and according to Indian custom some happening of immediate consideration determined the name the newcomer was to assume. This boy lived at Henry Johnson's, now the Margeson place on the Bridgetown pike.

Mr. George Buckman, a Director, and son of John Buckman previously mentioned, had an Indian girl to help with the family chores. Matilda Hoteney was the name, and she is said to have been the only Indian girl that came into the neighborhood from the Carlisle School.

The Sunny Hill school building was one of stone. Three windows were on each side, and a porch was at the front.

One summer day while at work in a field across the way Mr. Richardson observed that the building was on fire. Nothing could

be done to halt the conflagration, and as already intimated in this article the Sunny Hill school lives only in memory. The pupils were transferred to Hulmeville for the continuance of their education.

Concerning the manner in which the grounds of the former school were disposed, an extract from the minutes herewith appended will describe.

Copy of portion of the Minutes of Middletown Township School District, Dated, Edge Hill, November 11th, 1911.

"School Board met at the Edge Hill school house, with all members present except Andrew Hibbs, — — — —

"Upon there being a recall of the decision of the Board at a former meeting in relation to the Sunny Hill school property reverting back to the property it originally came from, (the vote then having been a tie), under the recall, the Board was unanimous in their decision that it revert back to the property it came from, it being in accordance with the Deed of Transfer, which say "when no longer used for school purposes — — — etc.", And the previous decision of the Board in the matter is herein and hereby annulled."

(Signed) E. Briggs, Secretary

I certify the above excerpt is a true copy of the official minutes of the Middletown School Board, pages 143, 144, 145, of the date and place as given, and no subsequent entries upon this subject appear in the records.

Walter S. Miller, Secretary.

Through the kindness of Mr. Frank Mitchell, Sr., of Langhorne, we are able to list the names of many pupils who are known by Mr. Mitchell to have attended Sunny Hill School. They are, (1873-78)

Agnes Satterthwaite
Mary Satterthwaite
William Satterthwaite
Pierson Satterthwaite
Horace Woodman
Clayton Woodman
Mary Woodman

Harry Woodman	
Joshua Richardson	
Samuel Richardson	
Margaret Richardson	
Mary Richardson	
Emmor Watson	
Lenora Watson	
Sara Fite	
Elizabeth Fite	
Matilda Buckman	
Luther Ridge	
John Ridge	Brothers and
May Ridge	Sisters
Adaline Ridge	
Frank B. Mitchell, Sr.	
Harry Mitchell	Brother and
Carrie Mitchell	Sisters
Anna Mitchell	

EDGE HILL SCHOOL

The only remaining one-room school in Middletown Township is on the old Lincoln Highway near its junction with the newer thoroughfare of that name. This means that Edge Hill is not far from Oxford Valley.

The building is of stone, neat and attractive in appearance. Added description would lend little to the picture for outward aspect and details of interior conform to the conventional requirements of this type of structure.

The advent of this particular school is comparatively recent. Starting with the usual eight grades the pupil enrolment has been reduced through stages, so the lower forms only, that is, the first three grades, find instruction there at the present time. The average attendance is thirty-five (35).

The members composing the Board of School Directors would parallel the list already given under Maple Point, Frosty Hollow and Sunny Hill schools. All of these centers are, or have been under the jurisdiction of the Middletown Township of Bucks County.

For future reference, however, it may be well to list the teachers as far as memory recalls and available records reveal. They are —

- 1904 — Miss Tacy E. Williams
- 1909 — Miss Elsie Husted (Aug. 30 — Sept. 24)
- 1911 — Miss Hilda Yerkes
- 1913 — Miss Mary K. Donovan (Minutes of 4/11/1914,
record the death of
Miss Donovan.)
- 1915 — Miss Eva Blinn
- — Miss Maude C. Worstell
- — Miss Elizabeth M. Shaneley
- 1917 — Miss Emma Holzworth
- — Mrs. Emma Browning
- 1923-24 — Miss Ruth Clark
- 1924-26 — Miss Madeline Bowers
- 1926-27 — Mrs. M. P. Hammond
- 1927-29 — Miss Anna Vaughan
- 1929-31 — Miss Elizabeth A. Sherman
- 1931-34 — Miss Marion Lloyd
- 1934-37 — Miss Madeline Griffin
- 1937-38 — Miss Ethel Federkeil

POETRY IN NAMES OF BUCKS COUNTY SCHOOL HOUSES

Bedminster Township	Deep Run
Bridgeton Township	Chestnut Ridge
Bristol Township	Maple Shade
	Laurel Bend
Buckingham Township	Forest Grove
	Friendship
	Hickory Grove
	Independent
Doylestown Township	Sandy Ridge
	Sunnyside
	Castle Valley
	Pebble Hill
East Rockhill Township	Sunnyside
	Rock Hill
	Three Mile Run

Haycock Township	Mt. Airy
	Hickory Grove
Hilltown Township	Blooming Glen
	Fairhill
	Chestnut Ridge
Ivyland Borough	Ivyland
Lower Makefield Township	Edgewood
Middletown Township	Edge Hill
	Maple Point*
	Frosty Hollow*
	Sunny Hill*
New Britain Township	North Branch
	Green Hill
	Iron Hill
	Fairview
Newtown Township	Silver Lake
	Good Intent
	Prospect Hill
Plumstead Township	Groveland
	Prospect Corner
	Rocky Ridge
Richland Township	Rocky Ridge
Solebury Township	Highland
	Chestnut Grove
	Green Hill
	Stony Hill
Springfield Township	Pleasant Valley
Tinicum Township	Clay Ridge
	Red Hill
	Ridge Valley
Upper Makefield Township	Fairfield
Warrington Township	Mill Creek
Wrightstown Township	Pineville
	Rushland

* Discontinued.

Snapshots of Revolutionary Newtown

BY EDWARD R. BARNESLEY, NEWTOWN, PA.

(Bird in Hand, Newtown Meeting, October 22, 1938)

Mr. President and Fellow Members of Bucks County
Historical Society:



I am not sure to what Oliver Wendell Holmes was referring when he said: "Some things are good for nothing until they have been long kept and used." So when I discovered the Bird in Hand had been long kept and used, — 215 years to be exact, — I too concluded it must, therefore, be good for something. But of just what that something is, I really am not sure.

However, if one of the "somethings" it is good for is to create greater local interest in Newtown's rich historical heritage, all the effort involved in the restoration will be amply repaid. I believe it was Lincoln who said: "With public sentiment nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed."

Having this idea in mind, I purchased the Bird in Hand a year and a half ago to save it from an immediate destruction, and since then have been attempting to restore it to its Eighteenth Century charm. I am terribly sorry that the building is not finished and the grounds are not completely landscaped for our meeting this afternoon, but these things could simply not be done in time, and they won't be finished either until they can be finished right.

Construction details of the Bird in Hand quickly showed us that the irritating question "How soon can you do it?" was not asked the builder in the reign of George I. Instead, he was more apt to have been asked "How well can you build it?" That the substantial framing and massive masonry of this dear old building remain to-day almost untouched is ample testimony of the proficiency of the early builders' skill. They have passed away and been laid to their account, — both names and graves to-day unknown, — leaving only their materials, self-hewed and self-quarried, assembled into a graceful balanced structure, called the Bird in Hand.

Because of the lack of records it is very difficult to determine the exact year in which this building was finished, but it must have been by 1723, for in that year Agnes Welsh received her first license from the Court to keep her tavern or ordinary.* As late as 1785, it was still called "The Old Frame Tavern". The word Bird in Hand was applied to it in the early Nineteenth Century, when the famous Edward Hicks, a neighbor, painted a new swinging sign. Whether or not he copied an older sign of the same name has not yet been ascertained.

On March 13, 1728, George Welsh, "inholder", gave a mortgage on the place to Henry Nelson and William Brelsford and just three years later conveyed it back to John Walley, son of Shadrach Walley, first purchaser in 1681. This deed, which for some reason was never recorded, is on exhibition today.†

Concerning the inside furnishings of the building little is known. The best description, although it does contain several errors of fact, is that from the pen of the late Thaddeus S. Ken-

*[1.] To his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Court of Quarter Sessions Held at Bristol this day the 13th of June 1723:

The Humble Petition of Agnis Welsh Shewing her deplorable Condition her husband being a prisoner and haveing a great family of Children that is Maintain'd by her keeping a house of Entertainment therefore Pray the Honourable Justices to grant her a Recommendation for the Ensueing Year, that she may be in a Capacity to maintain her Children and your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall Ever pray & c

The Mark of
Agnis X Welsh

[2.] To The Court of Quarter Sessions held at Newtown for the County of Bucks the 16th: 4 mo: 1725. To The Honourable Bench of his Majesties Justices of the Peace Yo'r Petitioner Sendeth Greeting:

Whereas Your Petitioner the Subscriber hereof having had encouragement from Divers Persons of note in this County to keep a Public House in Newtown for the entertainment of Travelers and to accommodate people at Court times and other Publick Business that may accrue, And Yo'r Humble Petitioner haveing rented a House and made provision for accommodations as afore Said I do humbly crave that You would be pleased to take it into Your Serious Consideration, And Grant me a Recommendations to the Governor in Order for a License Yo'r Compliance with my Humble request afore Said, will very much Oblige Your humble Servant,

George Welsh.

†Description of the property in this indenture dated March 17, 1731 reads: "All that Messuage or Tenement and Lott or peice of Ground Scituate Lyng and being in Newtown afsd. Begining at the west End of the Second Street from ye Court House at a Stake Thence North by East Ninety foot to another Stake, Thence East by South Ninety three foot to a Stake, Thence South by west fourty four foot to another Stake, Thence East by South fifty one foot to another Stake, Thence South by west forty Six foot to the first mentioned Street, Thence by the Same west by north One Hundred and fourty four foot to ye place of Beginning."

derdine, written about 25 years ago. "There was no trusting the bottle to him who crooked the elbow as in after days, when a generous-sized hand could hide a drink which netted no profit to the landlord. The 'Bird in Hand' had an English bar such as Dickens speaks of, and which was known in at least two other Bucks County hotels, 'The Camel', at Lumberton, and 'Kach-line's', in Bedminster. The peculiarities of this bar was a long mantel, from which slats ran to the ceiling, through which was a small opening where the liquor was passed out, while at one end was a door of full height so that the barkeeper was well protected in case of trouble from the effects of his goods. While Asa Cary knew how to run a hotel, his wife, Tamar, was the boss ginger-cake baker of the town, her wares having a wide fame. Then there were drinking stands in the neighborhood of the big meeting where homemade beer, as well as the stronger variety, and mead were sold, put up in bottles flanked by cakes and pies. Oh, but the material wants of man were well provided for in the interval before the orating began!

"Speaking of the cage-like protection of the 'Bird in Hand' style of bar, it sometimes failed in its mission. In the 'good old days' we hear about and which there are many of us who would not care to trade the present for, Newtown was no symposium of moral and ethical culture as it is now, and the W.C.T.U. and Century Club and other institutions for the betterment of mankind were in the future and the bar room of the present, and the gathering center. The town had not got over the effects of its big election days when the lower end of the county voted there, its trainings, quarter races and court scenes, and the Bird in Hand saw its share of stimulated hilarity on each and every day of the week. Once, on First-day, when some of the sports of the neighborhood were collected there, and while Uncle Asa and Aunt Tamar, now old people, were taking some needed rest from the strenuous work of the night before, these carousers, not wishing to disturb their repose, or probably needing free drinks, with a pair of long tongs circumvented the necessity of crawling through the over-small opening for dispensing liquid joy, and drew from the shelf bottle after bottle of their needs and passed a drunken night, having got beyond the control of the proprietors of the hostelry.

"While Asa and Tamar Cary were at their best, it was an enjoyable stopping place. Everything was neat and clean, from the barroom through the dining room to the brick-floored kitchen with its oven, where Tamar baked her noted ginger cakes, her bread, biscuit and pies. Swinging in front was a sign on which was the usual picture pertaining to the several taverns of that name over the land, depicting a man with a fluttering bird in his hand and a suggestive bush in the near distance. But as the proprietors aged the hotel went down, and finally out.*

"In the town during the latter days of the 'Bird in Hand' there lived nearby a man named Peter, who was so doleful that his wife had to teach school to eke out their living. Once a neighbor called to see Peter, and, he not being in, his housekeeping niece gave the following impromptu paraphrase:

Peter, Peter, punkin eater.
 Had a wife and couldn't keep her,
 So he sets her keeping school,
 While he sits at Cary's and talks like a fool.

The meter is tolerable till the last line is reached, but it was the best the young woman could do on a hurry call."

On April 18, 1818, Proprietor Asa Cary was appointed librarian of Newtown Library Company and the books and effects of

*Asa died on September 1, 1841, in the 85th year of his age. His widow, ten years his junior, kept the tavern for only a year and a half, then employed John Barnsley as agent to sell her personal effects. He advertised: "Will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 29th of this month, [1843], at the house of Tamar Cary in the Boro' of Newtown, all her Household goods, Chamber and Kitchen furniture—beds, bedding, bedsteads, sacking bottoms, tables, chairs, looking glasses, carpets, desk, case of drawers; Tin Crockery and Earthen ware, stoves, shovels and tongs, baking implements, bar furniture, tubs, buckets, meat tubs, wheelbarrow &c. Three First Rate Shoats Of The Real Aunt Tamar Stock—and articles without number, such as will always accumulate about a housekeeping of forty years standing."

Tamar died September 26, 1846, aged 80, and was buried in the Presbyterian Grave Yard. Squire Barnsley, her administrator, sold her old Bird in Hand tavern to T. Wilson Milnor on the following March 4th to satisfy the claims of the minor children, (one of whom was a lunatic), of her brother, John Worstall, of Ohio, who had predeceased her. In her will, she provided for two nieces; namely, Tamar Worstall, daughter of brother, John Worstall, and Hannah Welsh, daughter of sister, Hannah Welsh. We know neither the name of the husband of Hannah (Worstall) Welsh, nor the relationship, if any, with Agnes and George Welsh, the first proprietors of the Bird in Hand.

Miss Margaret J. Smyth, daughter of the wife of the above mentioned T. Wilson Milnor, conveyed the old tavern to the writer on January 13, 1937.

Bucks County's oldest learned society were removed to the Bird in Hand. Cary accepted with thanks his new position paying an annual salary of \$1.00 with the privilege of reading the books free. The post office had been established in the building in 1800, and it remained here for many years.* About 75 years ago the license was given up, and negro families began to occupy the building. Since that time the decay of the house continued very rapidly.

During the temperance epidemic which swept over Bucks County in the 1840's, the Bird in Hand became one of three temperance hotels established in Newtown. The following article about the conversion of the Bird in Hand was signed by "The Man About Town," and is taken from the *Newtown Journal and Workingmen's Advocate* of August 8, 1843:

THE "OLD BIRD IN HAND TAVERN"

"No Citizen of the Borough, was more pleased some five months ago, than I, when it was announced that the 'Old Bird in hand tavern' which had so long, been the Kennel and Sty, for Three cent Topers, was about to be changed into a 'Temperance Hotel' upon the tee total principle.† And I was delighted that my brethren in the temperance cause were about to take the matter in hand, and give their aid in establishing a public house upon the 'cold water' plan, to be kept by a Reformed man and Worthy Citizen.

*Jacob Kessler, innkeeper, was appointed postmaster July 1, 1800. On April 1, 1806 the post office was removed to the "Middle Store" of James Raguet, but on April 3, 1820 it returned to Bird in Hand with the appointment of proprietor Asa Cary, (1756-1841), as postmaster. On April 25, 1835, the office was permanently removed from the building when Joseph O. V. S. Archambault, of the Brick Hotel, succeeded the aged Asa. The old letter slot, now filled in, can still be seen in a weather board near the front door of the sign of the Bird in Hand.

†We do not know how long the Bird in Hand continued to be a temperance tavern, but we doubt that it was of much duration. On May 8, 1860, Jonathan Hibbs advertised in the *Bucks County Intelligencer*: "At the new and popular Establishment, corner of State and Mercer Streets, where the subscriber will keep constantly on hand, all the Refreshments in the way of Eating and Drinking that are usually to be found in well conducted houses of this kind. Oysters and Clams served up in every style in their season, and Meals to Strangers at all reasonable hours. Connected with the above business, will be kept a choice lot of Wines and Liquors of all descriptions, at wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. Physicians and families purchasing for medical purposes, will find it to their advantage to buy at this Wine and Liquor Store, where they can procure better articles and upon more reasonable terms than elsewhere."

"It has now been some months since the house was opened, and has been supplied, I firmly believe, by no other than strictly temperance drinks—and I will now ask of my temperance brethren, How and by Whom has it been patronised? When it was the miserable 'Kennel' above alluded to, you could see the poor wretches Go To and Depart From it, and in a praiseworthy manner rejoice that it was soon to be a nuisance No Longer. It has now ceased to be a Nuisance: but many of you within its reach to accommodate, have not thought as yet, to patronise it by expending One cent therein. Now my fellow laborers in the great and good cause of moral reform, One Word if you please, and may it have a tendency to let you 'see yourselves, as others see you.' We (the temperance men) are much in the habit of calling Tavern Keepers 'Beggars and Pauper Makers', (and with much truth,) who will take from the poor intemperate wretch, his last penny. We have said we will not slacken our efforts, while there yet remains a licensed tavern within the limits of our State—and that we will give our whole undivided influence to establish houses in which ardent spirits shall not be tasted, nor sought after. But brethren to do this, we must each of us be willing to put our 'shoulder to the wheel,' and Call and Spend a trifle at the houses we claim as Ours or they cannot succeed, and we may perchance be the means of making 'beggars and paupers' of those we have induced to become Public Servants.

"And I do most sincerely wish that such of my temperance brethren, as are in the habit of visiting Our Borough For Hours Together to think of This Matter, when they are in the Act Of Hitching Their Horses To The Posts Of Private Dwellings, lest they make our worthy friend Chileon, what we accuse the Rum Seller Of making His Victim A Poor Pennyless 'Pauper'.

'SOME LOVE TO ROAM'

*Some love to tell
How the Drunkard fell—
Yet the Tee Total Pledge set him Free,
But I tell you what
That a Reformed sot
Is a "crittur" I seldom see."*

So much for a brief resume of certain, but not necessarily the most important, things which have come to mind about the

Bird in Hand. It is to be hoped that other facts remain undiscovered. Since Bucks County had no newspaper during the 18th Century, items concerning local social life of the colonial period are practically unknown.

In by-gone years many associations, companies,* and various social gatherings were welcomed by the proprietors of this small country tavern to "Come sit ye down and rest awhile." To the members of our county's Historical Society and particularly to those many friends who by many ways have contributed many objects and inspirations, the present owner is deeply indebted, and he extends to all a most cordial invitation to return to the Bird in Hand when it is finally completed, and join the proprietor at his fireside.

Carved in the fire-log of an ancient Elizabethan inn is the inscription "Should I not take Mine Ease in Mine Inn?" But of what benefit is "Mine Ease" if "Mine Friends" are not present to share it?

But to concentrate now upon the subject of my paper to-day, *Snapshots of Revolutionary Newtown*, is difficult, because so many events of Revolutionary interest happened in or near the Bird in Hand. To review this entire Revolutionary history would make a tremendously thick album of pictures, and as the subject is Snapshots, not Time Exposures, I will try to be as brief as possible and present only certain major Revolutionary events, particularly those during the stirring days of 1776 and 1778.

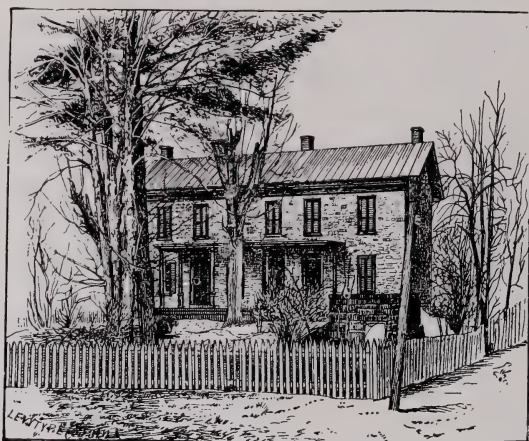
When war with Great Britain became inevitable, Bucks County was one of the first to prepare for the conflict, and the center of that preparation was naturally at Newtown, the County Seat. The Committee of Safety first met here on July 9, 1774; and in only four months after Lexington, Newtown had organized and equipped for action its first company of Associators. We must skip over these preliminary activities, however, and turn at once to the most important happenings in Newtown during the Revolution.

Concerning the various locations of Washington's headquarters throughout the war, volumes and volumes have been written,

*Newtown Reliance Company for Detecting and Apprehending of Horse Thieves and Other Villains was instituted here on February 27, 1819, and continued to hold its meetings at Bird in Hand until 1835.

yet a great deal still remains to be found out about some of them. One of these locations, in a sense the most important of all, has never before been definitely established, so it is about this one which I speak. The question is, where was Washington immediately before the Battle of Trenton; and by "immediately", I mean the day before, not the week before.

That George Washington was at Newtown just prior to his memorable crossing of the Delaware was first suggested to your speaker upon reading Benjamin Rush's *Memorial*. Dr. Rush, a man of unquestioned veracity, was at that time stationed with Cadwallader's command at Bristol, and he recorded: "In December I visited General Washington in company with Col. Jos. Reed



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

*As illustrated in 1894 in Clement E. Lloyd's,
Newtown: Past and Present.*

at the General's quarters about 10 miles above Bristol, and four from the Delaware." Later narration shows that the date Rush made his visit was Tuesday, December 24, 1776. Since Newtown is approximately ten miles above Bristol and four from the River, it is most unlikely that Rush could have visited the Jericho headquarters and been mistaken as to the mileage from Bristol, because the Kieth House is nearly eight miles by road further beyond Newtown.

As if to substantiate Dr. Rush's statement by definitely naming the headquarters as being at Newtown, General John Borrows recorded autobiographically: "Gen. Washington lay about two

weeks at my father's, opposite Trenton; then removed to Newtown, the county seat of Bucks, from which place he marched with his little army on Christmas morning, 1776, and crossed the Delaware that night, nine miles above Trenton. I crossed with him and assisted in taking the Hessians next morning." Borrows, who served in the army from 1776 to 1781 and spent fourteen months of his youth living as a part of Washington's household carrying his dispatches and so on, could hardly have been in error as to where his Commander-in-Chief was quartered at this time, especially since Borrows' home was in Morrisville and later in Newtown township itself.

Additional evidence that Washington marched to McKonkey's Ferry from Newtown instead of from the Kieth House is verified by the following account written by Newtown's own Dr. Phineas Jenks: "In the month of September, in the year 1812, walking through the streets of our village, my eye caught sight of an aged man of most interesting and respectable appearance. His hoary locks and bent frame told of by-gone years. He was leaning on his cane and appeared to be making a very attentive survey of the village. As I approached him, he turned his head towards me and said, 'Can you tell me, sir, who was the former owner of that house?', pointing to a large, old house, over the stream, and fronting the village. I said to him that the house, to which he alluded, has had within my recollection several owners. But, said he, 'Can you tell me who resided there during the Revolutionary war?' I replied that I had heard my father say that Mr. Harris was the proprietor of the house, and resided there at the time to which he alluded. 'Then,' said the old man, his countenance brightening and his aged frame assuming a more youthful attitude, 'then I am not mistaken, but your village has so improved and changed in appearance since I was here, that I had doubts of that being the house for which I was looking, but I am now satisfied it is the same. The house was the headquarters of General Washington before and after the battle of Trenton. Attached to his suite were Colonels Hamilton and Burr. The greater part of the army lay two miles from here on the road to the Delaware. A single regiment to which I was attached lay in the town and performed duty at headquarters. I stood sentinel at that house the evening before the battle, and became convinced from the great resort of field officers that some important blow

was to be struck that night. At eight o'clock, on the evening of the 24th of December, 1776, the sentinels were withdrawn from the house and joined the regiment, which was already formed in marching order. Immediately after the guard had fallen into line, Washington and suite passed to the head of the regiment, and the order, "Forward, march!" was given. Many of the men were without shoes and stockings, and the ground being hard frozen, our footsteps were marked with blood. Soon after we commenced our march it began to rain, which froze as it fell, and added much to our sufferings. At Beattie's ferry* we joined the other detachments of the army who had arrived there by different roads. Here our sufferings became intense. There were but few boats prepared to carry us across the river. The rain and sleet increased, and we, standing inactive on the bank, were exposed to the pitiless peltings of the storm. The ice was running so thick that the boats were constantly obstructed and endangered by it. All eyes were turned on our beloved general. His orders were given with calmness and firmness of purpose, which won the confidence of the soldiers, and inspired them with courage. Knox, the heroic Knox, was there and commanded the artillery. His stentorian voice was heard amid the storm encouraging the men to exertion. Morgan, too, the gallant Morgan, was there at the head of his well-trained rifle corps. By great exertion the army was all landed on the Jersey shore by three o'clock in the morning.'"

The old man then continued his account of the march to Trenton and the battle which ensued, — an excellent account which should be preserved in our annals in a more permanent form than its original publication in a local newspaper column over a half century ago.

We have thus heard the testimony of two war veterans, eyewitnesses and participators in the dangers and glories of that brilliant day at Trenton, both of whom confirm Dr. Rush's declaration that on December 24, 1776, Washington was at his headquarters ten miles above Bristol; namely, Newtown. So, therefore, we are not astonished to read that when General Wilkinson

*Beatty's Ferry was the Upper Trenton Ferry, north of the present Calhoun Street Bridge, opposite where Ferry Road intersects River Road. Obviously this statement was an error of memory either by the "old man" or Dr. Jenks, for McKonkey's Ferry was certainly meant.

came to Newtown from Philadelphia on the afternoon of the 25th, he said he was surprised to learn that Washington had transferred his quarters from the Kieth House in Upper Makefield township to the Harris House in Newtown township.

It is interesting to note, also, that in 1843 Sherman Day in his *Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania* reported that Edward Hicks, Newtown's famous Quaker preacher and amateur painter, born in 1780, related to him that "Gen. Washington left Newtown the same night that he crossed the Delaware."

On Christmas Day, 1776, Washington left Newtown and made that memorable crossing of Delaware River which was so successfully carried out and gave birth to a nation of freemen. As you all know, prior to the battle of Trenton, general gloom and despondency pervaded the country. No decided victory had yet been achieved. An unfortunate impression had gone abroad that the number and discipline of the enemy were too powerful for successful resistance. The battle of Trenton dispelled this erroneous impression, dissipated the fearful anticipations of the timid, and gave birth to acts of heroism and devotion that astonished the world. "The Battle of Trenton sealed the Declaration of Independence. It is in truth and in fact the birthday of freedom, but the Declaration was a dead-letter until the triumph of our arms brought it into active operation. It gave an energy of action, and a confidence in our ability to meet the enemy successfully which turned the tide of victory in our favor."

It has never been determined, as far as your speaker knows, just where Washington spent the night of his victory, but it was probably at or near McKonkey's Ferry. The private soldiers captured at the Battle were marched off immediately to Newtown, where there were plenty of facilities for their detention, but the twenty-three Hessian officers, however, remained in a chamber in the Ferry House, where, according to their own account, they passed a miserable night. Next morning they were escorted to Newtown by Col. Wheedon. At Newtown, the officers were quartered at the various public inns, probably including the Bird in Hand, and in certain private houses, the soldiers in the Presbyterian Meeting House and in the County Jail.

On the 27th, Newtown again became intimately connected with the triumphant results at Trenton when Washington wrote

from this place his heartening letter to Congress informing the members of the most important event that led toward winning the War of American Independence.

On Saturday, the 28th, Washington entertained at dinner, but, unfortunately, little is known about the details thereof except what one of the staff officers wrote in his diary: "Here we are back in our camp with the prisoners and trophies. Washington is keeping his promise; the soldiers (Hessians) are in the Newtown meeting-house and other buildings. He has just given directions for tomorrow's dinner. All the captured Hessian officers are to dine with him. He bears the Hessians no malice, but says they have been sold by their Grand Duke to King George and sent to America, when if they could have their own way they would be peaceably living in their own country."

Apparently, however, only four of the Hessian officers actually had the pleasure of dining with Washington, the remainder being entertained by Lord Stirling at the public house of Amos Strickland, Sr., now called the Brick Hotel.* Concerning this event Lieut. Piel, one of the Hessians, wrote: "We had scarce seated ourselves, when a long dark meager looking man, whom we took for the parson of the place, stepped forth and held a discourse in German, setting forth the justice of the American side of the war. He told us he was born in Hanover, and said the King of England was nothing but the elector of Hanover. Lord Stirling seeing we were not much edified by the preacher, took us with him to visit General Washington. The latter received us very courteously, but as he could only speak English, we could not understand much of what he said. He invited four of our officers to dine with him, the rest dined with Lord Stirling."

*Amos Strickland, Sr., one of the founders and original directors of Newtown Library Company, sometime high sheriff and later county commissioner of Bucks County, had acquired this property in 1760 from Joseph Walley, grandson of Shadrach Walley, the first purchaser of land in Newtown. It was then known as the Sign of the Red Lion, one of three taverns of that name flourishing in the county. The sale advertisement for the same, dated December 22, 1760, reads, "By Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, by Way of publick Vendue, on the 10th Day of January next, on the Premises, four Fifths of a Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Land, containing about Half an Acre, situate, lying and being in Newtown, known by the Name of the Red Lion Inn; late of the Estate of Joseph Walley, deceased, and taken in Execution by Joseph Thornton, Sheriff."

Lieut. Widerhold, another of the captured Hessians, recorded in his diary, "On the 28th we dined with General Washington. He did me the honor of talking with me about the battle at Trenton, and when I said frankly that we had managed things badly, and that we ought not to have been captured there, he asked what I would have done. I pointed out the mistakes on our side, and how we could have escaped, and he praised me for this and for my watchfulness, and for my stout resistance with my handful of men. He also gave me leave to go on parole to Trenton to collect my effects left there in the retreat."

On the 29th, General Washington wrote another letter to Congress from Newtown telling of his plan to cross into New Jersey the second time, but, said he, "I know that it will be attended with much difficulty and fatigue on account of the ice, which will neither allow us to cross on foot, nor give an easy passage with boats."

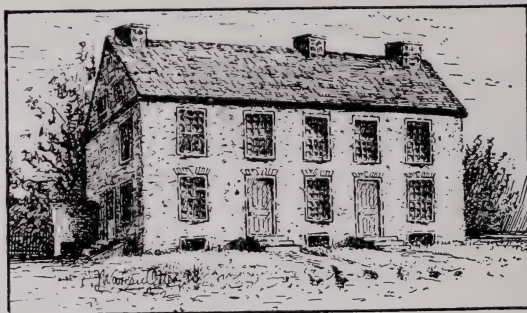
When the Hessians were brought to Newtown they were greatly alarmed by a report, that was in some way raised among them, that the Americans killed and ate their prisoners. The panic would have become serious if it had not fortunately happened that a German was found in Northampton township who could talk to them and obtain their confidence. Perhaps he was the same "long dark meager looking man" who they assumed was "the parson of the place".

The thousand Hessian privates were only in Newtown on the nights of the 26th and the 27th. They were then sent to Philadelphia on the 28th, under the conduct of Newtown's Capt. Francis Murray, at which place they arrived two days later and were paraded through the streets to impress those of the population having loyalistic tendencies. In and nearby Newtown was stored their captured equipment. This was listed by Clement Biddle, Deputy Quarter Master General, as consisting of, "arms, six brass field pieces, eight standards of colors, a number of swords, and cartouch boxes taken by the happy expedition."

The captive Hessian officers, however, were detained in Newtown until the 30th, when Washington left. On this date twenty of them were released on their own Parole of Honor. They promised, in return for restricted liberty, to peaceably behave them-

selves and, "by no way Send or give Intelligence to the British or Hessian Army or speak or do any thing disrespectful or Ingurious to the American States while we remain Prisoners of war. We will also restrain our Servants and Attendants Who are allowed to remain with us as far as in Our power to the same Conditions."

It has been claimed by some that John Harris was the host of Washington during these trying days of 1776, but this is not correct, for the records of Newtown Presbyterian Church show clearly that John Harris, the prominent merchant and justice of the peace of Newtown, died August 13, 1773, aged 56. Washington was, therefore, the guest of his widow, Mrs. Hannah (Stewart) Harris, at her house on the west side of the Common, at the southern corner of Swamp Road.



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
*As illustrated in 1876, in W. W. H. Davis',
History of Bucks County.*

The headquarters house, the second on the site, was erected some time prior to 1757 by Benjamin Twining, who conveyed it in that year to Harris. The Harris family was one of means and position in the community, and no doubt the furnishings and equipment of their home were suitable for entertaining the Father of his Country. No early writer, however, had the foresight to record any details about this grand old building, except one, who briefly stated, "On a pane of glass in a window in the lower story was to be seen the name of Israel Putnam cut with a diamond, until the glass was broken in washing." It would be extremely interesting now to determine when Putnam was at Newtown, for he, when in Bucks County, was regularly stationed at Bristol with Cadwallader, who was reprimanded for not being able to get his

cannon across the River on account of the inclemency of the night. Perhaps, Col. Putnam, like Dr. Rush and Col. Reed, visited General Washington before the battle of Trenton, and while waiting in a down-stairs parlor to see the General, scratched his name on a window pane.

The accurateness of the only known illustration of the Headquarters House, the one used in Davis' *History*, cannot be guaranteed, because this old cut was probably not made before 1862, the year one Alexander German tore the ancient building down and then erected on the same foundations the present stone house.

Such is a condensed history of Washington's headquarters in Newtown.

After the removal of the Continental troops from the Newtown vicinity, anti-American tendencies suddenly began to increase. But let us hear the story direct from the *Memoirs* of Brigadier-General John Lacey, Bucks County's own fighting Quaker: "On his (Washington's) leaving our Neighbourhood the tranquility and fearfull apprehensions of the People were allayed; but I soon discovered a radical change had taken place in the Political sentiments of my Neighbours and acquaintances, during my Absence. A sullen vindictive and malignant spirit seems to have taken hold of a large portion of the People in this County, whose Hostility to the Revolution was too apparent not to be noticed, and seemed only waiting a good opertunity to brake forth openly in favour of England, and against their own Country—Threats and meanances were used by them, when the Company of those they dare to use them. Happy for the Whigs, however, the Tories were a set of Paltroons and Cowards, afraid Openly to espouse their Cause, and declare themselves. While the Whigs on the other hand acted Openly, avowed their intentions, and determination to live free and Independent or die gloriously in the struggle fighting for their Country. The Tories sneekingly continued to Act under Cover, giving secret information, when ever they could to the British, rediculing the American Officers, and using every means they could invent to discourage the Whigs—and disswaid them from joining the American army—or Militia."

During the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British in 1778, while the Continental Army lay encamped at Valley Forge, the

country surrounding Newtown suffered severely from the continued depredations of the enemy's raiding parties, all of which are now most interesting from the historical point of view. My limited time, however, permits the review of only one of them, — the one that occurred in middle February of that year, near or actually in the back-yard of the Bird in Hand. The result of this raid by a much superior force was the death of five Continentals and the wounding of four others gloriously defending the cause of American Liberty. At the same time, the enemy captured as prisoners eight important officers and twentyfour privates of the Pennsylvania Line. The rough stone monument at present erected in front of the Bird in Hand is intended to commemorate the magnificent but hopeless stand made by these patriots, and it is to be hoped that before long some patriotic society will dedicate on this boulder a suitable bronze tablet to mark the spot near which the American Cause suffered more than twice as many casualties than it did at the battle of Trenton.*

In 1871, a brief account of the said affair was published, which today proves very interesting because it definitely connects it with the Bird in Hand. The article written by George A. Jenks and E. F. Church declared: "During the war there was a depot for making clothing for the army in the old Penn house [as the Bird in Hand was often called because tradition claims it to have been built by William Penn.] The tailors were guarded by militia; with them was a continental soldier, who had been left sick at Newtown. The Tories attacked the depot. The guard and tailors retreated without firing a shot. The continental, (a boy of 19), alone stood his ground, and stationing himself at a garret window, killed several of the Tories before he received his death wound. He was buried on the lot now owned by J. V. Randall, at the north end of town. But no tombstone marks his grave, and the exact spot is not known."

The shooting must have occurred from the south garret window, because the stone building to the north, called Justice's House, had been erected in 1768. Here was the headquarters of William Alexander, Lord Stirling.

*Following the reading of this paper, the members of Bucks County Historical Society resolved unanimously to place a bronze marker on the boulder. As soon as the proper inscription can be agreed upon, the work will be done as authorized and notice thereof reported at the next annual meeting of the Society.



SIGN OF THE BIRD IN HAND

As sketched by William V. Vitarelli, after the restoration, 1937-1939, of Edward R. Barnsley. It was at the small window next to this chimney where the Continental Soldier was shot during the Tory raid of 1778.

Regarding further details of this engagement, there are, fortunately, two excellent contemporaneous accounts preserved, — one written by each side. The American account, contained in a letter addressed to Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council, by Walter Stewart, Colonel of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, reads: "February 21, 1778, I am much concern'd to Inform your Excellency that an Express arrived in Camp yesterday afternoon, with the disagreeable news of a party of Light Horse belonging to the Enemy, consisting of about Forty, pushed up to Newtown, Bucks County, and took my Major, with a small party of men, Prisoners, and all the cloathing I had laid up there for my Regiment. My hopes of getting my Regiment genteelly and well cloathed this campaign are vanish'd, unless your Excellency & the Council will assist me in it, which I must Intreat in the strongest manner. I really hop'd sir, my own activity would have saved you this trouble, but 'tis my misfortune to find all my good intentions frustrated by this most unlucky blow. My poor fellows are in a most deplorable situation at present, scarcely a shirt to one of their Backs, & equally distress'd for the other necessarys; but they bear it patiently, and however they may suffer for the want, I must say, I would rather wait a few weeks untill I could get all their cloathing together."

The British account of the above skirmish, contained in the journal of Capt. John Montresor, Chief Engineer of the British Army, gives more details as follows: "Immediately after they proceeded to Newtown, surprised & took the first centry without alarm. On approaching near the quarters of Major Murray they were fired upon by the centry at his door. This alarmed the guard about 40 yards distance who, being 16 in number, & under cover of the guard house, immediately took to their arms and discharged their pieces on the troops surrounding them, but such was their activity & alertness, that, after returning the fire & before the enemy could load a 2nd time, they stormed the house, killed 5, wounded 4 & took the rest of the guard prisoners & with them a considerable quantity of cloth then making up by a number of workmen for the rebel army. All this was done with so much secrecy conduct & bravery, that none of either of the parties received the least injury. About 6 o'clock the next evening they returned, bringing with them the wounded & the following prison-

ers: Francis Murray, Major of their standing army — Henry Marfit, Lieut. of militia — John Cox, Ensign of their standing army — Carnis Grace, Ensign of ditto — Andrew McMinn, Ensign of Militia — Charles Charlton, Quarter master of Standing army — Eriel Welburn, Sergeant of ditto — James Moor, ditto of ditto. 24 Privates of ditto except one, Anthony Tate, a Grand Juror.”

General Washington himself was very much alarmed over this affair and wrote the following from Valley Forge on February 23, 1778: “The insolence of the disaffected in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties has arisen to a very alarming Height. They have seized and carried off a number of respectable inhabitants in those Counties, and such officers of the Army as fell in their way, among others, Major Murray, of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, who was at Newtown with his family. What adds to the misfortune is, that they carried off near 2000 yds. of Cloth which had been collected in the County, and was making up for the Regiment.”

The reason Washington spoke of the “insolence of the disaffected” is that this raid (as well as several of the others) was conducted by two Bucks County Tories, — Richard Hovenden, of Newtown township, to whom Lord Howe had given a captain’s commission in the Philadelphia Light Dragoons, and Evan Thomas, of Hilltown township, who held the captaincy of the Bucks County Volunteers, associated with Lieut.-Col. Simcoe’s Queen’s Rangers. These men were, of course, picked by Howe because of their familiarity with their native sections.

Two of the officers they captured, Murray and McMinn, were very prominent whig citizens and soldiers in Newtown. Francis Murray was the same who escorted for Washington the Hessian soldiers to Philadelphia after the battle of Trenton; and Andrew McMinn, schoolmaster, was the builder of the tavern on the main street now called the Temperance House. This capture was the second experience for Major Murray, the first time being at Long Island. He was exchanged on December 9, 1776. When taken the second time, as related above, he was not exchanged until October 25, 1780. While he was a prisoner of war, his wife, to support herself and six small children, kept a retail shop two

doors above the Bird in Hand. It was in an empty sugar hogs-head in the cellar of this shop that the Major is reported to have secreted himself when the raid of 1778 occurred.

Such is a brief report of the disastrous skirmish occurring at Newtown over a year after Washington had made it his headquarters. The next snapshot of Revolutionary interest in the village was the very important conference between the opposing forces held there for the exchange of prisoners of war. General Washington and Sir William Howe each appointed a commission for the purpose. The American Commissioners were: Col. William Grayson, Lieut. Col. Alexander Hamilton, Lieut. Col. Robert



BRICK HOTEL

As engraved in 1879 by William T. Smedley. This shows the present building enlarged by Joseph Archambault in 1836. The original Red Lion Tavern, where the Commission for Exchange of Prisoners met in 1778, was the two story portion of the gambrel-roofed building.

H. Harrison of Washington's staff, and Elias Boudinot, Esq. The British Commissioners were: Col. Charles O'Hara of the Cold Stream Guards, Col. Humphrey Stevens of the First Regiment of Foot, and Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick of the Third Regiment of Foot. Each Commission was attended by an escort of twelve Light Dragoons, the American troop being under command of Capt. Robert Smith of Baylor's Regiment.

The Commissioners met first at Germantown on March 31, 1778, but adjourned to Newtown on April 6th, and assembled at what is now called the Brick Hotel. They remained at Newtown until the 12th, but failed to come to an agreement. In a letter written after the conference was over, Col. Boudinot said: "We were very sociable, but had previously obtained the character of our opponents, and were convinced they depended much on out-drinking us. We knew that Col. Grayson was a match for them and therefore left all that part of the business to him. They sat down often while we were preparing to go, till they could scarcely sit upright. Just before sundown they were put on their horses and went for the city."

There is not enough time remaining to even mention by name those many things of more or less county interest which occurred at Newtown during the Revolution, such as the military hospital, the quartermaster depot, the militia encampments, and so on, none of which had any particular national importance, but are, nevertheless, of the greatest value to the students of local history. It is hoped, however, that enough material has been presented to make us all realize that Newtown, the seat of justice of colonial Bucks County, played a very important role in the establishment of our nation's freedom. Although in no sense of the word should Newtown be thought of in connection with such great names as Lexington, Washington Crossing, Valley Forge, or Yorktown, the point I wish to stress, with an undisguised feeling of pride, is that the history of this small community throughout the years has proven to be a recapitulation of the history of our country. Every social, political, and economic development of our nation occurred to a lesser degree in this little country town.



Why Study Local History

BY WALTER H. MOHR, GEORGE SCHOOL, PA.
(Newtown Meeting, October 22, 1938)

THE local historian makes a vital contribution to historiography because his painstaking efforts to clarify problems which interest him result in valuable contributions to the understanding of state and national issues. Much still needs to be done before the story of American Civilization can be written. To complete this story the student of local history can make very real additions to our information on such important problems as land tenure, reform movements, and the rise and fall of such ventures as the production of silk which created so much interest about a century ago.

One should note that no study of community history can be carried on as an isolated event. Some years ago a young Detroit lawyer resolved to collect documents pertaining to his home city. He soon saw that this involved material pertaining to the state of Michigan, to the United States, to Indian affairs, and to Anglo-French and Anglo-American relations. The collection grew until it became the famous Burton collection, which is now in the Detroit Public Library and which is consulted by scholars from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The history of a community such as Bucks County makes an excellent quarry because of its importance in local, state, and national affairs. To give examples of a few occasions when Bucks County was in contact with the larger affairs of state and nation might be of interest. Further researches will bring out many of these contacts. The number of instances is already so large that one can suggest merely a few such occasions. The selections are made because of my contact with some of the material rather than because the events are more important than others which might have been chosen.

We all know that Joseph Galloway, who was prominent in provincial councils, was a resident and land owner of Bucks County. The plan of union which he presented at the first Continental Congress was of more than ordinary importance. Additional researches on the life and activities of this man will throw further light on the events of this important period of American history.

Newtown was an important center of activities during the Revolution, which fact has been treated by several interesting and valuable papers read before this Society. The fact that Washington's letters to Congress describing the battle of Trenton were written here will always make this village a landmark in the history of the struggle for freedom. The splendid work which is now being done by Mr. Edward R. Barnsley will serve to unearth much significant information regarding the town and the community.

Much still needs to be done in studying that group of people who chose to support the king during the Revolution. Many of them held positions of leadership and responsibility in their respective communities. At the end of the war large numbers of these people had to give up these positions, forfeit their estates, and flee to the protection of the British army. . . . Although valuable studies have been made of this problem, much still remains to be done before all the facts are in. A brief survey of the *Report on American MSS in the Royal Institutions in Great Britain*, a four volume calendar of the papers of the successive British Commanders-in-chief by the Royal Historical MSS Commission, indicates that there is some interesting material available for the study of this phase of Bucks County history. Many of these papers are now accessible in the William L. Clements Collection, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where they can be consulted by interested persons. In volume II, page 408 of this collection we find a "Memorial from John Striclan [sic] late of Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, to Lieutenant General James Robertson," dated February, 1782, stating that he was persecuted for his loyalty, that sickness had deprived him of most of his eyesight, and that he now begs rations or other relief. This memorial had with it a certificate which was signed by Gilbert Hicks and five others. In Volume III, p. 149, we find several petitions dated May 29, 1783. All of them were countersigned, "William Thomas, Bucks County Volunteers", and they are all very similar. They state that the petitioners entered the Bucks County Volunteers under Captain Thomas, that they were some of those who became prisoners at the surrender of Yorktown, that they are now in great want and beg passage to Nova Scotia. The petitioners' names were Elisha Davis, Mathias Keyeser, Peter Waldman, Joseph Camby, Peter

Toner, and Isaac Taylor. On page 263 of Volume III we find a memorial of Jacob Holder to Sir Guy Carleton, dated June 13, 1783. It stated that he had served in the Bucks County Volunteers and had been taken prisoner at Yorktown, that he was going to Nova Scotia with the rest of the "bretherin" and that he begs the same indulgence because his "necessitys" [sic] are as great. His certificate was signed by William Thomas of the Bucks County Volunteers. This is all interesting and valuable material and if it is supplemented by studies of land confiscations in the community, will help to clarify an important part of our Revolutionary story.

We might take as another example of the relationship of local with state and national history the story of Samuel D. Ingham. Mr. Ingham was a prominent member of President Jackson's first cabinet. He was more than that because he was associated with many political and economic affairs of the state of Pennsylvania. Any study of Ingham will give significant information concerning some of the vital developments of this great industrial state. Certain questions need further clarification. Thus for instance it will be interesting to know more about Ingham's relations with Simon Cameron. It may also be a real contribution to get some insight into Ingham's part in the early railroad history of the state.

Lewis T. Coryell of New Hope was known to several Presidents of the United States. Six volumes of his papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania give some evidence of his manifold interests and connections. His relation to state and national politics needs further study and explanation. It is probably true that much Pennsylvania history will have to be revised when the story of such men as Ingham and Coryell is finally told.

It is useless to burden you further with examples. The opportunities are unlimited. Each year we shall approach nearer to the time when we really can write a definite history of the nation. When this history is finally written, it will be the result, in part, of a great many painstaking researches by large numbers of local historians who have envisaged their job as one of showing how the events of the community were a part of the larger movements in state and nation.

Symbolism of Trade Signs

By ELMER G. ANDERSON, HATEBORO, PA.

(Bird in Hand, Newtown Meeting, October 22, 1938)



THE majority of our people to-day will most likely tell you that they do not believe in signs, yet a short drive in any direction should convince anyone that our merchants, at least, do place a great deal of confidence in them. It might also be said that considerable confidence is displayed by those using the sign of "The Jerking Thumb". There are naturally a wide variety of signs, some large, some small, good signs and bad ones.

While the origin of signs, as we know them, might be somewhat obscure, it appears fairly conclusive that the ancient Egyptians were the first to make use of them. In their cities, as in those of the East in general, all trades were confined to certain streets or rows in the various bazars. Jewellers, silk-embroiderers, rug dealers, pipe dealers, and traders in drugs. — each class had its own quarters, where the merchants sat upon a kind of low counter enjoying their pipes and their coffee. Generally there was no need for any descriptive signs, for the customers knew well where to find anything and everything they were seeking. Occasionally, however, there were instances of inscriptions, denoting the trade with some device or symbol, from which it seems safe to assume the Egyptians were the first users of signs. However, the Romans furnished more authentic evidence. Their streets, as in those of European Medieval towns, derived their names from signs. Some of their signs were painted, but the Roman fondness or preference for sculpture and carving extended to this field as well, and many fine examples are still in existence. There have, for instance, been found, (in stone or terra-cotta relief), the figure of a goat, the sign of a dairy; a mule driving a mill, the signs of a baker. Later the many artificers of Rome employed their tools as the sign of their house as an indication of their profession.

So it would seem that our English forefathers adopted the sign-board from the Romans, and quite obviously, the colonists brought their sign traditions along when they settled in America;

especially the Inn, Tavern and Public House signs, which showed a numerical superiority. Thus we find various devices used to appeal to the kind of wayfarer trade desired, as the Cross, for the Christian customer, and the Sun or Moon for the pagan. Then we find emblems used to solicit the trade of the Saxon, the Dane, or the Briton. The tradesman desiring the patronage of the military displayed a weapon of some sort; or, if he sought for his customers among the more quiet artificers, there were the multiple implements of trade used as an appeal to the merchants frequenting his neighborhood.

In signdom, almost every conceivable object has been used, — trees, fruits, vegetables, animals, fish, birds, tools, etc. The use of heraldic motifs for signs began making their appearance during the Middle Ages, the principal reason for their use being this: At that time, the houses of nobility, both in town and country when the family was absent, were used as hoste'ries for travellers. The family arms always hung in front of the house, and the most conspicuous object in those arms gave a name to the establishment amongst travellers. These coats of arms gradually became an accepted intimation that "good entertainment was to be had for all who passed", (a possible forerunner of our present-day night club); the result being that innkeepers began to adopt them, hanging out lions of red, blue, white, and gold, green dragon, golden bull, white horse, black horse and sorrel horse. Here then is undoubtedly to be found the source of the names of our own colonial inns.

Tho the majority of signs in England were painted — a great number of shops and tradespeople displayed some associated and easily recognized article of their merchandise or trade — which in later years were displaced by reproductions carved in wood. And there have been some very excellent examples of these carved signs, some having been used until quite recently, for instance, the carved boot as the sign of the shoemaker. Also we have the gold-beater's sign, a good brawny arm gold-leafed, swinging a gold-beater's mallet. This latter sign seems to have been in use for many centuries, evidence showing it in existence during the Middle Ages. Minerva, usually depicted as the goddess of wisdom, was also regarded as the patroness of the shoemakers and often used

as their sign. Saint Hugh's Bones, another shoemaker's sign, had its origin from the story that St. Hugh, the son of a prince, fell deeply in love with a saintly coquette named Winifred. Having been jilted by the lady, he went travelling, resisted temptations, passed through numberless adventures that would put those of Baron Munchausen to shame, and finally was made to drink a cup of the blood of his lady-love mixed with poison, after which his body was hung on the gallows. But among his misfortunes in his travels he had lost all his wealth, necessitating the choosing of a profession. He became a shoemaker and liked his fellow workers so well that when he died, having nothing else to give, bequeathed his bones to them, and after they had been well picked by the birds, the shoemakers took the bones from the gallows and fashioned them into tools. Hence their tools were called St. Hugh's Bones.

The significance of the pole as a barber's sign dates back to the time when barbers were also surgeons and practiced blood-letting. The patient undergoing this operation had to grasp a pole in order to make the blood flow more freely. As the pole was of course liable to be stained with blood, it was painted red; but when not in use the barbers were in the habit of suspending the pole outside the door with white linen swathing bands twisted round it, finally resulting in the red and white stripes as we know it to-day. It is perhaps interesting to note that in those days, as in our time, world problems could be quite readily and definitely settled in the barber shop. Likewise, the barber at that time, as to-day, also had the reputation for volubility, and to such a general extent that a barber in Paris, desiring to be different, placed a sign with the inscription: "I shear quickly and am silent". The barbers must have been a rather witty bunch in those days, for there are numerous amusing anecdotes and circumstances recorded concerning them. I might mention one occurrence that is quite amusing. A barber in London, opening a shop in a building whose windows were broken, repaired them with paper, on which appeared the words, "Shave for a penny", with the usual invitation to customers, while on the door he lettered the following verse:—

"Here lives Jimmie Wright,
Shaves almost as well as any man in England,
Almost — not quite".

A passerby noting the verse and hoping to extract more wit from its author, pulled off his hat and thrusting his head thru one of the paper panes, into the shop, called out -- "Is Jimmie Wright at home?". The barber immediately pushed his own head thru another paper pane, into the street and replied -- "No sir, he just popped out".

The eagle has been extensively and consistently used as a symbol. Here again we find the inns and taverns adapting the eagles taken from the many heraldic forms, thus accounting for such familiar names as "The Spread Eagle" and "The Black Spread Eagle". Our own early volunteer fire companies used the form of the eagle very frequently; but I believe in this connection it concerned the Phoenix, a fabulous bird of antiquity, said to be like the eagle in form and size, and because of its association with fire was used in ornamenting the fire fighting apparatus. This bird also furnished the name for many of the companies. The Phoenix as a church emblem symbolizes Immortality and Resurrection. Amongst the Egyptians it was the emblem of the soul, and was said to live about six hundred years, then to make a pyre of aromatic gums and spices, light the pile with the fanning of its wings, then to be consumed; and from its ashes it arose, reinvigorated and its youth restored.

True, constant and enduring symbolism of signs has perhaps been found nowhere to be more consistent than in the various forms of sacred art, particularly in the stained glass windows of the cathedrals. To at least partially account for this, we have the facts of the general acceptance of the Christian Faith; of the very limited or total absence of reading ability of the average medieval man or woman, making it necessary to use pictorial representation to make the story of the Bible more forceful and understandable. Symbolism has here been employed so thoroughly, and with such few instances of variance, that it becomes a comparatively easy matter to read the various episodes of the Bible illustrated in the marvelous windows of the Medieval Cathedral.

To mention a few examples: The symbols used to represent the four Evangelists were more than likely derived from the recorded visions of Ezekiel and St. John, who wrote: "As for the likeness of their faces, they four had the face of a man, and the face of a lion, on the right side; and they four had the face of

an ox on the left side; they four also had the face of an eagle". Consequently the angel or human form was assigned to St. Matthew because his Gospel dwells most particularly upon the human nature of Christ; the lion to St. Mark, for the reason he is termed the historian of the resurrection, of which doctrine the lion was considered the emblem, from the legend that it was always born dead, but after some days licked into life by its parents; the ox or calf to St. Luke, being the emblem of sacrifice, it is the sign of a priest or victim; and St. Luke especially dwells upon the priestly character of Christ. And, the eagle to St. John, for as the eagle soars highest among birds, so St. John soared upwards beyond all other inspired writers, in setting forth the divine nature of the Lord.

The initials I. H. S., being the first three letters of the Greek word for the name Jesus, are used as the monogram of Christ. Another means of identifying Christ is to be found in the nimbus or halo, for, with practically no exception, his halo is illustrated with a cross. Still another symbol of Christ and the baptism is the fish, and quite often we find the figure of Christ standing or seated within the fish form, which is nothing more nor less than an oval shape coming to a point at both ends.

Naturally, a great deal more could be said concerning the subject of signs, which time does not permit. However, it would perhaps be fitting to attempt some comparison of present day signs with those of earlier days. Our signs of to-day show a vast improvement in pictorial and painting quality; but what the earlier ones lacked in this respect was compensated for by the more elaborate ornamentation, carved or painted, or both, plus very well wrought iron work. Along about the fifteenth century competition became keen in the matter of sign display, signs becoming so large, that in many cases they reached across the narrow, quaint streets and actually made walking through the streets a hazardous adventure, what with the possibility of one of these huge signs dropping on one's head or bumping head on into one of the many signs hung on posts and individually provided arch structures. This condition was remedied in much the same manner as has been done to-day, by fining the owner of any sign not conforming to regulations formulated for the protection of the public. As to symbolic quality, I feel the old signs were more consistent than

our present ones. Then, one could be quite certain that a representation of a lion indicated an inn, or a boot, a shoemaking shop. To-day, what do we find — a gorgeous, beautiful and glamorous young woman, either in full regalia or wearing only a bubble — seems to advertise pretty nearly everything from a needle to a Boulder Dam. Then, signs were confined to the immediate place of business and not spread all over the country; and if I were making laws, the first one would be to make it a criminal offense for anyone to line our beautiful countryside with any sign measuring more than six by twelve inches.



Remarks of B. F. Fackenthal, Jr.

On announcing the paper to be read before the Bucks County Historical Society

Early Schoolhouses in Four Bucks County Townships

BY C. ARTHUR SMITH of WYCOMBE, PA.

(Doylestown Meeting, May 6, 1939)



R. Smith who contributes this paper is a deaf mute. He is greatly interested in local history and a frequent visitor to the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society. Some of the research work he has accomplished is of such value that we have gladly paid him for typewritten copies, which have been bound and are now lying on this desk and open for inspection. Four volumes are devoted to the marriage and death notices that appeared in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* for 25 years from 1836 to 1860; one volume contains tombstone inscriptions and one records of the Wrightstown Meeting House.

DEAF MUTES IN DURHAM AND VICINITY

There was formerly a colony of nine deaf mutes living in Durham and vicinity, of whom five men were employed at the Durham Furnace at a time when I was the General Manager. These men were good workmen, always faithful, and greatly beloved by their associates, many of whom soon learned the deaf and dumb alphabet, and conversed with them quite freely. There were three brothers by name of Heller, of whom the younger, Robert C., called "Bob", was taught to speak simple sentences. The first words they taught him to say was "Poor Bob". They were a happy lot of men, all of whom could write intelligently.

SERVICES IN RIEGELSVILLE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES

On January 24, 1886, services were held in the Reformed Church of Riegelsville for the benefit of deaf mutes. Henry Heller and his wife, Mary Francis, were confirmed; Mrs. Edward D. Heller, Robert C. Heller and Joseph Henry Penrose were baptised and confirmed; Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Riegel and Edward D. Heller, members of other churches, partook of the communion; Miss Sally Heller, a student, recited in the sign language, the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." The services were in charge

of Rev. Jacob M. Koehler, a deaf mute, of Scranton, Pa., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York City, both of the Episcopal Church.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet was the son of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, founder of the first institution in America for instruction of the deaf and dumb. Dr. Thomas, who had married a deaf mute, was a professor in the New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, who in 1852 founded St. Ann's Episcopal Church in New York City for the benefit of deaf mutes, for which a church and rectory were purchased. Through his efforts deaf mute churches were established in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Boston and other places.

Mrs. Fackenthal and I had the pleasure of entertaining Dr. Gallaudet and Rev. Koehler, and I well remember the happy hours we spent, extending late into the night, sitting around an open hearth fire, listening to Dr. Gallaudet tell of his interesting work among these people. He explained the great value of the sign language, which he said was the same all over the world, of which he gave us many examples, including the driving of horses in Spain. He told us that when he was a boy he had long curls, and the deaf mutes indicated him by imitating the twisting of a curl. He was known by that sign throughout the world, and imitating the twisting of a curl was his deaf mute name. In like manner other people were known by special motions and signs. He spoke of the sign language as being the most universal language in the world. Their name for me at the Durham Iron Works was indicated by placing their thumbs in the sockets of their waistcoats, to indicate that I was the boss.

All the children of the Heller family, five in number, including a son who died in infancy, were deaf mutes. None of the parents of the Durham colony or of their descendants were deaf mutes.

* * *

Early Schoolhouses in Four Bucks County Townships

By C. ARTHUR SMITH of WYCOMBE, PA.

(Doylestown Meeting, May 6, 1939)

There appears in Davis' History of Bucks County, Chapter XXVI, on "School and Education", on page 366, one short item: "In 1789 Thomas Smith gave a lot on the Street Road whereon

the 'Red School House' was built, but subsequently turned into a dwelling." This incomplete sentence aroused my attention, and since reading it I have found several interesting old papers concerning the above school, in which some of my ancestors received their early education.

Before I proceed to give a fuller account of this school, I would like to state that during my research I found there were at least a score of small one-room schoolhouses, independent of each other, scattered over the townships of Buckingham, Solebury, Upper Makefield and Wrightstown, around the year 1800.

This paper I am preparing deals only with the rise and decline of our early schools, giving such facts as have come to my knowledge during an extensive research.

Much of the information regarding the early schools can be found in the publications of the Bucks County Historical Society, and I wish to quote from the writings of Warren S. Ely on the "Octagonal or So-Called 'Eight-Square' Schoolhouses" which he read to this Society about 20 years ago; this is as follows:

"About the middle of the eighteenth century a number of schoolhouses were erected in our county on the plan of subscriptions, by families residing in the neighborhood where the schools were located, the funds to pay for them and their sites being raised by popular subscriptions, the titles in each instance being held by three or five trustees selected by the proprietors, as the subscribers were generally called. Teachers were employed by the trustees or an auxiliary committee and were paid, usually, pro-rata for the number of scholars taught. Some few schools were established as early as 1735-40, but they did not become numerous or popular in our county until about 1760. The first schoolhouses were constructed of logs, or of frame or stone, the matter of material being governed by their location and the amount of money that could be collected for their construction."

No attempt has been made on my part to prove which was the first schoolhouse ever established in any of the four townships, owing to the fact that information is scant and difficult to obtain, as few records regarding the early schools were preserved.

One of earliest schoolhouses in the vicinity, so far as known, was a rude log cabin on the "Windy Bush" farm, in Upper Makefield Township, which was probably built about 1730. It was

located about 200 yards southwest of the mineral spring, in the woods, near the line of the Smith-Trego farms, and near the old Indian-path, along the end of the mountain called Jericho Hill. The location was selected for the convenience of settlers on both sides of the hill, which in the boyhood days of Josiah B. Smith, the historian, was known as the "Great Hill". The schoolhouse was on the premises of Thomas Smith (born about 1705; died in 1750), who owned the land called "Windy Bush", which was devised to him by his father, William Smith, by two deeds, dated 1721 and 1739 respectively. William Smith, the progenitor of the Smith family of Wrightstown, purchased 200 acres of the above tract from the Penn Commissioners, 1709.

How long the school served its community is not known, but it is presumed it was used until near the close of the Revolutionary War. In 1768 a new schoolhouse was built, at what is now Pineville, and another one in 1789, on Street Road, near Curl's Run, each about two miles distant from the Windy Bush School. During that period the patronage of that school was not sufficient to support a teacher and it was discontinued.

Samuel Smith, son of Thomas, mentioned above, left the house standing in the woods several years and rented it to laborers to work on his farm. In 1790 he tore the old log schoolhouse down and rebuilt it as a dwelling house, just south of the barn on his premises, using the best of the materials. He and his wife, Jane, lived in it the rest of their lives. They were the great-grandparents of Josiah B. Smith, the historian.

The house was constructed of hewn logs, filled with stones and mortar, had two rooms, a small attic over head, and a cellar underneath. It stood there as late as 1895 before it was tore down. Two pictures of the above old house are preserved in the photograph album belonging to the Bucks County Historical Society.

In 1936 William E. Smith, who owns the adjoining farm, which is also part of the original Windy Bush tract, pointed out to me the site of what was the remains of the foundations of this old log house, now covered up by a new lane, connecting the house of the present owner, Thornton Lewis, with the State Highway, called Windy Bush Road.

Albert Heston, an old bachelor, (born in 1815; died in 1886), son of Jacob, and grandson of Jesse, was the lone tenant of the old house. He was somewhat eccentric and far better satisfied in the old house than he would have been in a comfortable boarding house. William E. Smith said, when he was a small boy, he went to see Albert and observed his unusual customs. He repaired the clocks for the neighbors and played the fiddle. He slept in a bed made of canvas and supported by a pair of crossed sticks of wood with a feather mattress over it.

At the southern base of Bowman's hill, is a small hamlet called Lurgan, after the Irish birth-place of James Logan, a close friend of William Penn. A hundred years ago there were about fifteen buildings, grouped together, which can be seen on the old Bucks County maps. The 1850 map marked one of the buildings a "S. H." These abbreviated letters have a great significance. In this small, humble one-story schoolhouse were educated several prominent men. Davis' History of Bucks County says: "Among the scholars were the late Judge John Ross, Oliver H. Smith, Senator in Congress from Indiana; Doctor John Chapman, Edward Smith, a learned man; Seth Chapman, son of Doctor John Chapman, lawyer and judge; Doctor Seth Cattell, a student of and who succeeded Doctor John Wilson, who died early, and others of note." (Vol. I, page 464.)

In the minutes of the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting under the date of the 4th day of the 2nd month, 1755, there is recorded that "The Friends near the river requested leave to hold a meeting of worship at the Schoolhouse near John Beaumont's for this winter Season to begin the first day after next and to Continue untill the middle of the fourth month next"; similar minutes are repeated, with some intermissions, until 12th month 1st, 1767. It is quite probable that this was the schoolhouse at Lurgan. But the first actual mention of the name "Lurgan" we come across in the "Appearance Docket", Vol. 9, page 653, (Prothonotary Office):

"Be it remembered that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1832, Personally, in the open Court of Common Pleas held at Doylestown in and for said County of Bucks, Benjamin Morris, Jr., Esq., high Sheriff of the County of Bucks, and acknowledged a Deed of Conveyance by him made to Cornelius Ely for a cer-

tain Stone School House in Upper Makefield Township, known by the name of Lurgan School House, on Lands adjoining William Groom, Thomas Randall & others near the Road Leading from Neely's Mill to Wrightstown. Taken in execution & sold as the Property of the Trustees or Proprietors or Possessors thereof at the suit of said Cornelius Ely. Sold for \$44.00."

I have not ascertained whether the Lurgan school was continued after it was seized by the sheriff of Bucks County from the trustees on the complaint of Cornelius Ely. On April 1st, 1834, a new school was started at Brownsburg, and on April 1st, 1850, another one at Buckmanville, both in Upper Makefield township. After several change of hands of the Lurgan school lot until 1859, the schoolhouse appeared to have remained the same as it was when it was seized in 1832 and so far had not been converted into a dwelling house. On July 26th, 1859, a deed was made out to Benjamin G. Walton for the part of the old schoolhouse lot, "in trust for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America." (D. B. 108, p. 559.)

Davis' History of Bucks County says, "Amongst those who taught at this primitive seminary, were Moses Smith, afterward a distinguished physician of Philadelphia; Mr. McLean, a noted teacher, fine Latin scholar and mathematician; Enos Scarborough, celebrated for his penmanship, and Joseph Fell, Buckingham." (Vol. I, p. 464.) Edward Q. Pool was the last teacher at Lurgan and the first one at Buckmanville.

Today one will find this humble hamlet containing a few buildings still standing and some ruins. The glory of Lurgan is departed, and her scholars, statesman, and jurists have gone to the "undiscovered country". The old foundation of the schoolhouse is still there, covered up with weeds and briars. It is easily located, being opposite the entrance of the road leading to the tower on Bowman's Hill.

A school was established in 1767 by Thomas Ross near his premises in Solebury township. Reference was mentioned in the minutes of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, granting its members the privilege of having a meeting of worship at the schoolhouse near Thomas Ross's. Thomas Ross, who was a recommended minister and traveled considerably in the ministry, taught school. In his last will, dated 4th month 12th, 1784, just before his em-

barkation to Europe, he "give and bequeath five Pounds to be applied towards Building a School House in such place in my Neighbourhood as Friends may approve." No definite information has been brought to light regarding the above subject.

Next in order of time comes a curious old lease bearing the date 1768, and written in a hand that puts to shame the illegibility of many of our modern penmen. This was the lease of a tract of land for school purposes, situated in Wrightstown township, for the mutual accommodation of children of the three townships (Wrightstown, Buckingham and Upper Makefield). This land was leased by George Newburn "for and during the full time the Walls of a certain House now building on said Land shall by them, their Heirs or Assigns be thought sufficient to bear a Roof," the yearly rent thereof to be one pepper-corn.

This was the school at Pineville. The lot of land mentioned in the lease contained eight perches and was of a triangular shape. It was located at the intersection of the Durham Road and the Mill Road leading from Pineville to the grist mill at what is now Wycombe, and adjoined the present store building. It was discontinued about 1816, when another school was started at what was known as Warner's Point, a mile away. The late Heston J. Smith said that there were four pine trees standing on the said lot, one tree on each side of the schoolhouse. One of the trees is still standing near the present dwelling house, a lonely sentinel of the thrifty pine trees that stood there a hundred and fifty years ago. Pineville derived its name from these trees, first "The Pines," and later "Pinetown." When the post-office was established in 1830, with Samuel Tomlinson as postmaster, Pinetown became Pineville.

There was a schoolhouse on the abandoned road over Jericho Hill, near C. E. Morgan's back lane. It was a very neutral location, everyone that went to school had to go up hill, a real test for an eagerness for knowledge. A path, said to be an Indian-path, which almost connected with the one that led to Bowman's Hill, led west along the south side of Jericho Hill. White children traveled this path to the schoolhouse that used to stand on the farm of my ancestor, John Eastburn, in Upper Makefield.

A story may be told in connection with this old schoolhouse. A boy who attended the school had the misfortune to lose his

mother, and his father took it upon himself to marry again. The lady's name was Hannah. This boy did not take kindly to his step-mother, Hannah, and wrote on the schoolhouse door: "When the children of Israel wanted bread the Lord sent them manna, but when old - - - - (giving his father's name) wanted a wife, the devil sent him Hannah."

The proper education of the children was a weighty concern of Friends in the olden time. The pious education of our youth was frequently urged by the yearly meeting as a necessity. It was advised that schools be established and exemplary teachers be employed and committees of solid Friends be chosen to diligently attend to the schools and see that the requirements of Friends be carried out. Several Friends, feeling the importance of this matter, left money by will, in sums varying from five to fifty pounds, to be placed at interest until a fund could be raised sufficient to maintain free schools in the neighborhood for the education of Friends' children and others whose parents could not afford to educate them.

The first mention of a school conducted by the Friends of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting was a minute dated 4th month 3rd, 1764, that "as the Deed for that Lott at Logtown The Trustees are all Dead now And we are of the mind that Friends have the Sole right of Appointing New Trustees and that the other Inhabitation of Wrightstown have no right in the said Lott Except for a School." This Logtown lot was leased to the inhabitants of Wrightstown township for the use of a school only, and so continued until toward the close of the 18th century. In another minute dated 9th month 6th, 1803, it is stated that "This meeting being informed that the owners of the Building now erected on the Lot of land near Logtown Belonging to this meeting Propose to sell the same. . . ." After several months of debate over the price demanded, the Monthly Meeting finally purchased the building for forty-six dollars from the Committee of Wrightstown township. In connection with the above purchase, the Monthly Meeting also purchased a lot of land lying between the meeting's lot and the public highway, made repairs to the building and converted it into tenantable use.

Among the old documents belonging to Wrightstown Monthly Meeting is a deed dated January 14th, 1769, for a lot of land

containing twenty-seven perches, conveyed by Doctor John Chapman to the trustees appointed by the monthly meeting "for the only Use, Benefit and Behoof of the Members or People belonging to the Monthly Meeting of the People called Quakers at Wrightstown for ever to Erect and Continue a Schoolhouse thereon And that the School there to be kept shall be free to and be under and subject to the Direction of the said Monthly Meeting forever. . . ." At the time some of the bequests were made, there was a large stone schoolhouse standing near the meeting house, which was alluded to by some of the donors in their wills. This schoolhouse was on the above mentioned Chapman lot, on the northeast corner of the meeting grounds, across the Durham Road from the meeting house, and under the care of the Educational Committee appointed by the Monthly Meeting. From the minutes of 1815 and 1816 it appears the old schoolhouse was taken down by direction of the meeting and the materials divided between two others which were then proposed and agreed to be built. One of these was two miles above Wrightstown, on the Philadelphia and New Hope Roads (at what was known as Warner's Point above the Anchor Hotel on the Windy Bush Road), and the other three-fourths of a mile below, at the junction of the Newtown and Makefield Roads (at the point now called Ryan's Corner), both in the township of Wrightstown and under the care of Committees of Friends. These were not free schools, but the cost was very moderate, and Friends paid for the tuition of such of their members as could not conveniently do so. Several Friends' children were being educated in this way in those schools most of the time. In 1850 the Property Committee appointed by the monthly meeting reported that the two schoolhouses were being neglected, and purposed to sell the properties, which was done.

In 1845, after much controversy in the Monthly Meeting, extending over a period of several months, it was finally decided to build a schoolhouse on the meeting-house grounds. This was done at a cost of \$1,360, and the school was opened in the winter of 1847. As stated before regarding the donors who left the money for the free schools, the fund, left by the wills of Adam Harker, Joseph Smith, David Buckman, David Twining, Jonathan Ingham, William Twining and others, had accumulated to the sum of more than ten thousand dollars. With the expenses of building the

stone schoolhouses, some money not recoverable and the part of the donation an Orthodox Friend refused to turn over to the Hicksite Friends, the sum of \$7,782.86 remained for the maintenance of the school. By this time the free school system of Pennsylvania was in force and the necessity for Friends' schools was not so great as when the bequests were first made.

The school at first was kept open the entire year, 46 Friends' children attending and 35 not members, those of the latter number not in need paying for tuition. The first teacher was paid \$18 per month and the second \$20, the salary steadily creeping up as the membership and attendance of Friends' children fell short. These were in days when teachers were strong enough to work like other people every day and all the year, and we hear little complaint of too hard work and not enough pay.

Toward the close of the nineteenth century, there were only three Friends' children enrolled. Much of the money had been lost, and the fund was so reduced that the school could not be kept up to the requirements of a first-class school of that day. In 1903 the Friends' School was discontinued. The building was leased to the township of Wrightstown and continued until 1922 or later, when the State Commissioners from Harrisburg condemned the building as deficient in light and air space.

When the school was started in 1847 the first teacher was Margaret Smith, then Ruth D. Beans, Eugene Smith, Thomas Smith, Carline Stradling, Deborah B. Smith, Mary B. Heston, Mattie B. Simpson, Anna C. Wollaston, Sarah Roberts, Elizabeth Lloyd, Elizabeth Ball, Elizabeth Hart, Anniel Ely, Annie Scarborough, and others. Grace Woodman was the last teacher of the Friends' School.

On the Swamp road at its intersection with the Second Street Pike, about one mile southwest of the village of Penn's Park, stands an interesting building of by-gone days, an old octagonal or "eight-square" schoolhouse. By a lease dated April 1st, 1802 (D. B. 33, p. 403) it was leased for a term of ninety-nine years to the inhabitants of Wrightstown Township by Joseph Burson. School was conducted there for about fifty years and was probably replaced by a new school at Rush Valley in 1851.

Below Wycombe, on the farm now occupied by Walter Erwin, stood a schoolhouse which was known by the unusual name of the "Cider Press School". It was located where the railroad crosses an old road which was abandoned when the railroad was built. An old stone arch bridge and part of the old road which led to the grist mill at Wycombe are still visible. This school was discontinued in 1871. A few of the older inhabitants in this vicinity remember this school, and the cloudburst, which is described in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* under the date of May 15th, 1860, as follows:

"A small, nameless stream, flowing by Benjamin Atkinson's, in Wrightstown township, cut the wildest capers of any. Near its confluence with the Lahaska or Mill Creek is situated a schoolhouse, and by it a bridge over a stream. Drift stuff made a lodgment above the bridge and caused a large dam of water, which overflowed parts adjacent and flooded the schoolhouse floor whilst the school was in session, causing great terror to the pupils, who at last escaped by leaping out at the windows. In the midst of the storm they ran across a plowed field to a neighbor's house. The lodgment above the bridge at last gave way, just as an empty lime wagon, with four mules attached, drove upon the bridge. The wagon, team and all, were washed down stream, and lodged against trees, just by the channel of the large creek. They all escaped, but it was a very narrow chance."

I have not made an extensive study of the early schools established by the Friends of Buckingham Monthly Meeting. From their minutes I found the following:

1st of the 3rd month 1784: "Committee on Schools make written report recommending that a committee be appointed to inspect into school houses already built and ascertain where others should be built on land of which title is vested in trustees of the Meeting."

3rd of the 1st month 1785: "Committee on Schools report—That there are a number of schoolhouses within the bounds of the Meeting which from the nature of their titles are not likely to admit of schools in them subject to the direction of this Meeting and that they are in too irregular positions to answer the general purpose of schools, except two, — one on land granted by Samuel Eastburn, the title of which is vested in Trustees of this Monthly

Meeting, — the other on land granted by Thomas Good, title vested in members of this meeting but not in trust for the Meeting."

They recommend schools to be established as follows:

1. at the Schoolhouse near Samuel Eastburn's (known as Centre Hill).

2. on York Road between William Kitchen's and Thomas Rose's.

3. on road from Newtown to Coryell's Ferry, near the line of Crispin and William Blackfan.

4. at intersection of Lower York Road and Street Road.

5. near the end of Thomas Carey's lane which leads to his house (at Carver's Corner near Carversville).

6. near the southeast side of Watson Welding's land (now known as Forest Grove).

7. on Durham Road near Thomas Gilbert's (between Centreville and Mechanicsville).

8. on Plumstead Meeting House land.

9. at the School House near Thomas Good's (known as Sandy Ridge).

Some of their locations are obscure, but a closer examination of minutes and other sources would probably show their exact locations and whether the schools were already established or not.

The meeting established schools at Carversville, Forestville, and Centre Hill. When the common school system was adopted, the school buildings belonging to the Monthly Meeting were handed over to the school directors of Buckingham and Solebury, on condition that they be kept in repair and "be not used for purposes and in a manner contrary to the testimonies and discipline of the Society of Friends."

The first action taken towards establishing the Buckingham Friends' School was 2d month 6th, 1792, when a committee was appointed by the Monthly Meeting to circulate a subscription paper among the members; in this way £759 were raised for a school fund. The school building was erected about 1794, and as it was well built, it still stands as good as new, and has been used for school purposes ever since.

Buckingham township has been known for its famous schools, such as old Tyro Hall, Martha Hampton's boarding school for girls, Hughesian Free School. As they are frequently mentioned in the historical papers of this Society and Davis' History, I will not give any details.

When the Solebury Friends separated from Buckingham, in 1808, and built a meeting-house, the school fund was divided, the former getting \$4,500 as their share. Since the establishment of public schools this fund has lain idle. The schoolhouse on the meeting grounds was converted into a dwelling and is occupied by the caretaker.

Centre Hill (at Solebury) is considered to be the oldest school in the four townships, if not in the county, it having been in use as a school since 1756. All the Solebury Township schoolhouses (New Hope not included, it being a borough) were discontinued (except Centre Hill) when the school consolidation law went into effect.

I have prepared an almost complete list of the past and present schoolhouses, with their names, when they were established and discontinued, by and to whom the lots of land were granted, how replaced, and so on. Owing to the length of the list (there are at least thirty-five schoolhouses marked on the 1850 Bucks County map), I am not including them in this paper, but will include them in the publications of this Society.

Now, coming back to the Red Schoolhouse, first referred to. Among the old papers is an agreement between Thomas Smith of the township of Buckingham and his neighbors, called "Subscribers", for a lot of land, on which a schoolhouse was to be erected. The house was of frame construction, one story high, twenty-two feet long and twenty feet wide, situated on the north-west side of Kyril's Run, to extend from the southwest side of the old saw-mill log-yard to the Street Road, eight perches in width, containing eighty-seven perches. The agreement was to run for a period of thirty years and Thomas Smith was to be paid a yearly rent of one pepper-corn (if demanded). The building was to be completed by 1789. On the first day of the First month, 1790, a deed of trust was made out by Thomas Smith to Thomas Smith, Jr., Joseph Smith, Isaac Vanhorn and Edward Blackfan.

Curl's Run, variously spelled as Kirl, Kyrl, Carl, was named for Thomas Kirl, who owned land in Buckingham, which was later bought by Robert Smith, 1723. The source of the creek is at the farms of Harry Trego and Earl Daniels in the vicinity of the village of Pineville, flows east through the lands of John Hogan, Harvey R. Smith, William E. Smith, Charles R. Wentz, Charles W. Livezey and Lettie A. Betts, and empties into Pidcock Creek. The three latter farms composed the original Robert Smith homestead. The schoolhouse lot stood across the creek from the property on which George Rounsaville now lives.

Each subscriber, who contributed a certain sum of money toward the construction of the house, automatically became a "Proprietor". No Proprietor could have more than one vote, and his right was to descend to his posterity. A committee of four of the Proprietors was to have charge of the school and no tutor was to be employed except by a majority vote.

This frame "Red Schoolhouse" stood for many years. Another agreement was made in 1830. The subscribers, believing it impracticable to repair the old house, decided to build a new one on the same premises. It was constructed of stone, a little larger than the frame one, at the cost of about three hundred dollars. This schoolhouse was a plain, low stone building, a shed along the front for wood and coal, a wide old paneled door, and a huge stone door step, facing the south. The desks were ranged around the three walls, pupils facing the wall, benches for seats, and a large "ten-plate" stove for warmth, the stove pipe running up to the chimney in the center of the house; platform on north end for teacher's desk, and blackboard on that wall.

Among the family names found in the agreement to build the second house, known as the "New Prospect School", I find the following: Ely, Balderston, Corson, Stradling, Atkinson, Kelly, Gray, Schofield, Carver, Morris, Everett, Heston, Warner, Hampton, Eastburn, Doan, Perry, Scarborough, Sands, Betts, Simpson, Dudbridge, Bruce and Smith. The house was built by the signers

pledging money, lumber, stone or labor. No long term bonds were required and no building requirements to be met. It should be noted that the signers lived in three townships, Buckingham, Solebury and Upper Makefield.

A most interesting paper recently found is an old school report of pupil attendance, dated 1790, the first time the school opened. This is the only report available, as there are no later reports in existence. The report began on January 18th with 19 pupils present and continued for 47 days, ending on March 13th with 32 pupils present. There were 43 male pupils on the roll, no female pupils that winter; they went to school in the summer time. School was held six days a week. The largest day's attendance was on the 26th of February, when 38 pupils were present. (What a crowd in the small schoolhouse!) Three of the pupils attended every day; they were Hugh Smith, Thomas Smith and Joshua Smith.

The first teacher of the Red Schoolhouse was Robert Smith (born in 1749; died in 1827), who kept the 1790 report of pupil attendance. He also taught school (1783-89) probably at the Eastburn's (Centre Hill), of which I have his copies of the report of pupil attendance. Later teachers of the New Prospect School were James B. Simpson, E. E. Smith, Mary B. Heston, Annie Hibbs, Hetty Williams, Nellie Linton and others. The latter was transferred to the new school in 1868.

In 1867 John S. Williams gave a part of his land to the School Directors of Solebury township, whereon was erected a schoolhouse called "Hillside". In the following year the New Prospect School property was turned over to the School Directors, who sold the two tracts on each side of the Street Road to Mahlon Atkinson and Samuel H. Hibbs, "and the proceeds of said sale be appropriated to the payment of the cost of erecting said new School House." (D. B. 141, p. 66.)

In the minute book of the School Board of Buckingham township under the date of January 4th, 1868, there is recorded "that New Prospect School in Solebury District having been discontinued, leaving the East corner of this district without sufficient School facilities. We will establish a School for their accommodation in Newlin E. Smith's wagon house to be called Highlon School, Said School to be kept open three months, they being willing to send elsewhere the remaining part of the year; and that Patience Smith be appointed Teacher of said school at Thirty dollars per month. The house to be fitted up at the expense of the patrons of the school and without any charge for rent."

The house at Newlin E. Smith's, above mentioned, is still standing, on the farm of the present owner, Charles W. Livezey. From another minute of the above School Board it appears that Patience Smith did not teach that school and Annie S. Ely took her place.

Mahlon Atkinson, having acquired the lot with the house on it, converted it into a dwelling and rented it. In 1892 he made extensive repairs, remodeling it into a very nice little house, with better partitions, they having been made of boards. After several years undesirable tenants had so wrecked the place that it became only a harbor for tramps, and when Heston J. Smith wanted stone for building purposes, he had permission from Charles Atkinson to demolish the old house and haul the stones away. The last tenant of this house was Annie Wilson, from Philadelphia, who worked for the people in the neighborhood.

In 1905 Heston J. Smith, with the help of his sons, James Iden and Philip W., tore the old walls down, hauled the stones to his farm (now James Iden Smith) and built the stone walls where the present wagon house stands. The large stone door step on which Heston played marbles as a school boy is now used as a kitchen door step at James Iden Smith's.



Appendix

Following is the list of the school properties, referred to in the "Early Schoolhouses in Four Bucks County Townships."

WRIGHTSTOWN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL PROPERTIES

Near Pineville, known as NUMBER ONE, from George Warner to the Trustees of Wrightstown Township School, about the time when the school at Warner's Point was discontinued. Transferred to the School Directors, May 25th, 1852 (Deed Book 168, p. 359) and by release from George Warner to the School Directors, April 29th, 1873 (Deed Book 168, p. 360). Additional lot of land to the above, from Jesse P. Carver, March 9th, 1872 (Deed Book 168, p. 367). Schoolhouse rebuilt in 1871, and the original foundation of the first house still visible.

Near Penn's Park, known as NUMBER TWO, from Aaron Pitman to the School Directors, October 11th, 1872 (Deed Book 168, p. 375). Date-stone "1872". Replaced the old frame schoolhouse a few hundred yards below at a point which was occupied many years by bachelor Joel Carver.

Near Rushland, known as NUMBER THREE, from Giles Gordon to the School Directors, November 17th, 1851 (Deed Book 121, p. 467). Additional lot of land to the above, from Benjamin Worthington, October 16th, 1874 (Deed Book 176, p. 142). The original Rush Valley school building was of a frame construction and is now a carriage house on James Work's upper farm. It was moved there by Edward Thompson from the school lot now occupied by the present stone building, built in 1874.

UPPER MAKEFIELD TOWNSHIP SCHOOL PROPERTIES

BUCKMANVILLE, from Joshua Smith to the School Directors, 4th month 1st, 1850 (Deed Book 78, p. 481). Additional lot of land to the above, from Kinsey Smith, May 20th, 1861 (Deed Book 117, p. 149). Present school house rebuilt by Frank Heston in 1892. Original foundations of the 1850 schoolhouse still visible, built by William Starkey, the date-stone bears his initials "W. S." and the year 1850.

BROOKSIDE, from Stephen Betts, Jr. to the School Directors, in or about 1869, which deed was lost and never recorded, another one had to be made, July 22nd, 1898 (Deed Book 287, p. 274). Date Stone "1869". School discontinued in 1929 and property purchased by Howard Walker, July 1st, 1930 (Deed Book 590, p. 509), now C. E. Morgan's property. Schoolhouse is not occupied.

FAIRFIELD, from William Burroughs Heson to the School Directors, no date given, (Deed Book 168, p. 661). Date stone "1872". Replaced the old house, known as "Hayhurst", then "Eagle", a few hundred yards up the road, which is still standing, now used as a shed by its present owner Edward T. Buckman. The first schoolhouse was built in 1804 on the farm of my ancestor, John Hayhurst, who was a minister of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting. It was leased to the trustees of his neighborhood by Benajah Hayhurst, November 12th, 1805, for a school only (Deed Book 62, p. 19). An interesting little anecdote is told in my family. My great-great-grandmother Rachel Hayhurst was born in 1801. When the above first schoolhouse was built, it was the three-year old Rachel's chore to lead her blind grandfather, John Hayhurst, out the lane to "see" the masons working on the schoolhouse. The three-year old child could not understand the meaning of "see" in this instance.

HIGHLAND, from Kinsey Harvey to the School Directors, March 21st, 1856 (Deed Book 94, p. 100). No date stone. Replaced the one about a mile away which was conveyed to the School Directors by John Reeder, June 7th, 1851 (Deed Book 81, p. 581). Discontinued in 1920 and property purchased by J. Elmer Transue, June 30th, 1927 (Deed Book 529, p. 568). Schoolhouse remodeled and occupied as a dwelling.

DOLINGTON, from Cornelius Slack to the School Directors, January 6th, 1860 (Deed Book 114, p. 248). No date stone. Two-story high, the second floor not in use now. Prior to 1860 there was a schoolhouse on the Makefield Friends' meeting house grounds, a short distance up the road.

TAYLORSVILLE, from Mahlon K. Taylor to the School Directors, November 1st, 1854 (Deed Book 89, p. 330). Date stone "1854". Replaced the old school, about a mile away, which

William Lownes conveyed to the trustees of his neighborhood, February 21st, 1798 (Deed Book 49, p. 454), known as the "Betts Schoolhouse". This house, built in 1827, is still standing, was used as a dwelling but is not occupied now. The Taylorsville school was discontinued December 1st, 1926 and the property was purchased by Charles W. Mather, June 30th, 1927 (Deed Book 549, p. 473), who sold it to Emory Buckman, it is now used as a general store. The present schoolhouse is known as the Washington Crossing Schoolhouse and was built in 1926.

BROWNSBURG, (by subscription), from Joseph Thornton to the trustees, April 1st, 1834 (Deed Book 61, p. 299). No date stone. There is no record of the transfer of this school from the trustees to the School Directors. Additional lot of land to the above, from Levi B. Raylman, March 28. 1857 (Deed Book 100, p. 259).

BUCKINGHAM TOWNSHIP SCHOOL PROPERTIES

CONCORD (now MOZART), from William Titus to the "Trustees of a School Company Inhabitants in the Townships of Buckingham, Wrightstown and Warwick," November 6th, 1817 (Deed Book 46, p. 206). No date stone. It was known as the "Concord School Company." Oldest schoolhouse in the township and still in use as a school.

BUSHINGTON (now FURLONG, known as No. 1), from Israel Pemberton to the trustees for the use of a school in the neighborhood, June 6th, 1772. No transfer has been made and recorded during the period from 1772 to 1938, it became the rightful property of Buckingham Township School District for its care and maintenance of this school. Building rebuilt in 1867. Discontinued in 1937 and the property purchased by Daisy B. Herr, June 13th, 1938 (Deed Book 666, p.)

FORESTVILLE (now FOREST GROVE), from Aaron Phillips to the Trustees appointed by Buckingham Monthly Meeting, 7th month 1st, 1794 (Deed Book 49, p. 512). Building rebuilt in 1855. This school was discontinued in 1937 and the property will be sold.

INDEPENDENT (known as No. 7, on Durham Road between Pineville and Buckingham Valley). I am unable to find any record of when it was started and by whom. Reference was

mentioned in the "Schools of Buckingham" by Elizabeth Lloyd, that the land on which it stands was deeded to the township in 1843. Present house rebuilt in 1871.

UNION (near Five Points), from Thomas M. Thompson to the trustees of his neighborhood, October 18th, 1825 (Deed Book 51, p. 454). Present house rebuilt in 1868. Discontinued in 1937 and the property purchased by Lewis F. Claxton, June 13th, 1938 (Deed Book 666, p. 279).

GREENVILLE (now HOLICONG, known as No. 4) from Edmund M. Price to the School Directors, no date given, (Deed Book 171, p. 137). Built in 1863. In the minute book of the School Directors the reason given for building a new schoolhouse at Greenville was that the Orthodox Friends Meeting refused to open their schoolhouse near Lahaska called "Oak Grove Hall" or "Orthodox School".

CHURCH'S (near Spring Valley), from John Cox to the School Directors, June 27th, 1851 (Deed Book 101, p. 309). Discontinued in 1932 and property purchased by David N. Fell, Jr., October 24th, 1932 (Deed Book 608, p. 505).

TYRO HALL (near Mechanicsville, on Holicong road), from David F. White to the School Directors, June 18th, 1860 (Deed Book 148, p. 125). Additional lot to the above, from David F. White, May 1st, 1869 (Deed Book 148, p. 120). This school should not be confused with the old Tyro Hall, about 2 miles down the Holicong road.

FRIENDSHIP (near the west corner of Buckingham township), $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lot from Cornelius Shepherd by a deed granted to the trustees for school purposes and when done with for school purposes to revert back to the owner; and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a lot from William K. Large by a deed granted to the trustees for school purposes and when done for school purposes to revert back to the owner. No deeds recorded. (See Deed Book 141, p. 432 and D. B. 184, p. 372, for late owners.)

HICKORY GROVE (on Durham Road near the township line of Buckingham and Plumstead), from Jonathan Kimble to the inhabitants (forty names in a deed) residing in Buckingham and Plumstead townships, May 21st, 1818 (Deed Book 46, p. 500). Original minute book of this school is preserved and is the prop-

erty of this Society. The present building was erected in 1873, replaced one known to the school-board as the "Octagon", but to the common people as the eight-square schoolhouse. There was also an older school called Union Schoolhouse which was mentioned in the above minute book, erected on the land of Benjamin Scott in Buckingham township who leased it to the trustees of his neighborhood, 9th month 16th, 1797, and Isaac B. Childs was its first teacher.

SOLEBURY TOWNSHIP SCHOOL PROPERTIES

CENTRE HILL (at Solebury), from Samuel Eastburn to the trustees of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, 10th month 30th, 1756 (Deed Book 26, p. 101). Became the property of Solebury Monthly Meeting, when it was separated from Buckingham in 1808. It was called "Stone Schoolhouse" in 1810. Transferred to the School Directors, 12th month 1st, 1870 (D. B. 160, p. 205).

CARVERSVILLE, from Thomas Carey to the trustees of Buckingham Monthly Meeting, 12th month 1st, 1794 (D. B. 49, p. 512). Transferred to the School Directors in 1861 (D. B. 118, p. 395). Additional lot of land to the above, from Stedman Cowdick to the School Directors, June 11th, 1860 (D. B. 118, p. 398).

HIGHLAND (on a road about one mile above the Thompson Memorial Presbyterian Church), from Thomas Cooper to the trustees of his neighborhood, March 21st, 1821 (D. B. 49, p. 231). Known as the "Cooper's School". Transferred to the School Directors, July 25th, 1857 (D. B. 103, p. 452). Additional lot of land to the above, from Watson P. Magill to the School Directors, December 31st, 1857 (D. B. 103, p. 453).

LUMBERVILLE, from Abraham Paxson to the trustees of his neighborhood, February 21st, 1824 (D. B. 70, p. 575). The building was octagonal, known as "Lumberville Athenian School". School was maintained there until 1858, then replaced by a new school called "Green Hill".

GREEN HILL (at Lumberville), from Cyrus Livezey to the School Directors, November 8th, 1858 (D. B. 105, p. 364).

COTTAGEVILLE, from Eli Carver to the trustees of his neighborhood, September 2nd, 1846 (D. B. 72, p. 726). Addi-

tional lot of land to the above, from Alfred Knight to the School Directors, April 1st, 1871 (D. B. 160, p. 206).

CENTRE BRIDGE, from John L. Johnson to the trustees of Solebury Township "for the school purpose in use and benefit of the persons residing in the vicinity of Centre Bridge, under the name of 'Centre Bridge School Association'," 8th month 13th, 1849 (D. B. 94, p. 287). Transferred to the School Directors, 3rd month 27th, 1856 (D. B. 94, p. 289).

CHESTNUT GROVE, from Benjamin Paste to the trustees "appointed by the contribution and employers of the Chestnut Grove School establishment," December 1st, 1847 (D. B. 75, p. 806). It was located on the north side of the Solebury Mountain, near the road leading from Street Road to New Hope. It is marked on the 1850 Bucks County map and school was probably discontinued after that year.

HILLSIDE, from John S. Williams to the School Directors, December 24th, 1867 (D. B. 139, p. 411). It replaced the New Prospect School which I described at length before.

CHESTNUT GROVE (on a road from Lahaska to Lumberville, about one and a half miles from the former), from Wilson Pearson to the School Directors, May 28th, 1859 (D. B. 118, p. 396).

PHILLIPS'S (on River road, at its intersection leading to Solebury Friends' Meeting house), from Charles Phillips to the School Directors, 11th month 19th, 1864 (D. B. 126, p. 519). School maintained there for many years before transferring to the township.

LEASE FOR SCHOOL-GROUND AT PINEVILLE

Following is a quaint 1768 lease of the school at Pineville, referred to in the "Early Schoolhouses of Four Bucks County Townships".

THIS INDENTURE made the Thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight by and BETWEEN George Newbourn of Buckingham in the County of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania yeoman of the one Part, And Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christopher Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Tim-

othy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons the younger, Richard Worthington, Thomas Betts, John Gourley, Joseph Smith, Joseph Wiggans, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk,

Freemen of the Township of Buckingham, Wrightstown and Upper Makefield in the County of Bucks aforesaid of the other part WITNESSETH that the said George Newbourn as well for and in Consideration of a good School being set up and kept in the Neighbourhood as for the Yearly Rents and Covenants herein after mentioned on the behalf of them the said Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christopher Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Timothy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons, Richard Worthington, Thomas Betts, John Gourley, Joseph Smith, Joseph Wiggans, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk Their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns HATH Demised granted and for the Use of a School doth Lett a Lot or piece of Land Situate in the Township of Wrightstown aforesaid, BEGINNING at a Corner of said Newbourn's Land and from thence extending by the line divideing the Townships of Buckingham and Wrightstown South forty two Degrees and Twenty Minutes West five Perches, Thence South seventy Degrees East three Perches and five tenth parts of a Perch to Land belonging to William Clark, Thence by the same north two degrees and fifteen Minutes West five Perches to the Place of Beginning Containing eight Perches. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD unto them the said Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christopher Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Timothy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons, Richard Worthington, Thomas Betts, John Gourley, Joseph Smith, Joseph Wiggans, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk

Their Heirs and Assigns from the day of the date hereof for and during the full time the Wall of a Certain House now building on said land shall by them their Heirs or Assigns be thought Sufficient to bear a roof Which Roof & Wall Shall be renewed and Repaired as Occation may require they Yeilding and Paying for the same to the said George New-

bourn every Year the Yearly Rent of one Pepper-Corn if Demanded, only reserving to himself the said George Newbourn thereout the full and equal Priviled with any of the above named Parties hereto of in and out of the said House and School that shall be therein kept. AND it is Covenanted and agreed by and between the said Parties hereto that the said Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christopher Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Timothy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons, Richard Worthington, Thomas Betts, John Gourley, Joseph Smith, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk Shall within the Space of three Years next after the Date thereof Complete and finish the Said House in a Good and Workman like manner and every way Convenient and Suitable for a School to be kept therein. AND it is further Covenanted and agreed to, by and between the said Parties that if at any time During the Time aforesaid, through the want of a Proper Teacher or any other Cause the said House Shall at any time be Vacant it shall not be in the Power nor shall any Person in or either of the said Parties have Liberty or Authority to Appropriate it to any other Use whatsoever, nor at any time take in such Subscribers towards Hireing a Master as have not a proper right in the said House, unless Such Persons shall agree to pay a Yearly Rent of three Shillings for Each Scholar while they shall send, which Money shall be Aplyed to the Repairing of said House, AND the said George Newbourn for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators and every of them doth Covenant Promise grant and agree to and with the said Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christ'r Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Timothy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons, Richard Worthington, Thomas Betts, John Gourley, Joseph Smith, Joseph Wiggans, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk

their Heirs and Assigns under the Rents, Covenants Conditions and Agreements herein before expressed on the part and behalf of them the said Benjamin Smith, John Lacey, Christ'r Mutchler, James Spicer, William Newbourn, Jesse Heston, Timothy Smith, John Wilson, James Sample, John Sample, William Simson, Richard Parsons, Thomas Betts, John

Gourley, Joseph Smith, Joseph Wiggans, Thomas Smith, Moses Pidcock, James Wood, George Kelly, Joseph Kirk

to be Performed as aforesaid shall and may Reasably have hold use and enjoy all and Singular the hereby granted and Demised Premises and every Part thereof during the Term aforesaid AND as a further Confirmation of all and every the Articles Covenants Clauses and Agreements herein before Contained the said Parties do bind themselves, their Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns each Party for him and themselves firmly by these Present each unto the other in the Pennal Sum of two Hundred Pounds current Lawfull money of Pennsylvania. IN WITNESS whereof the said Parties, to these Presents have Interchangeably put their Hands and Seals the Day & Year first above written

Sealed and delivered GEORG NEWBURN (Seal)
in the presence of Benjamin Lacey
Samuel flack
John Johnson

PERSONALLY appeared before me the Subscriber One of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Bucks, Samuel Flack and being duly Sworn according to Law doth say, he saw George Newburn the with grantor of the within Lease, Sign Seal and deliver the same as his act and Deed, and he did with John John, and Benjamin Lacey Sign their names as Witness thereto. In Witness his hand this 29th day of August 1803

Subscribed and Sworn to the day SAMUEL FLACK
and year above Written Rob. Shewell

BUCKS COUNTY ss Entered and recorded in the Recorder's
office of said County in Deed Book No.
(Seal) 46 Page 523 Witness my hand & seal of
Office June 3, 1818

John Pugh Rec'dr

Following are the three articles concerning the Red School-house, referred to in the "Early Schoolhouses in Four Bucks County Townships".

AGREEMENT, THOMAS SMITH AND SUBSCRIBERS, 1790

Whereas it is agreed on the Part of Thomas Smith of the Township of Buckingham in the County of Bucks that he will grant & Confirm to us the Subscribers or our proper Trustees a Lot of Land on the N. W. Side of Kyril's Run, to extend from the S. W. Side of the Old Saw-mill Log-yard to the Street Road, eight Perches in Width, for and during the Term of thirty Years, under the Yearly rent of one Pepper-Corn (if demanded): Subject to the Following Limitations, That is to say,

That before the expiration of the Year 1789 we the Subscribers will cause to be builded and well finished, on the said Lot a One Story Framed House 22 Feet Long & twenty feet wide

That the said House & Lot shall remain an equal undivided Estate for the Use of a School, for the Benefit of the Proprietors herein after described

That the said School shall be under the Government of a Committee, four of the Proprietors Annually Chosen by such of the said Proprietors as from Time to Time shall meet at the said House on the Day of in each year during the said Term between the Hours of one & five in the Afternoon, for that purpose; who shall be capable to make and revoke, By-Laws for the Government of the School: (and necessary Provisions & repairs for) But not such as shall extend to the removal or the admission of a Master, unless for neglect of Duty or immorality; nor to expel a Scholar but for Disobedience to School Laws

That each Person, having a Real Estate in the Neighbourhood, who shall pay for the Use of Building the said House the Sum of £1:10 shall thereby become a Proprietor himself; and make all his Posterity who may have Interests, separate from himself in a Schools being kept in the said House, and also such Person or Persons as may become by Purchase or otherwise possessed of any Part or the whole of such Estates; and their Posterity who may have separate Interests as aforesaid full Proprietors: And every Person paying for the said Use the Sum of 15s. Shall thereby Become a Proprietor himself, and also make all his Posterity, under the Limitations aforesaid Proprietors.

That no one Person shall at any Time be capable of exercising or holding more than one Single Proprietary Pour (Power) or Right

That no Tutor shall be admitted into the said School house until approved of by a Majority of the said Committee and with the Consent of a Majority of the said Proprietors

AGREEMENT OF CONTRIBUTORS, 1830

We the undersigned Employers to the Red Schoolhouse believing it impracticable to repair said house so as to make it comfortable & convenient for a School to be kept therein, and believing it expedient that a new house be built on the Premises belonging to the employers to said School—do agree and obligate ourselves to contribute and pay for that purpose such sums of money as we have hereunto severally subscribed---1830

Elias Ely \$5.00	Jacob Heston, Jr. \$5.00
Joshua Balderson \$6.00	John Warner \$2.00
Joshua Corson \$5.00	Jonathan Atkinson \$1.00
Joshua Smith \$10.00	Robert Smith \$10.00
Henry Smith 30 Bushels of	Crispin Blackfan \$10.00
Lime delivered on the ground	Joseph Hampton \$10.00
\$3.75	Benjamin Smith \$10.00
Joseph Smith Jr. \$5.00	Samuel Blackfan \$10.00
John Stradling \$1.00	Bezaleel Eastburn \$10.00
Thomas Atkinson \$5.00	George Ely \$5.00
Thomas Atkinson Sho. \$2.00	Joseph Doan \$10.00
Robert B. Smith \$1.00	Samuel Atkinson \$10.00
Phineas Kelly 12 Bushels lime	Jesse Doan, Jr. \$5.00
\$1.50	Jonathan Smith \$10.00
Cornelius Ely, Lumber \$5.00	John Smith \$10.00
Dean Gray \$2.50	John C. Parry \$5.00
John Scholfield \$10.00	Joseph Scarbrough \$1.00
Edward Blackfan \$5.00	Thomas Sands \$1.00
Joseph E. Carver \$5.00	Cyrus Betts \$5.00
Isaac Morris \$2.00	Robert Simpson \$10.00
Samuel E. Smith \$5.00	L. S. Coryell, in Lumber \$5.00
Ezekiel Everitte \$2.00	John Simpson \$5.00

We the Employers & Proprietors to the Red school house agree to Contribute in halling (hauling) & materials for the purpose of building a new house the sum annexed to our names in addition to our former Subscription

Robert Smith	3 days	halling
Joseph Hamton	3 days	do
John Smith	3 days	do
Jonathan Smith	3 days	do
John Simpson	3	do
Crispin Blackfan	3	do
Benjamin Smith, Jr.	3	do
William Dudbridge		\$2.00
Henry Bruce		.50
Hannah Smith		1.00
Henry Smith		2.50
John Atkinson		.67
Thomas Atkinson		.37

The Amount of Joseph Smith's Rec'd of Jesse Doane, Jr. \$2.50
Subscription was Rec'd by Samuel Rec'd of Joseph Doan \$5.00
Atkinson and remains in his hands Rec'd of Benjamin Smith \$5.00
on account of Stone Quarrying

Rt. Smith

12 mo 27th 1830

For Value rec'd I promise to pay Robert Smith Treasurer of
Newprospect school Company Twelve Dolls. 9c. as on as before
the first day of March next without Defalcation

Jesse Doan, Jr.

PUPIL ATTENDANCE 1790

John Vanhorn	Jan. 18-Feb. 10	18 days
John Marple	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	44 days
David Marple	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	42 days
Jesse Blackfan	Jan. 18-Mar. 10	32 days
Thomas Blackfan	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	37 days
John Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	41 days
Hugh Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	47 days
Thomas Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	47 days
Samuel Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	40 days
Edmund Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	24 days
Benjamin Smith	Jan. 25-Mar. 12	20 days
Jonathan Smith	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	39 days
Joseph Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	43 days
William Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 12	26 days
George Smith	Jan. 25-Mar. 13	20 days

Edward Wilson	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	41 days
Crispin Blackfan	Jan. 18-Mar. 8	39 days
Phineas Hibbs	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	40 days
John Balderston	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	46 days
David Balderston	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	40 days
James Simpson	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	41 days
Mahlon Simpson	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	44 days
Dennis Gilmor	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	41 days
Benjamin Smith	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	34 days
Robert Smith	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	46 days
Randle Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	37 days
William Timmons	Jan. 19-Mar. 6	37 days
David McCray	Jan. 19-Mar. 13	38 days
George Wiley	Jan. 20-Mar. 13	41 days
John Wiley	Jan. 20-Mar. 13	42 days
Andrew Wiley	Jan. 20-Mar. 13	41 days
Joshua Smith	Jan. 18-Mar. 13	47 days
George Kinsey	Jan. 25-Mar. 6	31 days
Samuel Rainey	Jan. 27-Mar. 3	24 days
Mahlon Trego	Feb. 10-Mar. 13	24 days
George Grubing	Feb. 15-Mar. 13	23 days
Joseph Trego	Feb. 16-Mar. 13	17 days
John Trego	Feb. 16-Mar. 13	19 days
Timy Smith	Feb. 18-Feb. 27	7 days
Jacob Heston	Feb. 21-Mar. 9	11 days
Isaac Heston	Feb. 21-Mar. 9	9 days
Jesse Smith	Feb. 22-Mar. 13	16 days
Samuel Richardson	Feb. 22-Mar. 13	13 days

In the Footsteps of Joseph Hampton and the Pennsylvania Quakers

By VERNON BOYCE HAMPTON, Ph. D., Litt. D.

"Sunset Hill", West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

(Doylestown Meeting, May 6, 1939)



THE name HAMPTON is found in ancient records in numerous localities in England, as early as 1273, indicating its antiquity. With variations in spelling, the name is recorded as Hamptone, Hamton, Hampten, Hampton. The general spelling in America today is *Hampton*, and in the oldest Hampton Family Bible of which I have any record, and which is on display here today, the spelling changes in the written record from H A M T O N of the early entries, to H A M P T O N in the records after 1867. The earliest date recorded in this Bible is 1726, the date of birth of Ann (Wildman) Hampton.

I had always supposed that the name Hampton was distinctly English. It was therefore with some surprise that I first read in a Bucks County History, some years ago, that Joseph Hampton, a Scotchman, had settled in Bucks County.

I was immediately driven to some research in the matter, and discovered that in the extreme northern part of Scotland, the name Hampton is very common, that it dates from the earliest history of that country, that the first Earls of Hampton came from there. It was the Hampton clan which helped to crush the Campbells during a supposedly dark period in Scottish clan history. The locality of the town of Hampton, in Scotland, is in the north, between Oban and Brora, and here the Hamptons were in numbers and here was the seat of the Earl of Hampton.

It is from Scotland, therefore, that John Hampton, father of Joseph Hampton, came to America in 1682. He is the common ancestor of this line.

I. JOHN HAMPTON IN NEW JERSEY, 1682/3.

John Hampton is recorded as from Ephingstown, East Lothian, Scotland. He arrived here in 1682/3, and on November 23rd of that year purchased land at Amboy Point from the Scottish proprietors of East Jersey.

Many adventurous colonists were redemptioners, who had constituted the solid citizenry of the Old World, artisans, farmers,

and even younger members of the gentry seeking fortune and freedom from the persecutions and religious and political warfare of Europe. These redemptioners paid their passage in the form of services to proprietors and landholders of the colonies. The "patrooneries" of New Netherlands were so settled. William Penn's colony received the benefit of such assistance.

John Hamton and his daughter, Janett Hamton, braved the wild Atlantic and the wilderness of East Jersey and here he married again and founded a new dynasty to bear the name in honor in the New World.

In Liber A of Deeds recorded in Trenton, N. J., pp. 155-156, are listed the "Redemptioners" as they were registered in the public records at Trenton.

The title reads:

The names of such persons as were imported into this Province and brought to be registered in the Secretary's Books of Records are as follows: dated 1th decemb, Anno Dm. 1684.

"Upon the Accompt of such of the proprietors of this province as belongs to Scotland."

"Janett Hamton (Indenture for four years)."

"John Hamton and John Reid, Overseers (Ind. for four years)."

Both Hamton and Reid, as overseers, were in charge of the Scottish colonists, and for this service, were subsequently granted extensive lands. Overseer Reid has left us this memorandum of their departure from Scotland, and the voyage to America (quoted by Stillwell in Vol. V, p. 493, Stillwell's Miscellany):

"We went to Leith for our voyage to America the 2d of August, 1683. Came aboard the ship the 10th day and next day at Aberdeen, where we stayed to the 28th. Made sight of Long Island the 30th 9 br. but off again and discovered Cape May 13th Xbr. Came within Sandy Hook the 16th and ashore on Staten Island the 19th. To Elizabethtown the 23rd and to Woodbridge the 10th January, 1683/4."

Eight generations ago, the first soil which my paternal ancestor, John Hamton, trod in the New World in 1682/3, was

Staten Island in New York Harbor, my present home. This is a coincidence of history to which successive generations contributed, from Joseph Hampton to Benjamin, and so on down to my father, the Reverend William Judson Hampton, D.D., who was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, and eventually moved to Staten Island, New York.

The Staten Island over which John and Janett Hamton and their companions travelled in 1682/3 was a wilderness. Today it is a great borough of the greatest American Metropolis.

Two Dutch travellers, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, have given us a description of the Island as they journeyed across it in 1679, three years before John Hamton set foot on the Island at the "Watering Place," now Tompkinsville.

"This Island is about 32 miles long and four broad," wrote Dankers and Sluyter. In such words, John Hamton might also have introduced his own description of Staten Island. "Its sides are very irregular with projecting points and indenting bays and creeks running into the country. It lies for the most part east and west, and is somewhat triangular; the most prominent part is to the west.

"The west point is flat, and on or around it is a large creek with much marsh, but to the north of this creek it is high and hilly, and beyond that it begins to be more level, but not so low as on the other side, and is well populated. . . .

"There are now about 100 families on the Island, of which the English constitute the least portion, and the Dutch and French divide between them about equally the greater portion. They have neither church nor minister, and live rather far from each other and inconveniently to meet together. . . .

"About one third of the distance from the south side to the west end is still all woods, and is very little visited. We had to go along the shore, finding sometimes fine creeks well provided with wild turkeys, geese, snipe and woodhens. . . . After we had gone a piece of the way through the woods, we came to a valley with a brook running through it. . . .

"We pursued our journey this morning from plantation to plantation, the same as yesterday. . . . After we had breakfasted here, they told us that we had another large creek to pass, called

the Fresh Kill, and then we could perhaps be set across the Kill Van Kull to the point of the Mill Creek, where we might wait for a boat to convey us to the Mannhattans. The road was long and difficult. . . . At last (our host) determined to go himself, and accordingly carried us in his canoe over to the point of Mill Creek in New Jersey, behind Kull. We learned immediately that there was a boat upon this creek loading with brick, and would leave that night for the city. After we had thanked and parted with Pierre le Gardinier, we determined to walk to Elizabethtown, a good half-hour's distance inland, where the boat was."

It took these travellers three days to cross Staten Island, but it was four days before John Hamton and his shipmates reached Elizabethtown after going ashore on Staten Island at its eastern end. With the Quakers in and around Elizabethtown, they stayed during Christmas and the early part of January succeeding, and it was not until January 10th that they arrived at Woodbridge near Amboy, after an arduous journey overland through Jersey lowlands and wilderness.

Hampton had come to America in the Quaker migration encouraged by the proprietors of East Jersey. Arriving in 1682/3, he was among the earliest of the Friends seeking a New World refuge.

It is easy to discern the reason for Hampton's selection of New Jersey as the place of his pioneering venture in seeking a Quaker haven. The British Crown and Government had united in persecuting the Quakers over a period of years. As early as 1659, George Fox, the Quaker leader, had made inquiries into the suitability of sections of America for a refuge for the Society of Friends. In 1673, West Jersey was sold by Lord Berkeley to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, two old Cromwellian soldiers turned Quakers. It was not indicated as a refuge for Quakers, but soon became such, for these two Quakers turned it into the first Quaker colonial experiment, in which Penn also became interested even before he acquired Pennsylvania.

Byllinge and Fenwick soon quarreled over their respective interests in the ownership of West Jersey, and, to prevent a lawsuit, so objectionable to Quakers, deferred the decision to William Penn, a rising young Quaker thirty years old, who had

dreams of an ideal Quaker refuge in America. Fenwick was awarded a one-tenth interest and four hundred pounds. Byllinge, who soon became insolvent, turned his nine-tenths interest over to his creditors, appointing Penn and two other Quakers, Gawen Lawrie, a merchant of London, and Nicholas Lucas, a maltster of Hartford, to hold it in trust for them. Gawen Lawrie afterwards became deputy governor of East Jersey. Lucas was one of those thorough-going Quakers just released from eight years in prison for his religion.

After the death of Sir George Carteret in 1680, his province of East Jersey was sold to William Penn and eleven other Quakers for the sum of £3400. Penn and his fellow proprietors to East Jersey each chose a partner, most of them Scotchmen. To this mixed body of Quakers and other dissenters, twenty-four proprietors in all, the Duke of York reconfirmed by special patent their right to East Jersey. They sought to establish East Jersey as a refuge for Scotch Covenanters, Presbyterians, who were much persecuted at that time by Charles II. These Covenanters began to arrive and seem to have first established themselves at Perth Amboy, which they named in honor of the Scottish Earl of Perth, the term Amboy being an Indian name meaning "point". The first governor of East Jersey under the new regime, Barclay, was not only a Scotchman, but also a Quaker.

We can trace John Hampton's activities in New Jersey up to the time of his death, and Jane Hampton's activities through her successive marriages up to the time of her removal to Pennsylvania with her son, Joseph Hampton, and subsequently to the time of her death.

John Hampton paid quit-rents for his estate to the proprietors of East Jersey, the records of Gawen Lawrie showing Hampton's name shortly after his arrival.

In Stillwell's Historical and Genealogical Miscellany, Vol. II, p. 416, we read the record of these early accounts:

"From Gawen Lawrie's Accounts East Jersey Quit Rents.

East - New Jersey. All these accounts drawn out and dated
15 Oct. 1686 yrs.

"The Quit Rents of Middle-town

John Wilson A: 276 at 11s 6d pr. and from 1678 to 1686--

--4:15:00)

York Pay --- 1:03:00) 5:15:00

4 By Beef to John Hamton --- 207:00)

m By cash --- 3:08:00) 5:15:00"

John Hampton removed from Amboy to Freehold, which became established as a Quaker settlement. As early at 1672, George Fox recorded in his Journal, that there was a Friends' Meeting at Middletown Harbor, "which was in a new country now called Jersey." A new meeting house was also being built at Shrewsbury.

In 1686/7, John Hampton married Martha Brown of Shrewsbury, his second wife. Cited in Stillwell's Miscellany, Vol. I, p. 242, we read the Friends' Records of Shrewsbury, entitled "The Record off the Marriages off the People of God in Scorn called "Quakers" ---

1686-7, 3d of 1st mo. John Hamton, of Middletown Mtg., to Martha Brown, of Shrewsbury, "at the publicke meeting hours of ffrriends," the first day of the week:

signed by John Hamton

Martha Hamton

witnesses:

Abraham Brown

Peter Tilton

George Keith

Jedidiah Allen

John Tooher

Samuel Spicer

John Chambers

Judah Allen

Ephraim Allen

Caleb Shreeve

Henry Chamberlain

John Cheshire

Thomas Vicker

John Lippincott

Thomas Eaton

John Hamton

Martha Hamton

Remembrance Lippincott

Nathaniel Cammact

John Harvey

Catton Brown

Sarah Shreeve

Audrey West

Abigail Lippincott

Jane Borden

Jerusha Eaton

Elizabeth Hance

Hester Vicars

Mary Thorpp

Two years later, in 1689, Janet Hampton, daughter of John by his first wife, Janet, was married to Robert Ray at the home

of John Hampton in Shrewsbury. He was living in Shrewsbury at this time, and apparently had not yet purchased land in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J. Stillwell cites this marriage record in Volume I, of the Miscellany, p. 244:

1689, 9th of 11th mo. (in margin 10th of 2d mo. 1690)
Robert Ray md. to Jenett Hamton, both of Shrewsbury,
at the house of John Hamton.

witnesses signatures include

John Hamton	Robert Ray
Martha Hamton	Janet I: R: Ray

In 1692, 10th of 1st mo. (in margin 22d of 3d mo. 1692), John Hampton was a witness at the marriage of William Ashin of Shrewsbury, and Jenett Mill, "on a fifth day of the weake, at the publick meeting house of ffrinds."

The same year 1692, 29th of 7th mo., he was witness at the marriage of Abraham Brown and Leah Clayton, the former of Shrewsbury and she of Middletown, at the home of John Clayton.

William Penn attended the annual meeting of Friends at Burlington, and John Hampton is listed among the elders and ministers present. George Fox also visited the Burlington Meeting, according to his Journal.

An important event in the history of the Society of Friends is the Keithian schism. George Keith was one of the prominent Quakers of the period. and his learning and eloquence brought him many followers. He was one to witness the marriage of John Hampton and Martha Brown in 1686/7.

George Keith, the redoubtable Scottish Quaker, began his religious experience as a Presbyterian, but was converted to the Society of Friends and became one of its ablest preachers and defenders. For a time he was master of the Friends' school in Philadelphia and an influential leader in the American meetings. He had many friends and considerable property and prestige in both East and West Jersey; his following was particularly numerous around Freehold and Topanemus in Monmouth County.

Prior to 1691, Keith began to question some of the Quaker doctrines, particularly that of the sufficiency of the "inner light," as an interpreter of the Holy Scriptures and a religious and moral guide.

Later, in the monumental controversy which shook the Society, Hampton was one of Keith's supporters, who is described as "one of the prominent preachers and controversialists of the Quakers." The disputed doctrine was laid before the yearly meeting in Philadelphia in 1691, and Keith was denied Quakerism. Followers of his preaching were called Separatists or Keithians, instead of Christian Quakers. Hundreds flocked to hear George Keith, and outside of Philadelphia, it was the sense of many of the regular meetings that Keith was correct. He had an ascendancy in 16 out of 32 meetings. At the Yearly Meeting of 1692, held the 4th to the 7th days of the 7th month, at Burlington, a large gathering of ministers and elders heard him, and declared in his favor in a signed statement. Among the elders who signed was John Hampton. Other signers were Nathaniel Fitzrandel (Fitz-Randolph), and Harmon Updengraves, who later are related to the Hampton family line. The long list of ministers and elders signed as from the yearly meeting on behalf of themselves, and "many more Friends who are one with us herein." The statement was a declaration that Keith and his friends were not guilty of the division leading to the setting up of separate meetings. (See *Chronicles of Pennsylvania, 1688-1748*, Keith, Vol. I, pp. 212-231).

John Hampton removed to Freehold about 1695, in which year he is recorded as grantee in the Warrant Record for Quit-Rents for Monmouth County.

"The Warrants for Surveys, Monmouth County, N. J." are recorded as follows:

	AMOUNT	DATE	REC. LIB.	PLACE
"JOHN HANTON....	700	2 Dec. 1695	136	Monmouth"

He is listed among the early patentees as paying Quit Rent on 544 acres (See "First Settlers of Piscataway & Woodbridge, N. J.", Vol. 1, pp. 57-61).

He had several children by his second wife, Martha Brown. She died about 1697, and the next year John Hampton married, for the third time, the sweet and attractive widow of Samuel Ogborne of Burlington, namely Jane Curtis Ogborne. They had one son, JOSEPH HAMPTON, born 1702, who later removed with his mother to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and became the

progenitor thru his wife, Mary Canby, of the numerous descendants of Bucks County Hamptons.

Jane Ogborne, the third wife of John Hamton, was born in Northamptonshire, England, the 2d mo. 11, 1661. She was the daughter of Thomas Curtis and Jane, his wife, who later married successively John Chapman and John Pancoast. (See Burlington Monthly Meeting Records).

Thomas Curtis lived in Northamptonshire, England, prior to his emigration. He may have been a redemptioner, but his name is not on the imperfect lists. He named his new home in New Jersey, Bug Brook, after his residence in Old England. In 1685 he is shown owning land in Burlington County, N. J. In 1686, Oct. 10, Peter Harvey and his wife, Sarah, conveyed lands to Thomas Curtis of Bug Brook, West Jersey. The records indicate that in 1688 Thomas Curtis was deceased.

The children of Thomas Curtis and Jane Curtis are recorded in Stillwell, Miscellany, Vol. III, p. 200, as follows:

1. Jane Curtis, daughter of Thomas Curtis. of Bug Brook, born 2d mo., 11, 1661.
2. Dorothy Curtis, born 7 mo.. 29, 1662.
3. Sarah Curtis, born 12 mo., 21, 1663; md. ———Farr (?)
4. Elizabeth Curtis, born 1st mo. 21, 1666.
(Records of Northampton, Eng., Monthly Meeting, in Devonshire House, London.)
5. Mary Curtis, born 19, 1682-3 (Rec. Burlington Mt.)
6. Abigail Curtis.
7. Thomas Curtis; supposed.

The date of Jane Curtis's marriage to Samuel Ogborne is not given, but he was living in Burlington in 1685, and her name is given as Jane Ogborne, in the list of those present at the birth of Ann, daughter of Thomas and Hester Butcher, 3 mo. 29th, 1685.

Samuel Ogborne, Jane's first husband, died 1694. His will, dated Nov. 7, 1694, was proved Dec. 8, 1694. Will of Samuel Ogborne, sick, of Burlington, etc., mentioned: "dearly beloved wife, Jane." He gave £5 to each of his children at the discretion of his executrix, if so much remains when they are brought up.

Executor: wife Jane. His brother-in-law, Peter Harvey, trustee and assistant. The will was written and signed by the testator, and was a fine specimen of caligraphy. Daniel Leeds, of Burlington, Gent., and Wm. Atkinson, of Burlington, yeoman, went her bond. She made her mark.

1694, 21, 9 br. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to £127-11-7.

Jane Curtis Ogborne and Samuel Ogborne had three children, 1. Samuel Ogborne, Jr.; 2. Mary Ogborne, m. 1707 in Evesham Meeting, John Engle; m. in 1732, Thomas French; 3. Sarah Ogborne, of whom we read that permission granted Edmund Kinsey and Sarah Ogborne to marry, Friends Records, Plainfield, N. J.

According to records, John Harwood, of Springfield, Burlington Co., Yeoman, sold 1695, March 26, to Jane Ogborne, widow, of the town of Burlington, for £80, a house and 90 acres, which was previously sold by her husband. Samuel Ogborne, to said Harwood, the property lying near Matoripan Bridge, south of Maple Creek and north of the Great Swamp.

John Hampton and Jane Ogborne were married in 1698, and on May 12, 1698, John Hampton, listed as living in Freehold, and wife Jane, sold a house in Burlington, late in the tenure of Samuel Ogborne, former husband of Jane Hampton, to John Borradaill, of Burlington.

John, the pioneer of the Hampton family, was an elder of the Friends' meeting, and was often appointed to attend the quarterly and annual meeting with the ministers and elders. Jane Hampton was also full of good works, and early came to be known for her kindly and sympathetic ministrations. She visited Meetings at Burlington, Plainfield, Woodbridge, Haddonfield, all in New Jersey, and Falls Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania.

In the New Jersey Archives, Colonial Documents, First Series, record shows that on Aug. 5, 1698, Sarah Farr of Burlington, widow, bequeathed her personal property to Jane Hampton and others in her will, which was proved Feb. 3, 1698-9.

(See Abstracts of Wills, Vol. I, 1670-1730.)

The children of John (1) Hampton by his first two wives, Janet —— & Martha Brown were:

- (1) Janet (2) Hampton, married Robert Ray.
- (2) John (2) Hampton, whose wife is unknown, but who had children, Isabell Hampton and Geo. Hampton.
- (3) David Hampton, who married Mary ——— and died in 1710, and whose children were David Jr. and George, under age in 1715.
- (4) Andrew (2) Hampton.
- (5) Jonathan (2) Hampton.
- (6) Noah Hampton, who was living in 1714, but who died before 1715.
- (7) Elizabeth (2) Hampton, and
- (8) Lydia (2) Hampton.

The 9th child of John (1) Hampton was Joseph (2) Hampton, by his 3rd wife, Jane Curtis Ogborne.

Andrew (2) Hampton, son of John (1) Hampton, was living in 1712, for he is cited in the will of Peter Watson, Freehold, merchant, and also in 1716, cited in the will of Edward Highbee of Middletown, Monmouth County, being indebted to both decedents. (An Andrew Hampton, Jr., of Elizabethtown, as early as 1698, and later dates, was not of this family, but hailed from a New England family of that name which had moved to Long Island and thence to Elizabethtown, N. J.)

David (2) Hampton, son of John (1) Hampton, Sr., is mentioned in 1709 in the will of Wm. Laing of Freehold, Monmouth County, planter. The will cites debts due by David Hampton.

In 1710, David (2) Hampton died, according to recorded will proved Feb. 27, 1710. The will indicates David as of Freehold, Monmouth County, and mentions his wife, Mary, and son George Hampton, under age. The home, farm and personal property are bequeathed in the will. The executors were his wife, Mary Hampton, and George Commins, and John (2) Hampton, David's brother. The witnesses listed include John Obeson, John Lawrence, and Sarah Farr. (The last named was the daughter of Sarah Farr of Burlington, who had died in 1698, sister of Jane Curtis Ogborne Hampton (John Hampton Sr.'s wife.)

In 1714, Sept. 14, the will of John Bowne, of Mattawan, Middletown, Monmouth County, merchant, mentions his estate,

including mortgages, bonds and book debts, among the book debtors being listed John (2) Hampton, Thomas (3) Hampton, Mary Hampton, and Noah (2) Hampton.

An additional accounting of the estate of Peter Watson in 1716, Nov. 4, cites receipts for payments by Marey Hampton.

The Commins family must have been related to the Hamptons, although I have been unable to ascertain how. George Commins was one of the executors of David Hampton's will in 1710 (previously cited). The will of David Commins (Commin) in 1715, lists several Hamptons, to whom bequests are made. This will was made Feb. 7, 1715/6, and indicates David Commin of Piscataway, New Jersey, cordwinder. It divides personal estate, including Bible and books, among Margaret Frazer, David (3) Hampton, son of David (2) Hampton, deceased, Isabell (3) and George (3), children of John (2) Hampton, Mary Barnet, Hugh Frazer and John (2) Hampton. The last two are executors.

William Radford (Redford) of Freehold, yeoman, made his will February 27, 1720/21. The will mentions, among others, Isabell (3) Hampton, deceased. It also left legacies to the Monthly Meeting of "Quakers" at Shrewsbury, and to overseers of Poor at Shrewsbury.

In 1723, Thomas Combs of Freehold, carpenter, makes his wife, and "Jonathan (2) Hampton, of Freehold, cordwainer", executors of his estate, and shows as a witness one John Fenton.

The will of Cornelius Tomson, of Freehold, yeoman, made August 14, 1727, mentions real and personal estate, and indicates home farm with a meadow "bought of John (2) Hampton".

Thus we follow the fortunes of the various children of John (1) Hampton, who were Joseph Hampton's half-brothers and sisters, and who resided in New Jersey, in the vicinity of Freehold.

It is not possible, nor desirable, within the limits of this paper, to trace the later generations of Central and South Jersey Hamptons who have descended from John (1) Hampton. A monumental work, indeed, would be a genealogical record of his descendants in which all branches of the family could be accorded their proper place.

II. BIRTH OF JOSEPH HAMPTON IN FREEHOLD, N. J.

The only child of Jane Ogborne and John (1) Hampton was Joseph (2) Hampton, born in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1702. The father died in Freehold in 1702, but this son was destined to accompany his mother into Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and to become a leading elder of the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, and a prominent colonial legislator, a progressive landholder and business man of Pennsylvania.

Thus by the single slender thread of one stalwart migrant from New Jersey, the Pennsylvania Hamptons had their origin, but this Joseph gave his blessing to the numerous progeny who today claim Pennsylvania Hampton descent and who happily honor his name and memory.

John (1) Hampton died at Freehold, Monmouth County, 1702, January 23. His will notes that he was a planter. In the will which was proved February 26, 1702/3, he mentions his wife Jean, and children John, Joseph, Andrew, David, Jonathan, and Noah, the last four under age, Elizabeth and Lydia. Testator speaks of his wife Jean and "her" son Joseph and "my" son Joseph. He also refers to her children "before our marriage", Sarah and Mary Ogborne, to whom he left a legacy. He bequeaths his land on Dutchman's Brook, and other land next to James Reed, and land bought of John Butler; also personal property. He mentions his daughter Jannet Reed (?) Ray, and children, and also his four grandchildren, names not given and presumably children of his married sons. Executors were his wife and Robert Ray of Freehold. Witnesses, Andrew Burnett, John Trott, and Wm. Laing. (Ref. Monmouth, New Jersey, Wills; also Stillwell's Miscellany, Vol. IV, p. 157.)

Inventory of John Hamton, Sr., Estate.

1702-3, February 12. Inventory of personal estate, £202.

19. 10 1/2, including a large and a small Bible, £2. The inventory of John Hamton's estate was made by Walter Ker, Andrew Burnett, and Wm. Laing.

A good woman was not long unmarried in those primitive settlements where attractive women were an asset and an ornament to the house. Hence we are not surprised to find Jane Hampton marrying for the third time, four years after John

Hampton's death. Her third husband was a distinguished colonial legislator, resident of Woodbridge, Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph. He was a member of the colonial assembly of New Jersey 1693/4, and was High Sheriff of Middlesex County in 1699. He was also an elder of the Friends' Meeting of Woodbridge, and attended the quarterly and annual meeting at Burlington, where John attended before his death.

Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, and Jane Hampton, of Freehold, were married 4 mo., 12, 1706, according to the records of the Shrewsbury, N. J., Monthly Meeting. He had been married previously, his first wife having been a Kinsey.

At the marriage of Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, and Jane Hampton, "of the county of Freehold", as the record has it, there were many who had witnessed her marriage to John Hampton. This, her third marriage, was "at the house of Jane Hamton", and occurred 1706, 12th of 4th month. (Margin, 1706/7, 8th of 12 mo.)

Those who witnessed the marriage of Jane Hamton, widow, and Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph were:

John Hamton (Jr.)	Nathaniel Fitzrandolph
David Hamton	Jane Fitzrandolph
Phillip Edington	John Fitzrandolph
Charles Gordon	Samuel Fitzrandolph
Robert Ray	Joseph Fitzrandolph
George Allen	Desire Fitzrandolph
Edmund Wolley	John Rensy (Kinsey)
Trustrom Allen	Grace Rensy (Kinsey)
Benid Griffith	Samuell Ogborne
John Laing (?)	Mary Ogborne
Wilt Redford	Sarah Ogborne
John Hebron	her
Remembrance Lippincott	Abigael mark Eddington
Izibell Hamton	
May Layton	Lydia Gordon
Hannah Woodhouse	
Mary Foreman	
Sarah Potter	
Margaret Lippincott	

It will be noted that two step-sons of Jane Hampton, John, Jr., and David, were present at this ceremony. And that Isobell Hampton, daughter of John, Jr., was also a witness. The three children by Jane's first marriage were also present, — Samuel, Mary and Sarah Ogborne. John Hampton's daughter, Janet Ray (Jane's step-daughter) was not present, but her husband, Robert Ray, attended.

Fitz-Randolph died in 1714, and in his will mentions Joseph Hamton, whom he calls his son-in-law, evidently meaning step-son. Joseph apparently was a favorite son of Jane Hampton, his wife, and was very likeable. Jane Hampton refers to him repeatedly in her own will several years later, and remembers him handsomely.

Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph and Jane had for their first child Benjamin Fitz-Randolph, born in 1707. There may have been other children.

Nathaniel's will, dated 3 mo. 5, 1713, indicates that he was a resident of Woodbridge, County of Middlesex, planter. He says: "am att the writing hereof of sound perfect disposing Minde". He mentions: "I giue . . . the sheep that is att John Nokes to be Equally Diuided Between my said son Benjamin and my son In law Joseph Hamton and Thomas Nessmith share . . . alike . . ." The will was proved by John Kinsey, a witness, May 12, 1714.

For the third time the poor widow goes before the court officials and makes declaration of her widowhood. The harsh frontier life was hard on the men-folk of the time. However, from the large number of men who lost their wives in those primitive times, it was equally hard on the courageous women who braved the American wilderness.

On May 12, 1714, is the declaration of "Jean, the widdow and Executrix of . . . Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph", before Thomas Gordon, Surrogate. This is recorded in Lib. I, continued: p. 483, Trenton, N. J.

The quiet Quaker countryside of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, now beckoned Mrs. Fitz-Randolph and a part of her family, including doubtless her son Joseph Hampton, a boy of about fifteen. On the 2 mo. 15, 1715, at a monthly meeting at Woodbridge,

Jane Fitz-Randolph requested a certificate of removal for herself, her son-in-law, Edmund Kinsey, and her daughter, his wife, to Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks County.

(Ref. Minutes of Woodbridge Monthly Meeting)

1715, 8 mo. 2. At a monthly meeting at Falls, of this date Edmond Kinsey, wife and mother-in-law, produced a certificate of removal from Woodbridge Monthly Meeting.

(Ref. Minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks County, Pa.)

Widow Fitz-Randolph, the mother of Joseph Hamton, resided for three years in Bucks County, and then returned to New Jersey to marry in her fifty-eighth year, John Sharp, of South Jersey. It is easy to trace how this came to be. Jane apparently visited among her children and other relatives, staying for extended periods because of the inconvenience of travel. Her sister, Sarah Curtis Farr, had resided in South Jersey, in Burlington County, and at her death bequeathed personal belongings to Jane Hamton, as she then was, in 1698. The people of the clan, bound by ties of love and marriage, kept close to one another. In 1710, when David Hamton, son of John Hamton, and step-son of Jane Hamton, died in Freehold, in Monmouth County, Sarah Farr was a witness to the will, and must have been a visitor or a member of the David Hamton household. This Sarah Farr was the daughter of Sarah Curtis Farr, and niece of Jane Hamton. The Burlington ties were strong through this family union, and there undoubtedly Jane met John Sharp, and probably had known him for some years, since neither of them was young any more.

1719, 8 mo. 7th, at a monthly meeting at Falls, Bucks County, Pa., Jane Fitz-Randolph was granted a certificate of removal, according to the Falls Monthly Meeting Minutes. John Sharp of Evesham, Burlington County, N. J., and Jane Fitz-Randolph, widow, were married, 19 mo. 20, 1719. This is recorded in the Records of the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, N. J.

Jane Sharp resided with her husband in Evesham for about seven years, when he passed away. Life had indeed brought Jane Hamton much sorrow. She had, however, a large and devoted family and soon she returned to live in Bucks County, where her

daughter, Sarah Kinsey, her son-in-law, Edmund Kinsey, and her favorite son, Joseph Hampton, were living.

John Sharp made his will 3 mo. 17, 1725; he died Oct. 23, 1726, and his will was proved March 29, 1727. In the will he mentions his wife, Jane.

Jane Sharp returned to Buckingham to spend her remaining days. She had not many years to live, for she died in 1731, at seventy years of age. Whether she lived with her daughter Sara, or with her son Joseph Hampton and Mary Canby, I do not know. I hope the sainted mother had her dwelling place for at least part of the time with Joseph, for I like to think of this sturdy, brave pioneer, so many times removed my great-grandparent, living for a time with the Hamptons in her calm closing years among these beautiful hills and woodlands of Bucks County.

Her will is a remarkable document. It is cited by Stillwell, in the *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany*, Vol. IV, p. 159. I will cite it in full:

1729, "8th day of ye 6th month called August."

Will of Jane Sharp, of Buckingham, in ye County of Bucks and province of Pensilvania, widow; proved Dec. 13, 1731. The will mentions:

"to my son Samuel Ogburn the sum of 8 pounds proclamation money,"

"to my son Joseph Hampton 12 pounds."

"to my son-in-law Edmund Kinsey 5 pounds."

"to my son Benjamin Fitz-Randolph twenty pounds and also one bed and 2 pair of sheets, 2 pillows and 2 pairs of pillow cases, 1 dipper table cloth, 3 blankets, one bird eyed coverlidd, one silver spoon, one great Bible, one great looking glass, one pair iron doggs."

"to my Grand daughter Jane Engle a great pewter dish."

"to my daughter Mary Kettle 25 pounds."

"to my daughter Sarah Kinsey 25 pounds."

"after my legacies is payed if any money remains let it be given to my two daughters and Jo Hamton."

"to my daughter Mary's three daughters and to my daughter Sarah's three daughters and to my son Joseph Hamton's one daughter (who are all now living) 7

pounds in Silver and Gold, twenty shillings apeace each."

"to Mary Kinsey and Elizabeth Kinsey each of them one trunck."

"all my house and wares be sold or valued and the value of them to pay all charges to my executors that may accrue to them by funeral expenses or any otherwise whatsoever upon my account and . . . after legacies and other charges are all payed if any thing remains of value I hereby give . . . it to Edmund Kinsey, but if it should so happen that my estate shall fall short of paying my legacies and all charges then . . . all Legtees shall abate their proportion according to their shares."

"I give . . . my executors . . . forty shillings apiece."

Executors:—"my son-in-law Edmund Kinsey and Joseph Fell."

Witnesses: John Hill and Elizabeth Fell.

The testator made her mark to the will.

1731, 28 of Xber: The inventory of Jane Sharp's personal estate was exhibited, which was made the 18th day of the ninth month, 1731, by John Hill and John Walton and amounted to £118.10.9.

III. PROMINENCE OF JOSEPH HAMPTON IN BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

I have traced the activities of John (1) Hamton, and of his wife, Jane, who twice re-married after his death. The scene now turns definitely to Bucks County and the prominent part which JOSEPH (2) HAMPTON, son of the above principals, played in early colonial history.

At the outset we need to note that Joseph (2) Hampton appears to have been very early a man of means. He built the Anchor Tavern, in Wrightstown, about 1724, and operated it for several years as a public house; he was one of the Founders of Wrightstown Meeting; he married into the family of Thomas Canby, one of the prominent figures of colonial Pennsylvania; his large landholdings in Wrightstown, and in adjacent townships, included extensive plantings of fruit trees, and he early became an agricultural experimenter, being noted as having planted the

first grafted orchard of apple trees in the county. He was elected a representative to the Provincial Assembly from Bucks County, successively from 1746 to 1757, and again in 1760 and 1766. He was also a Bucks County Provincial Official for ten years in another capacity, being Collector of Excise from 1757 to 1767. In the Wrightstown Meeting we find him very active, as an elder, overseer, and for a time in charge of the care of the building or meeting house. He was delegated to attend the quarterly and annual meetings at Philadelphia and elsewhere, repeatedly, and was clerk of the Quarterly Meeting.

On the farm of Joseph (2) Hampton was located the famous "corner white oak" which was an identifying mark in the historic Indian purchase of land. The Indian path or land to the Indian village of Playwicky also crossed the Hampton farm, making a continuous path from the corner white oak, on the Hampton farm, to Playwicky.

I believe Joseph (2) Hampton first came to Bucks County with his mother in 1715. He may have remained with his half-sister, Sarah Ogborne Kinsey, and Edmund Kinsey, when his mother returned to New Jersey to be married in 1719, for she did not again come to Bucks County to live until after the death of John Sharp, Oct. 23, 1726. In the meantime Joseph (2) Hampton married Mary Canby 8 mo., 8 da., 1722, at Buckingham Monthly Meeting, indicating that he was living in Bucks County and thoroughly acquainted with the leading Bucks County families.

Mary Canby, wife of Joseph (2) Hampton, was the daughter of Thomas Canby, born in Thorn, Yorkshire, England, in 1667, died at Wrightstown, 20 of 9 mo. 1742, and Sarah Jervis, born ———, died at Abington 1708 (?), married in Philadelphia, 2d of ye 9 mo. 1693. Thomas was the son of Benjamin Canby, of Thorn, Eng., youngest son of Thomas Canby, Gent., of Pinfold House, Thorn. The family arms are of ancient vintage. Mary was born 10 mo., 14 da., 1697, at Abington, Pa., and died at Wrightstown, Pa., 8 mo. 4 da. 1794.

In the History of Bucks County, by Battle, the author says Thomas Canby found his first acquaintance with provincial life as the indentured apprentice of Henry Baker, with whom he emigrated in 1683/4. It is supposed that he lived in Buckingham as

early as 1690. His activities are chronicled in Vol. V, Bucks County Historical Society Proceedings, P. 521 ff.

Thomas Canby, Joseph (2) Hampton's father-in-law, was a large landholder, and a member of the Provincial Assembly, representing Bucks County, along with his son-in-law. He was not, however, as continuous a legislator as Joseph Hampton.

The first list of children of Joseph Hampton and Mary Canby was published by Rev. John Hampton Doan, in the *Hampton History*, published 1911, at Milton, Ky., (copies may be obtained from Miss Ella K. Hampton, Milton, Ky.) as follows:

- (1) Benjamin
- (2) John, b. 12 of 1st mo., 1724.
- (3) Sarah, married a Wilson.
- (4) Mary, married James Stokes.

Stillwell (1916) gives a longer list of children of Joseph Hampton and Mary Canby:

- (1) Sarah Hampton, born 9, 30, 1723, m. 1, 12, 1744, Isaac Wilson.
- (2) John Hampton, born 1, 12, 1724-5, d. 9, 10, 1775.
- (3) Benjamin Hampton, born 7, 15, 1728, m. 9, 28, 1750, Ann Wildman.
- (4) Jane Hampton, born 1, 26, 1731, died 1, 31, 1809.
- (5) Joseph Hampton, born 1, 29, 1735-6.
- (6) David Hampton, born 8, 22, 1737; d. 1, 3, 1757.
- (7) Mary Hampton, born 2, 12, 1739; d. 11, 13, 1804; m. James Stokes.

C. Arthur Smith, of Wycombe, Pa., (1939) has conducted more extensive search into the children of Joseph Hampton for me and furnishes the following, except for additional Benj. Hampton dates which I have added from other sources:

- (1) Sarah Hampton, b. 9-30-1723; d. ———; m. 10-19-1744 at Wrightstown Mtg., Isaac Wilson, b. 7-2-1723; d. ———; son of Stephen Wilson and Rebecca Hage.

- (2) John Hampton, b. 1-12-1724/5; d. 9-10-1775; m. 1748, at Middletown Mtg., Ann Croasdale, b. 11, 15, 1730; d. ———; dau. of Jeremiah Croasdale and Grace Heaton.
- (3) Benjamin Hampton, b. 7-15-1728; d. 5, 7, 1811; m. 9-28-1750, at Wrightstown Meeting, Ann Wildman, b. 12-16-1726; d. 9-3-1806, dau. of Joseph and Sarah Wildman of Middletown.
- (4) Jane Hampton, b. 1-26-1731; living in 1768. She produced a certificate of removal from Buckingham Monthly Meeting which was accepted by Wrightstown Meeting 4-5-1768. The Women Friends of Wrightstown produced this certificate for Jane Hampton on the above date.
- (5) Joseph Hampton, b. 1-29-1735/6; d. 1740.
- (6) David Hampton, b. 8-22-1737; d. 1-3-1757.
- (7) Mary Hampton, b. 2-12-1739; d. 11-15-1804; m. 10-12-1768, at Wrightstown Meeting, James Stokes, b. 3-27-1738; d. 10-27-1811; son of John Stokes and Susanna Olden.

Joseph (2) Hampton purchased 224 acres of land in Wrightstown township from Thomas and Jane Canby in 1724. He secured from Zebulon Heston the remaining portion of the Richardson tract, about 250 acres, and also purchased a large tract of land out of the township. In "The History of the Township of Wrightstown", by Dr. Charles W. Smith, (1855), we read of Joseph Hampton: "He was an active man, of good business capacity, and was a useful member of society. His land in Wrightstown is still owned by his descendant, Moses Hampton, and has become noted in history as the land upon which stood a corner white oak, marked with the letter P standing by an Indian path, that leadeth to an Indian town called Playwicky, and near the head of a creek called Towsisnick,¹ which is the angle in the line of the Indian purchase in 1682, as it passes through the township." The boundary line referred to passes on in a straight line, observes Smith, until it comes to a white oak, near the head of a creek, on Moses Hampton's land, about three-fourths of a mile northeast from Wrightstown meeting-house.

Joseph (2) Hampton was an active and conscientious member of the Society of Friends, identified with the Wrightstown Monthly Meeting. A few quotations from the Minutes of the Wrightstown Meeting (a copy of which is on file in the Historical Society Library) show the conscientious service which Joseph Hampton rendered in those early years:



WRIGHTSTOWN FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE, BUCKS COUNTY, PA.
(Photograph, 1939.)

*Minutes of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting of Friends
From Establishment of Meeting, Vol. I.
1734 to 1790*

(Bucks County Historical Society)

Joseph Hampton one of committee appointed to examine into difference between Wm. Croasdale and Jeremiah Bowman over land purchase. App't by Mo. Meeting, 1st da. of 2d mo. 1735.

At Meeting 3d da. of 4 mo. 1735; Wm. Smith, Jr., gives over being overseer, "this meeting therefore chooseth and appoints Joseph Hamton be an overseer in his stead."

3d da. of 5 mo. 1735. Joseph Chapman and Joseph Hamton appointed to see that the marriage of Henry Tyson and Ann Harker "is duly accomplished and report next Monthly Meeting."

3 da. 12 mo. 1735. John Laycock and Joseph Hamton appointed to attend services of the Quarterly Meeting.

4 da. 3 mo. 1736. Joseph Hamton and Wm. Smith, Jr., and Zebulon Heston are appointed to attend service of the Quarterly Meeting.

1 da. 4 mo. 1736. Joseph Hamton and John Linton are appointed to investigate John Trego's clearness from all other women in relation to marriage and what else is needful and report to next monthly meeting. Declaration of intent of marriage with Hanrah Lester having been previously made.

8 da. 6 mo. 1736. Amos Strickland and Agnes Buchanan appeared and the friends appointed to assist her in settling her about her children report that it is no further settled than at last meeting, and after a long discourse, and much tender and loving advice, the matter came to this issue that the aforesaid friends be continued and that the said Agnes choose Joseph Fell and Richard Mitchell and Abraham Chapman, the other executor chose Thomas Canby and Joseph Hamton to be added thereto, and they are to make one other essay towards settling the affair, and report to next meeting.

5 da. 7 mo. 1737. Joseph Hampton and Abraham Chapman having care of building the new meeting house, they report that divers debts is due for material to build the said house and ought to have been paid before this time and that there is sundry persons who has subscribed towards building the said house that has not fully paid their respective subscriptions.

5 da. 5 mo. 1737. To this meeting was brought the extracts of the Yearly Meeting at Burlington in which is recommended a half collection as usual.

At this meeting Joseph Hamton, one of the overseers, reported that Jacob Heston requested a certificate.

5 da. 12 mo. 1739. Joseph Hamton requested to be released from the service of an overseer, and John Chapman was nominated and appointed to be overseer instead of Joseph Hamton.

6 da. 3 mo. 1740. Joseph Hamton was appointed to attend Quarterly Meeting.

3 da. 12 mo. 1740. same

2 da. 2 mo. 1741. Rebecca Wildman of Middletown Monthly Meeting, and Jeremiah Cooper requested a certificate of marriage.

7 da. 12 mo. 1743-4. Joseph Hamton appointed one to assist Clark in reviewing minutes.

Family visitation, Joseph Hamton appointed as member of visiting committee to visit families of the community parish.

2 da. 7 mo. 1746. Joseph Hamton and David Daws appointed to speak with Richard Parson "who hath of late been sundry times overtaken with strong Drink."

3 da. 1 mo. 1746-7. Joseph Hamton appointed to take care of meeting house for one year from last monthly meeting.

In the records of the Quarterly Meeting of Minutes and Elders for Buckingham we note that Joseph Hamton was delegated to attend the quarterly meetings at Falls and the annual and spring general meetings in Philadelphia and Burlington every year from 1752 to 1762. He was clerk of the quarterly meeting at Buckingham for many years, according to the records.

Joseph Hamton was a member of the Pennsylvania Colonial Assembly with Benjamin Franklin. During the French and Indian Wars, he pursued a consistent Quaker attitude, voting with other Quakers in the Assembly to desist from furthering the fighting. However, he with others voted the expenditure of large sums needed to carry out the activities to prevent invasion. Against the oppressive measures of the Governor and Council, this body of earnest Pennsylvania representatives, which included Joseph Hamton of Bucks County, advanced doctrines of the Independence of the people's Assembly which were far in advance of 1776. *Their independent action in 1755 actually sounded a keynote which shows that Pennsylvania, as well as New England, may be considered the forerunner of the democracy of which we hold the heritage today.*

The Governor in a Message to the Assembly in May 16, 1755, said in part:

"... by the whole of your Conduct since you have been made acquainted with the designs of the French, will be convinced that your Resolutions are and have been to take advantage of

your Country's Danger, to aggrandize and render permanent Your own Power and Authority, and to destroy that of the Crown. That it is for this Purpose and to promote your Scheme of future Independency You are grasping at the Disposition of all Publick Money and at the Power of filling all the offices of Government especially those of the Revenue. . . ."

This was a startling and far-reaching pronouncement, and shows indeed the tenor of the colonial American mind. Actual independence was but twenty-one years away.

It is not surprising that the peace principles of the Friends led them to strenuously oppose the extensive equipment of troops for aggressive war against the French and Indians other than the appropriations already voted. The feeling against the Quakers became pronounced. In fact, the Crown requested the Friends to refrain from seeking a place in the Colonial Assembly.

The session of 1760, however, was dominated by the Whig-Peace Party, and in that year the request of the Colonial Ministry for an increase of the Provincial Army was refused by a majority of three votes, among those who voted with the majority being the six Bucks County representatives, Abraham Chapman, Joseph Hampton, George Ely, Giles Knight, William Smith and Amos Strickland, all Quakers.

Joseph Hampton attended the request by the Crown, however, and did not again seek election to the Assembly until 1766, in which year he was again chosen for Bucks County. It was the last year of his long period of service as a colonial legislator, for the next year he passed away.

The operation of the Anchor Inn in 1724 as a "House of Entertainment" by Joseph Hampton may be judged in the light of the 19th century Quaker attitude toward such hostelries. As was usual in such cases, it was indicated that the applicant "is compelled to entertain numerous travellers from New England, Vermont, New York, and the Jersie Province," and sojourners from the South out from Philadelphia. Among the Quakers of early years, a tavern partook of the general hospitality of the community. Warren S. Ely has ably pointed out in one of the Papers of this Society (Vol. 3) that the members of the Society of Friends evidently realized the necessity of the inn, "since it relieved them of the burden of entertaining numerous travellers

wending their tedious way across our country from the Jerseys and elsewhere; and we find the names of the most prominent Quakers appended to petitions for license to keep houses of entertainment." The names of many good Quakers are noted in the lists of inn-keepers in various parts of the country.

If we may judge from the character of some of the estimable colonial gentlemen who maintained taverns in those days — men such as Joseph Hampton, of Wrightstown, Thomas Canby at the Ferry (now New Hope), John Bogart and George Hughes, of Buckingham, and others, it is evident that the average inn-keeper was a leading man in his community and exercised a wide influence. Many of these colonial inn-keepers achieved distinction and left a remarkable record of civil, religious and in some cases military service to colony and people.

Over in Buckingham, Benjamin Kinsey, a nephew of Joseph Hampton, in 1748 petitioned for "a recommendation to his Excellency, the Governor," to keep a house of entertainment at the present village of Holicong, "where one part of Durham Rode crosses York Rd, that leads from Canby's Ferry to Philadelphia, and near the Road that leads for said York Road to Butler's Mill and North Wales." Among Benjamin Kinsey's Quaker neighbors and friends who signed this petition for a Buckingham tavern were the Byes, Pearsons, Scarboroughs, Shaws, Browns and others.

Joseph Hampton's Anchor Inn in Wrightstown was located on his property at the intersection of Newtown-Doylestown Road and Second Street Pike which leads at right angles from Doylestown Road. The tavern today is located on a triangle formed by Newtown Road, the new highway junction and the route of the old Second Street Pike.

The toll gate at the end of the pike was located in earlier days at the end of the road in front of the tavern, and the ancient gate-house still stands on the Newtown Road opposite the Anchor Inn.

The Anchor changed hands frequently after Joseph Hampton built and operated it. Nearby were his extensive fields and orchards, stretching toward Pineville in the one direction and overspreading Wrightstown Township in a wide acreage. During his tenancy the hostelry enjoyed high reputation and great improve-

ments were made in the community through Joseph Hampton's management. Whether he used the Anchor sign or not I do not know, and there appears to be no record of the first appearance of the Anchor Sign Board and no evidence of when it was first hung out. Who operated the tavern between the date that Joseph Hampton gave it up and the Revolution, I do not know. There is no mention of the tavern in the will of Joseph Hampton, cited subsequently. I am of the opinion that Hampton operated the tavern for 10 or 20 years. He might have terminated his activities in 1735, when he became active in Wrightstown Meetings, but I am more inclined to think that he maintained operation until 1746, when he was first elected to the Provincial Assembly for Bucks County. He was continually a member for nearly 20 years.

Located at the strategic junction of Newtown Road and Second Street Pike, it is said to have been a rendezvous of the Doan boys during their "cowboy" escapades. Of course, the tavern had long since changed hands, and who the owner was at that time I do not know. In 1800 it was kept by John Parker, and then was known as Parker's. Battle's History of Bucks County, published in 1887, says "midway between Pineville and Wrightstown in the *Anchor*, one of the most famous of the old time taverns in central Bucks County."

The tavern today is called "The Old Anchor Inn", being under the management of Mrs. Louisa Kohlhaas. A great anchor is painted on two sides of the sloping roof and the anchor sign hangs before the house. The ancient landmark, more than 200 years old, retains the architectural features of the colonial period; four antique fire places are seen in the Inn, and the rooms reveal the heavy beams and well-built walls of an earlier day. The dining room is on the main floor, bedrooms and living rooms above. The changes necessitated by modern improvements have not been permitted to alter the colonial character of the tavern, and save for the attractions of a modern orchestra and dining and dancing in the 20th century manner the atmosphere of pioneer days is preserved. The tavern built by Joseph Hampton in 1724, has the distinction of being the oldest inn in continuous operation in Bucks County today.

Edmund Kinsey and Sarah Ogborne, Joseph Hampton's step-sister, lived in Buckingham. There David Kinsey was born in

1712. (See Book of Births and Burials and Marriage Certificates of Buckingham Monthly Meetings.)

David married Tamor Foll at Buckingham 30 d., 11 mo. 1734, among the witnesses being Jane Canby, Edmund Kinsey, Sarah Kinsey, Samuel Kinsey, Mary Kinsey, Elizabeth Kinsey, Joseph Hampton, Thomas Canby and Oliver Canby.

When Edmund Kinsey died in 1758, his will mentioned his wife Sarah, (who died subsequently in her 99th year), and appointed his son Benjamin Kinsey and his brother-in-law, Joseph Hampton, Wrightstown, as his executors.

Joseph (2) Hampton [John 1] died 10 mo., 2, 1767, according to a record given in the religious and literary journal, *The Friend*, Vol. XXXIII. This record mentions "noted ministers and Elders and other concerned members of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia," and on page 340 contains this item:

"Joseph Hampton was for a number of years, an elder in esteem in Bucks County Quarterly Meeting. His death took place Tenth mo. 2d, 1767." High praise indeed from a people who use praise in moderation — Joseph Hampton, "an elder in esteem."

The will of Joseph (2) Hampton is recorded in Bucks County, Pa., Will Book #3. It was made 9/5/1767; and the will was proved Nov. 19, 1767. Joseph mentioned his wife Mary, to whom part of the home plantation was bequeathed; "Son John (after decease or marriage of wife) to receive that part Plantation I live on, on Road leading from Zebulon Heston's and Wrightstown meeting House adjacent Isaiah Linton, Joseph Tomlinson and London County." Son Benjamin received the Residue of said Plantation. His daughters received money bequeaths—Daughter, Sarah Wilson, £25; Jane Hampton, £100, and Mary Hampton, £100; his grandchildren each 30s; residue equally divided among children. He named his sons, John and Benjamin, executors, and witnesses were John Long, James Stokes and Andrew Homer.

Only two of Joseph Hampton's four sons survived him, and are mentioned in his will. His three daughters are mentioned, however, Sarah Wilson, and Jane and Mary Hampton. Jane may not have married, but Mary became the wife of James Stokes in 1768 (see pg. 17, where the children of Joseph are listed).

IV. LATER HAMPTON MINISTRIES AT WRIGHTSTOWN.

John (3) Hampton, [Joseph (2), John (1)] was the eldest son of Joseph (2) Hampton. Born 1-12-1724/5, he was married in 1748, at Middletown Monthly Meeting, to Ann Croasdale, daughter of Jeremiah Croasdale and Grace Heaton. They declared intention of marriage at meeting 4 d. 8 mo. 1748, and again 1 d. 9 mo., 1748, the marriage being consummated before 6 da. of 10 mo., 1748, when the ceremony was reported duly accomplished at the Monthly Meeting. Ann was born 11th mo., 16, 1730. Her mother, Grace Croasdale, was an approved minister of the Society of Friends, and Ann Hampton likewise became noted as one of the Friends Ministers of that day.

The children of John (3) Hampton, [Joseph (2), John (1)] and Ann Croasdale Hampton were:

1. Asenath (4) Hampton, born 15 of 11 mo., 1749.
2. Sarah (4) Hampton, born 3 d., 10 mo., 1751.
3. Joseph (4) Hampton, born 17 of 8 m., 1753.
4. Hannah (4) Hampton, born 6 of 7 mo., 1756, d. same year, 12 mo., 25th.
5. David (4) Hampton, born 24 of 10 mo., 1757.
6. Jonathan (4) Hampton, born 2d of 9 mo., 1760.
7. John (4) Hampton, born 16 of 10 mo., 1763.
8. Ann (4) Hampton, born 3 of 4 mo., 1767.

John (3) Hampton and his brother, Benjamin (3), became active in Wrightstown Monthly Meeting while their father, Joseph (2), was still alive. The long period of service of Joseph (2) Hampton was a worthy example for them to follow, and by the time of Joseph's death, in 1767, the two sons were taking up his mantle. The records of Wrightstown meetings indicate great activity on the part of John during the year 1768, the period immediately following the death of his father. The Clerk's records, so ably kept by Joseph Hampton for many years, were collected by a Committee of the Wrightstown Meeting, revised and delivered to the newly appointed clerk. An entry for 11 mo. 3 da., 1767, reads: "Joseph Hampton, who was many years Clerk of the meeting, being lately deceased," another Clerk appointed.

According to the minutes, 3 mo., 1, 1768, we note that John Hampton, Benjamin Hampton, and Abraham Chapman were appointed to collect the Writings belonging to this Meeting and deliver them into the hands of the clerk. Minutes revised, and to be handed over. Joseph Chapman recorded this minute.

John (3) Hampton was appointed overseer in 1770, and in 1773 was appointed by Wrightstown Meeting to receive subscriptions for Books recorded by the meeting of Sufferings in Philadelphia. Benjamin (3) Hampton was appointed to settle the Wrightstown Meetings accounts, 1770.

Thus we see the activities of Joseph (2) Hampton's sons carrying on through the years.

We will follow the family of John (3) Hampton for two more generations before taking up the Benjamin (3) Hampton line.

Ann Hampton, wife of John, became a noted minister of the Friends. In the Wrightstown Meetings, 10, 1 mo., 1781, we read "Our Friend, Ann Hamton, acquainted this meeting that she has had for some time Drawing in her mind to visit the families of Friends belonging to Plumstead Meeting, with which this meeting concurs, and the Clerk is desired to give her a copy of this Minute." She spoke at meetings far and near, and attended the quarterly and annual meetings for Wrightstown.

Davis, in History of Bucks County, states that the women (ministers) were good riders and generally went to these meetings on horseback, although some of the Women Friends Ministers walked several miles to meetings. These "Quaker Preachers" were deeply consecrated.

Of the children of John (3) and Ann Hampton I am able to record the following further data:—

1. Asenath (4) Hampton (b. 1749) [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1] m. Isaac Comly; issue—

1. Martha, 2. John, 3. Isaac, 4. Joseph, 5. Ezra, 6. Etham, 7. Jason.

John Comly, second child and oldest son, above, was the most noted descendant of the original Joseph Hampton, that had appeared in his day. Rev. John Hampton Doan, author of *Hampton History*, (op. cit.), says of John Comly:

"He was an approved minister and teacher among the Friends and eminent in both positions. His name is in the list of teachers in the Westown school, the oldest and most noted of the Friends' schools in America, having entered as teacher (or principal) 1800-6-11, and retired in 2d mo. 1822." He was the author of several well-known school books, including an elementary English Grammar, much used in those days and noticed by Gould Brown in his "Grammar of English Grammars." A large book has been published, entitled "Life and Religious Work of John Comly." John Comly's distinguished residence at Byberry was on Lazy Lane (Husband House), and here was located his noted Mount Pleasant School. I should like to note rather fully an article published in July, 1852, in the Knickerbocker Magazine, giving Byberry Reminiscences by a former pupil of John Comly's. The article is dated from San Francisco by an anonymous writer, who signed his name Yadessac (Casseday?). The writer tells of his boyhood in Byberry, scenes of rural delight.

"The school-house was a plain, drab-colored building, overlooking a verdant lawn, garden in back. How I feasted on stolen readings in school hours, of hot drowsy summer afternoons! The store was a place of Saturday afternoon resort. Its contents, printed calicoes, crowded cake-tobacco, shoe-blackening, whet-stones, and Epsom salts stared at you from the same shelf. The store-keeper was important in the village life.

"Meeting house. Interior divided into 2 compartments, separated at pleasure by sliding shutters, and furnished with plain wooden benches, facing long wooden galleries slightly elevated, occupied by the ministers and elders. What scores of silent 'meetings' have I sat through within its walls, watching without the open door, bird or butterfly disporting in the summer air, hushed, save when broke upon it the clatter of some restless horse, and the occasional tinkle of a sheep bell; or contemplating the motionless forms, and settled, solemn features of the venerable Friends. Sometimes a few impressive words would be pronounced; sometimes a longer sermon preached. There was the tall, spare figure, there fell the feeble accents of J—— H——; there beamed the calm, benevolent countenance, and was raised the persuasive voice of John Comly; there in solemn supplication, M—— P—— poured forth a fervent spirit,

"The meeting over, you mingle with the congregation upon the green, are accosted in a friendly manner, and hospitality extended to you if a stranger. Before leaving, lean upon the low stone wall, and regard the thickly-sown, undistinguishable grass. There the relentless reaper has gathered in the generations. The accidental conditions of life are no longer recognized; the sleep of death is a sleep of equality, with no perpetuating marble, no tombstone laudation. No sculpture flatters the living; no graven line unduly exalts the dead. There is a stern and solemn simplicity about a Quaker burial. The gentle lowering of the coffin, the unbroken stillness that for a space prevails, the downward gaze of the surrounding mourners, it may be a few earnest, slowly uttered words; then the last fond look, and the gradual and decorous departure. . .

"The Saturday half-holidays at that (Mt. Pleasant School)

"San Francisco, July, 1852."

"Yadessac."

"San Francisco, July, 1852."

II. Sarah Hampton (4) (b. 1751) [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1] married Isaac Smith; issue—1. Eber, 2. Hannah, 3. Sarah, 4. David, 5. Isaac, 6. Asenath, 7. Jonathan, 8. Rachel.

III. Joseph Hampton (4) (b. 1753) [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1] married Mary Blaker, 12. 20, 1775; issue—1. Mary, 2. David, 3. John, 4. Joseph, 5. Abner, 6. Samuel, 7. Hannah, 8. Amos, 9. Jonathan, 10. Ann, 11. Noah.

This Joseph Hampton, grandson of the original Joseph, was also active in the Wrightstown Meeting. Beginning in 1780 we find his name in the minutes of Wrightstown Meetings. On 15, 11 mo., 1780, he was one of a committee to confer with Isacher Morris, William Heaton, Zachariah Betts and others regarding the paying of fines in lieu of their military service during the Revolution. Quakers were not to serve in war or to pay fines for failure to serve. On 7, 8 mo., 1781, he was appointed to give copies of reports read against Benjamin Buchanan, William Martindale and David Lee, Friends who were in difficulties with the Meeting for paying fines for military service during the Revolution. Joseph was 31 years of age at this time. He subsequently removed to Catawissa, where he settled with his family.

- IV. David (4) Hampton (b. 1757) [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1], of Solebury, married 6, 16, 1779, at Buckingham Monthly Meeting, Rebecca Phillips, daughter of Aaron Phillips. Issue:—1. Joseph (5), b. 1778(?), 2. Aaron (5) b. 1780, 28, 5; 3. Mary (5), 4. Mercy (5).

The two sons of David (4) Hampton, Joseph (5) and Aaron (5) both removed to Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Joseph went to Flemington in Hunterdon County, about 1804, where he purchased a farm, according to deeds recorded in the County Clerk's records at Flemington. He was married in Flemington September 16, 1804, to Elizabeth Dator, the ceremony performed by Justice of the Peace Opdyke, apparently marrying "out of meeting". He must have made satisfaction with the Friends' Society, however, for he became identified with the Kingwood Monthly Meeting, (formerly Bethlehem Monthly Meeting), at Quakertown, N. J., upon presentation to that meeting of a certificate dated 12, 1, 1804, from Buckingham.

(See Record of Kingwood Monthly Meeting of Friends)

Aaron (5) Hampton, second son of David (4) above, also married "out of meeting", being wedded to Jane Slater, Nov. 1, 1801, the ceremony also being performed by Justice of the Peace Opdyke, of Flemington. (See Marriage Records of Hunterdon County, N. J., 1795-1875, Vol. 1, 1918, published by H. E. Deats.)

He also became identified with Kingwood Monthly Meeting, bringing a certificate from Buckingham, 8-6-1809.

He was present at the marriage of David Laing and Rachel Twining, at Kingwood, 24, 9, 1807. The record presents the certification of this marriage: "David Laing of Buckingham, Middlesex, son of Thomas and Martha Laing, dec. and Rachel Twining, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Twining of Kingwood."

The names of witnesses are of interest because of the indication of many Bucks County names: David Laing, Rachel Laing, Henry Clifton, William Parson, William Clifton, John Stevenson, Emley Olden, Aaron Hampton, Joseph Stevenson, Samuel Large, William Webster, Stephen Kester, Harmen Kester, John Large, Thomas Craven, John Stine, Alex. Shotwell, John Webster, Samuel Webster, Jr., Joseph Willson, Patrick McCarty, Peter Stout, Eliza. Olden, Elizabeth Davis, Eliz. Vail, Mary

Dawes, Martha William, Rebecca Stevenson, Sarah Clifton, Catherine Jacobs, Uzariah Titus, Margret Suydam, Thomas Laing, Thomas Twining, Sarah Twining, Mary Laing, John Twining, Jr., Hugh Laing, Mary Twining, Selinda Twining, Charles Twining, Samuel Webster, Rachel Webster, Elizabeth Large, Mary Webster.

Aaron (5) was present at other marriages: 15, 8, 1807, — 20, 12, 1810, — 25, 10, 1810; he was also signer of numerous certificates of removal granted to various Friends.

The record of births in the Kingwood Monthly Meeting minutes offers the following concerning Aaron Hampton and family:

Aaron (5) Hamton, son of David (4) and Rebecca Hampton, Solebury, Pa., b. 27, 5, 1780, and Jane Hampton, daughter of Peter Slater and Sarah, his wife, of Kingwood, b. 31, 1, 1780. Children of Aaron and Jane:

1. David, b. 9, 8, 1802.
2. Rebecca, b. 21, 4, 1804.
3. John, b. 3, 6, 1806.
4. Sarah, b. 4, 8, 1807.
5. Ann, b. 3, 11, 1808.
6. Oliver, b. 7, 12, 1809.
7. Slater, b. 6, 2, 1812.

According to Kingwood records, 9 mo., 8th, 1814, Aaron Hampton returned a certificate of removal which had been granted him directed to Eden and requested another to Farmington, N. Y., "where he has settled".

A certificate of removal to Farmington, N. Y., was granted as requested, 13, 9, 1814, to Aaron Hampton and family, including his wife Jane, children, David, Rebecca, John, Sarah, Oliver, Slater and Mercy Ann.

V. Jonathan (4) Hampton, [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1], b. 1760, 9, 2; d. 1832, 10, 10; married 1783, 4, 16, to Elizabeth Phillips, at Buckingham Monthly Meeting, born 1762, 7, 25; died 1843, 5, 30. Issue:—

1. Thomas, b. 1784, 2, 7.

My Parents.

Benjamin Hamton was born 7 mo 15. 1728. Deceased 5th mo 9th 1804

Anni Hamton 12. 16. 1726. Deceased 9th mo 3. 1804

Their children

Mary Hamton was born 10 mo 30. 1752. Deceased 12 mo 29. 1786

Esther Hamton 1. 19. 1755. } Died in their infancy

Rachel Hamton 4. 13. 1756. }

Dynamis Hamton 11. 24. 1758. I received 4th mo 2. 1783

Eliou Hamton 7. 25. 1761. I received 10th mo 14th 1786

James Hamton 2. 29. 1764. Deceased 8th mo 2nd 1792

Anni Hamton 4. 11. 1767. Deceased 11th mo 1st 1799

Sarah Hamton 6. 13. 1769. Deceased 3rd mo 18. 1799

Elizabeth Hamton 5. 22. 1772. Deceased 8th mo 24th 1795

Hamton is gone, the pious and the just;
His earthly part is now consign'd to dust.
That vital spark of heaven's ethereal flames
Is now return'd to God, from whence it came.
His heart no more with sorrow is oppress'd;
His soul in sooth'd is everlasting rest.

Benjamin Hamlen was born 11 Month 24th. 1738.

Margaret Perinath was born 5 . . 6 . 1763.

Benjamin Hamlen and Margaret Perinath were
married 5 Month 10th. 1786.

Neser Hamlen was born 7 Month 25th. 1787.

Benjamin Hamlen . . 9 . . 20th. 1796.

Sarah Hamlen . . 10 . . 26th. 1792.

Joseph Hamlen . . 9 . . 1st. 1794.

Margaret Hamlen . . 12 . . 23rd. 1796.

Hannah Hamlen . . 10 . . 17th. 1798.

Mary Hamlen . . 9 . . 9th. 1801.

Ime Hamlen . . 9 . . 9th. 1806.

Catharine Hamlen . . 6 . . 19th. 1803.

Hannah Hall died 11 Month 30th. 1827. 29y. 13d.

Ann Hamlen died 5 . . 21st. 1832. 33y. 11mo.

Sarah Hampton died 5 . . 13th. 1867. 74y. 6mo.

Benjamin Hampton died 10 . . 31st. 1869. 11y. 1mo.

Rebecca Hampton died 5 . . 24th. 1873. 30y. 9mo.

Joseph Hampton died 1 . . 13th. 1875. 81y. 8mo.

Margaret Hampton died 2 . . 1st. 1877. 79y. 1mo.

Emily Hampton died 3 . . 15th. 1878. 81y. 11mo. 6 days.

Catharine Hampton died 12 . . 1st. 1880. 83y. 6mo. 1 day.

Sarah H. Burgess died 3 . . 21st. 1913. 80y. 9mo. 2 days.

2. Eli, b. 1787, 7, 13; d. 1855, 7, 12.
3. Rebecca, b. 1790, 5, 12.
4. Mary, b. 1792, 9, 24.
5. Elizabeth, b. 1797, 9, 1; married Mendenhall.
6. Jonathan, b. 1797, 10, 15.
7. Aaron, b. 1804, 2, 23.

This Family, or most of them, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio.

(For further record see Hampton History by
John H. Doan.)

VI. John (4) Hampton, [John 3, Joseph 2, John 1], b. 1763, 10, 16; d. 3, 12 mo., 1842, buried at Pennsville, Ohio; married 20, 6 mo., 1787, Mary Betts, daughter of Zachariah Betts and Bethula Cary born Upper Makefield, Bucks County, Pa., 26, 7 mo., 1771. She was in her 16th year when married. John Hampton was a young school teacher. When they began housekeeping, Zachariah Betts gave his daughter, Mary Hampton, a large family Bible. This Bible was of the first edition of family Bibles published in America, which was widely subscribed throughout the States, between 1788 and 1791, the date of its publication. Zachariah Betts subscribed for one dozen, giving one to each of his eleven children. Another belonged to James Hampton, son of Benjamin Hampton, which descended to Catharine Hampton and Hiram Burgess, and to their grandchildren, Esther, Elma, and Mary Wildman, who in turn presented it to me in 1938. It is now preserved in a fireproof safe, containing written Hampton family records dating back to 1726, in James Hampton's handwriting. He was a school teacher and wrote a book, "Memories of James Hampton".

The Minutes of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting show that John Hampton, above, in his youth, requested of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, a certificate to Middletown Monthly Meeting, he being placed as an apprentice with Ezra Croasdale of that Meeting. He was 19 years old at that time, the request being posted at meeting, 5, 3, 1782.

John (4) and Mary Betts Hampton began housekeeping in Wrightstown, but later removed to Middletown, where many of

their children were born. They subsequently removed to Montgomery, Maryland, and finally to Ohio. Issue:—

1. Cary, b. 4, 5 mo., 1788; d. 21, 8, 1811.
2. Jesse B., b. 21, 7, 1789.
3. Bethula, b. 1, 8 mo., 1791.
4. James, b. 26, 6, 1794.
5. Asenath, b. 3, 3, 1796, (married Wm. Doan).
(see p. 31, Hampton History by J. H. Doan)
6. Zachariah, b. 25, 1, 1798.
7. Asa C., b. 7, 5 mo., 1800.
8. Sarah G., b. 26, 3 mo., 1802; d. 24, 7, 1808.
9. John, b. 26, 2, 1806.
10. Samuel B., b. 9, 4 mo., 1809.
11. Mary Ann, b. 1, 2, 1811.
12. Cary, b. 17, 7, 1814.

V. BENJAMIN HAMPTON TAKES UP THE MANTLE.

Having carried the history of the John (3) Hampton line forward through 2 additional generations, we turn now to the Benjamin (3) Hampton line. Benjamin (3) was the second son of Joseph (2), Pennsylvania founder of the Wrightstown line of Hamptons, whose father, John (1), originally settled in Freehold, N. J.

Benjamin (3) Hampton [Joseph 2. John 1], b. 7 mo., 15, 1728, was the second son of Joseph and Mary Canby Hampton and is so recorded in Hampton Family Bible in the handwriting of Benjamin's son, James Hampton, school teacher, 1792. (See Bible record, p. 45). It is interesting to note that this young man was teaching school during George Washington's administration and wrote the family record at this time.

Benjamin inherited the residue of the estate of his father, Joseph (2) Hampton, at Wrightstown. He and his brother, John (3) Hampton, already mentioned, early took up the promotion of the Friends' Meetings in Wrightstown.

At the Friends' Meeting, 1, 3 mo., 1768, Benjamin (3) Hampton was appointed with John (3) Hampton and Abraham Chapman to collect and revise the Wrightstown Minutes. During 1770,

in the post of treasurer or auditor, he was appointed to settle the Meeting's accounts. Benjamin's activities continued throughout the years as an elder of Wrightstown Meeting and in various capacities; for instance, the minutes declare that 6, 3 mo., 1781, he was appointed to draw up testimony against one Friend Richard Leedom and report back to the Meeting. 6, 11 mo., 1781, he was appointed to attend the Quarterly and Youths' Meeting at Middletown. In 5, 2 mo., 1782, he was one of the committee which made a report finally, which offered testimony concerning the failure of Isacher Morris to make satisfaction to the Meeting for fines paid the Military Authorities during the Revolution. It was stated that Morris "was not convinced of acting wrong" in paying such fines, although contrary to Friends teaching. The committee, comprised of William Linton and Benjamin Hampton, prepared and submitted the report between 2d and 4th months, 1782, on which latter date the committee, being discharged, announced that the testimony and report against Morris had been delivered to the latter. The relationship between the Morris and Hampton families was close and became more so later on.

Isacher must have made satisfaction subsequently, for he and his family were continued in the Society, his children marrying into established Quaker families. His daughter, Hannah Morris, married the grandson of Benjamin Hampton, Benjamin Hampton, 3d, in 1815, at Wrightstown. The last named Benjamin (and Hannah) removed to Quakertown, N. J., and after Hannah's death he had his home over twenty years with his son, William Wharton Hampton, grandfather of the writer of these pages.

Isacher was a witness to the will of Benjamin (3) Hampton in 1807, and in Isacher's own will, dated 1810, he mentions that the farm he lives on was bought from Joseph (2) Hampton.

Benjamin (3) married Ann Wildman in 1750. The Wrightstown Minutes give us the developing romance in successive entries, the 1st and 2d declarations, the marriage, and the subsequent report of the ceremony made to the meeting.

From the Wrightstown Minutes:

p. 63 — James Wildman appeared with Mary Warner and declared intention of marriage, 4, 7 mo., 1750. Same Meeting, Benjamin Hamton and Ann Wildman appeared and declared in-

tention of marriage, and this being the first time, Elieazer Doan and Zebulon Heston are appointed to enquire into his clearness in relation to marriage and conversation and report to next meeting.

6, 9, 1750. Second declaration made by James Wildman and Mary Warner, and by Benjamin Hamton and Ann Wildman, certificates issued, and left at liberty to consummate marriage, and William Smith and Eliezer Doan appointed to see it orderly accomplished for Benjamin and Ann; while Zebulon Heston and Joseph Hamton appointed to see that James Wildman's marriage is consummated, and report to next meeting. James Spicer and Rachel Wildman appeared and declared intention of marriage same day.

p. 64 — 4, 10 mo., 1750. Reports from committees said that Benjamin Hamton and Ann Wildman were married 28 of 9th mo., 1750. Rachel Wildman and James Spicer same date, and James Wildman and Mary Warner married 21 da. of 9th mo., 1750.

The marriage record is preserved in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library, Philadelphia, in the "Records of Births, Marriages and Deaths — Friends' Monthly Meetings — Bucks County, Pa. 1680,—1870." (p. 455):

"Married 9-28-1750 — Benjamin Hampton of Wrightstown t.p., Bucks County, (Son of Joseph and Mary) and Ann Wildman of said t.p. (daughter of Joseph and ———) at Wrightstown M."

Both of Benjamin's parents, Joseph (2) Hampton and Mary (Canby) Hampton were present at this marriage of Benjamin Hampton and Ann Wildman.

There were also present James Wildman (the bride's cousin), John Linton, William Smith, Zebulon Heston and 35 other.

Ann Wildman was the daughter of Joseph Wildman and Sarah Wilson, and the granddaughter of Martin Wildman and Ann Ward, pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania in 1692/3. The wife of Benjamin Hampton was born in Middletown Township, Bucks County, 12, 16, 1726, and died 9 mo., 3, 1806, according to the Hampton Family Bible record, left by her son James Hampton, the school teacher, who died in 1792. (See complete records of

the Hampton Family Bible, the earliest known list of Hampton Family names and birth and death records, p. 101.)

The earliest Wildman progenitor of whom I have record was Matthew Wildman, of Celside, parish of Horton, in Craven, Yorkshire, England. The son of Matthew Wildman was Martin Wildman of Crosdalegrains, Lincolnshire, who was married 2-9-1678, to Ann Ward at Settle Meeting, Yorkshire, England.

They brought with them to America a most inspiring and interesting letter or recommendation from the Meeting at Settle, Yorkshire, England, to Neshaminah or Middletown Meeting, Pennsylvania. The letter is dated 1691, and reads in modernized English as follows:

To Friends in Pennsylvania:

Dear Friends and brethren: In the unity of the blessed spirit which distance of place cannot break and in the love which many waters cannot quench, do we at this time very dearly salute you, heartily desiring that the God of all our mercies may plentifully shower down of His blessing upon you both spiritual and temporal to your abundant satisfaction whereby your hearts may be engaged forever to walk faithfully before him and to return him the praise and glory over all who is forever worthy!

Now, dear friends, the chief occasion of our writing to you at present is to signify that our friend and brother in the truth, Martin Wildman, having laid before us his intentions of removing himself and family, (if the Lord permit), into Pennsylvania in America, we found a concern upon us to signify (so far as we judge needful on this account) what we know and believe concerning him, and in the first place as to his life and conversation we do believe that he is an honest man and faithful to the truth according to his measure, having borne a faithful testimony hereto both in sufferings and in other ways as occasion was offered and through his innocent behavior among his neighbors and those he conversed with he so gained their love and respect toward him that diverse of them though unbelievers profered him several kindness if he would stay among them and used diverse arguments to persuade him from going his intended journey.

And in the second place as to his outward substance or estate he is but a poor man though through his care and industry (with

God's blessing upon it) he so provided for himself and family that he has not hitherto been burdensome to any but has lived of his own after a decent and orderly manner according to his station and degree, but when at any time there was occasion for contributing to any who were in necessity either friends or others he was always willing to contribute and lend a helping hand according to his small ability nay sometimes beyond what could in reason have been expected from him. And as to his wife and children we do believe they are honestly minded and faithful to the truth according to their measures so that these things above said being considered with more that might be mentioned, we desire all friends where he may come or among whom his lot or concern may fall that they be kind and affectionate towards him and assisting to him whether in advice or other ways as occasion may require which for our parts we could freely and willingly have done if he had staid among us and stood in need and which we hope in the fellowship of the same spirit with us you will be engaged to do, which is all we think needful to signify at present, so rests your friends and brethren in the unchangeable truth.

From our monthly meeting at Settle the 2nd day of the 2nd month 1691.

Signed on behalf of said meeting by—

Samuel Watson	John Hall
John Moore, Sr.	John Frankland
John Ridd, Sr.	Thomas Robison
John Robison	Thomas Rudd
Robert Batteesbie	John Wildman
John Dodshion	George Bland
James Congress or Congers	Robert Bailly
Matthew Wildman	Thomas Wilson
James Wildman	Matthew Frankland
Wm. Cumberland	Thomas Waite
Thomas Wild	John Moore, Jr.
Ralph Clark	James Wildman, Jr.
Wm. Anderson	Thomas Skirron of Nook
John Kendall	Thomas Skirron of ye Cross
Wm. Ellis	Thomas Skirron, Jr.
Richard Wilkinson	Wm. Skirron of ye Cross
John Ridd, Jr.	John Tomlinson

The coming to America of Martin and Ann Wildman was one of those brave ventures undertaken by entire families in the colonial period, for they were accompanied by their six children, all minors, several being mere infants. The children of Martin and Ann, all of whom reached maturity and married in the Pennsylvania Quaker frontier settlement, were:

I. Matthew Wildman, b. Nov. 12, 1678, m. Mary Hayhurst. Issue:—

1. Martin, (see colonial service note for John, son of Joseph, below).
2. James, m. Mary Warner.
3. Ann.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Rachel)
6. Mary) twins; Rachel married James Spicer.

II. John Wildman, Elder of Middletown Meeting. b. Feb. 2, 1681; d. 3 mo. 27, 1739; m. Marah Croasdale. Issue:—

1. Agnes.
2. Mercy, m. Thomas Jenks.
3. Elizabeth.

III. Joseph Wildman, b. Jan. 23, 1683; d. 1740. Married (1) Rebecca Bunting, d. 1715. Issue:—

1. Jacob (died before Oct. 1739).
2. Rebecca.

Married (2) about 1717-18 Sarah Wilson at Middletown Meeting. Issue:—

1. Mary, b. 1720, 8 mo., 8; d. 7 mo. 13, 1766, according to The Friend, Vol. 33, Pa. Gen. Soc., she married
 - (1) Thomas Atkinson.
 - (2) James Moore.
 She was a prominent minister of Friends.

2. Joseph, Jr., listed as under 21 in Joseph's will, written in 1739; m. (1) Ann Parson, (2) Elizabeth; son, Clarence Wildman, born in Newtown, Pa.

3. Ann, b. 12, 16, 1726; d. 9 mo., 3, 1806; m. Benjamin Hampton. (See later record for their children, tracing

descendants of Benjamin Hampton and Ann Wildman, p. 56).

4. John, b. Middletown, July 8, 1732; married Mary Walton. He and cousin Martin Wildman were in Company of Foot, Newtown, Bucks County, in colonial service during French and Indian War for Province of Pennsylvania, commissions issued 7 March 1756. Pa. Archives, Vol. 1, Ser. 5, p. 40). Issue:—

1. Sarah.

2. Enos.

3. Amos.

4. Betsy.

5. Rachel.

6. Joseph.

7. John, b. March 28, 1771, married Mary Knight 1801, Middletown. The children of John Wildman and Mary Knight were:

1. Charles Wildman, m. 1803 Susanna Albertson.

2. Martha Wildman, m. Joel Smedley.

3. Ann Wildman, died single.

4. Ellwood Wildman, m. Mary Thomas.

5. John Wildman, m. Abigail Thompson.

6. Mary Wildman, m. Thos. Smedley.

7. Edward Wildman, m. Abs. Gilbert.

8. Joshua Wildman, m. Hannah Johnson.

9. Jane Wildman, died single.

10. Rachel Wildman, m. Hughes Warner.

Of the above, Charles Wildman and Susanna Albertson had:

1. Chackling Wildman, m. Emeline ———.

2. John Knight Wildman, m. (1) Hannah Pierce.
(2) Sarah Willis.

3. Benjamin Wildman, m. Esther L. Thomas.

4. Charles Wildman, m. Caroline Yerkes.

5. Ellwood Wildman, m. Mary Ann Burgess, who was the daughter of Hiram Burgess and Catherine

Hampton. (Catherine Hampton was in turn the daughter of Benjamin Hampton, Jr., and Margaret Pownall, see later record, p. 71).

Issue:—

1. Anna.
2. Catherine.
3. Esther L. Wildman, of Langhorne, Pa.
4. Elma C. Wildman, of Langhorne, Pa.
6. Jane Wildman.
7. Mary Ann Wildman.
5. Rachel.
6. Abigail.
7. Isaac.

IV. James Wildman, b. Jan. 20, 1685, m. ———.

V. Alice Wildman, b. Feb. 6, 1687, m. Henry Nelson.

VI. Elizabeth Wildman, b. Sept. 9, 1689.

Benjamin (3) Hampton lived in Wrightstown throughout his entire lifetime, occupying extensive farmlands, which subsequently passed on into the hands of his sons and grandsons. The last record shows Moses Hampton living thereon in 1872.

He continued his activity in connection with the Wrightstown Meeting. His father, Joseph (2) Hampton, had been one of the founders of Wrightstown Meeting and, with Abraham Chapman, had the care of the building. As Joseph had had direction over the Meeting's finances, so Benjamin came into the same obligation.

During a great period of growth and development of Wrightstown Meeting, Benjamin Hampton was active in the work. In 1774 a wall was built around the graveyard at Wrightstown and in 1787 a new meeting house was built. Abraham Chapman, Benjamin Hampton and eight others were appointed to have the oversight of the building. This new meeting house, still in use today, was constructed 40 feet wide, 70 feet long, and 2 stories high. A number of architectural features indicate the use in the new edifice of some of the original materials, whose Revolutionary antiquity may be readily discerned.

Benjamin was a witness to the will of Thomas Stradling, Jr., of Newtown, Apr. 9, 1757.

The tax lists for Bucks County, 1783, show the following:

	Amount of tax.
Benjamin Hampton	2. 12. 6.
Issacher Morris	2. 5. 0
Benjamin Hampton, Jr.	. 10. 0.

The oldest public building in Bucks County is that at Newtown. Benjamin Hampton's name appears in the list of the original members of the Library Company, Nov. 9, 1760, each of whom subscribed £1. The list of subscribers is an able commentary on the literary foresight of our ancestors. (Bucks County History Society Papers, Vol. III, p. 318.)

Benjamin (3) Hampton died 5th, 17, 1811, surviving all but three of his children. He was in his eighty-fourth year and outlived his wife, Ann, five years. She died in 1806.

Rev. John Hampton Doan, author of the *Hampton History* (pub. 1911), relates that Benjamin died sitting in his chair in the old homestead at Wrightstown. The venerable gentleman was accustomed to taking a nap after dinner, sitting in his favorite chair, and his passing was peaceful and quiet, and unnoticed until he failed to waken at his usual time.

The will of Benjamin (3) Hampton was made 9, 6, 1807, and proved May 25, 1811. His sons Benjamin and Oliver, were executors. The will mentions his daughter Elizabeth Coleman; his grandson, John Watson, to whom he left surveying instruments in his possession; his grandson, Les. Hampton, and granddaughter, Sarah Watson. Witnesses were Isacher Morris, John Lacey and Jesse Burroughs.

Benjamin (3) and Ann Hampton had nine children:

1. Mary (4) Hampton, b. 10 mo. 30, 1752; d. 12 mo. 29, 1788; married Dr. John Watson, 1, 1, 1772, Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.
2. Esther (4) Hampton, b. 1, 19, 1755; d. 2, 25, 1755.
3. Rachel (4) Hampton, b. 4, 22, 1756; d. 12, 26, 1756.
4. Benjamin (4) Hampton, b. 11, 24, 1758; d. 8, 2, 1828; married Margaret Pownall (see later record) (p. 67).

5. Oliver (4) Hampton, b. 7, 25, 1761; d. 10, 14, 1826; m. (1) 5, 11, 1791, Hannah Dennis at Buckingham Monthly Meeting. (2) 11, 11, 1795, Hannah Kitchen at Buckingham Monthly Meeting.
6. James (4) Hampton, b. 2, 29, 1764; d. 8, 2, 1792.
7. Ann Hampton, b. 2, 29, 1767; d. 11, 1, 1799; m. 6, 15, 1791, Joseph Duer at Buckingham Monthly Meeting.
8. Sarah Hampton, b. 6, 13, 1769; d. 3 mo. 15, 1792.
9. Elizabeth Hampton, b. 5, 22, 1772; d. 8 mo., 25, 1836; married Samuel Coleman, 6, 10, 1807, at Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.

Of the nine children of Benjamin (3) Hampton six were girls and of the three boys who bore the Hampton name, one, James, never married, leaving but two to carry the name down to future generations.

VI. THE MARTHA HAMPTON SCHOOL.

Because the line survives to the present day principally through the descendants of Benjamin (4), I shall relate briefly first what I know about Oliver (4) and James (4), although they were younger than Benjamin (4). Greater space will be given to Benjamin subsequently.

Oliver (4) married twice, as indicated above, (1) to Hannah Dennis, and (2) to Hannah Kitchen, widow of John Kitchen. I have record of but four of his children, Oliver (5), Hannah (5), Martha (5) and Charles (5).

Oliver (4) Hampton lived in Buckingham, and was a member of that Meeting. He was named for Oliver Canby, the tie between the two families being indicated in several other Christian names.

His son, Oliver (5) Jr., came into possession of a most valuable part of the original Strator (Streater) land in Buckingham Twp., which Oliver, Jr., in turn deeded to his sister Martha Hampton in 1831. This property, including a fine old stone house which was situated on the northwest corner of the crossroads at Greenville, now Holicong, was most advantageously located, and the Martha Hampton School which was opened there, added to the lustre of the Hampton name.

Oliver (5) Hampton was a member in 1836 of the Eastern Division of the Brownsville Persistence Company of Bucks County, which was organized for the detection of thieves. The roster of this Company is preserved in a certificate in the Mercer Museum.

The history of this Hampton (Strator) property dates back to the Patent granted by William Penn to James Streater March 5, 1700. This proprietary grant of 500 acres was held by Streater until Dec. 10 and 11, 1714, when a deed of lease and release from Joseph Streater conveyed the property to Edmund Kinsey, Jane Hampton's son-in-law. Edmund Kinsey was of the knighted Kinsey family of England. The grant is thus related to the Hampton family from the original purchase. On this very property, Joseph (2) Hampton's mother, Jane Hampton, lived with her daughter and son-in-law, Sarah and Edmund Kinsey. The Friends' Meeting House stands upon the 500 acre tract of the original land, for Streater had given ten acres for a meeting house burying ground in 1705.

Edmund Kinsey held the Strator property in its entirety for 29 years, until 1743, when part of it was sold to Samuel Kinsey, who owned it until 1760. However, Edmund Kinsey retained part of the farm, including the homestead, which was bequeathed "as the residue of the same land", in his last will and testament, June 22, 1758, to Joseph Kinsey. (Recorded in Book C, Deeds, pp. 2 & 3.)

The long white stone house, still standing at the corner of York Road and Bycot Road, which later became the "Martha Hampton School", is thus one of the ancient landmarks of Bucks County, and through successive changes from colonial days, has descended to the Hampton family today, being owned by Leonard A. Hampton, whose adjacent store of the Unity Frankford chain is widely known in Holicong and throughout Buckingham Township.

Edmund Kinsey died 21 of 12 mo., 1759. One part of the land, sold to Samuel Kinsey in 1743, came into possession of Samuel, Jr., in 1760, who in turn sold a house and 105 acres in 1769 to Jonathan and William Meredith. The Merediths owned this part throughout the Revolution, but in 1783 it came again in

the possession of the Kinseys. Ultimately the Paxson family became owners of that part of the land above noted.

In the brief of title to the homestead and land at Holicong, it is noted that this original property, which had been retained by Edmund Kinsey until his death in 1759, being willed by Edmund to Joseph Kinsey on June 22, 1858, was mentioned by the latter when his own will was made Sept. 14, 1764. Thomas Smith and Joseph Watson were the executors.

On Nov. 16, 1764, Thomas Smith and Joseph Watson deeded the property to Benjamin Kinsey. According to Bk. G, Vol. 2, p. 517, Bucks County Deeds, Benjamin Kinsey and wife on Apr. 1, 1783, conveyed the several pieces of land of the estate to George Kinsey. And on Sept. 9, 1789, George Kinsey, joiner, and Mary, his wife, conveyed this property to Samuel Johnson, hatter.

The land in subdivisions continued to change ownership, the particular property in question, representing 48 perches, being conveyed in a deed March 14, 1803, from Jonathan Tyson to Joseph Shaw, and additional property of this section in a deed of conveyance Apr. 1, 1813, from Isaiah Jones to Joseph Shaw. On June 7, 1817, there is recorded a deed, dated Apr. 2, 1816, for the above properties, described as a "lot situated in the township of Buckingham beginning at a stone marked B. K. (Benjamin Kinsey) in the line of John Watson, Jr.'s, land, thence to Isaiah Jones, then by John Ely's land," conveyed for \$3200 by Joseph Shaw and wife to Joseph Taylor. On the same day a deed for the same land conveyed it from Joseph Taylor to Issachar Morris, (Jr.). The property is indicated "at the corner of York Road or Turnpike and Bycot Road."

Issachar Morris, whose sister, Hannah Morris, married Benjamin (5) Hampton, (the third of that name), deeded the above property in 1831 to Oliver (5) Hampton and Martha (5) Hampton. It is one of the deeds in the brief of titles, which I have here outlined, for the property owned by Martha Hampton in 1831, which is now in the possession of Leonard A. Hampton, who has retained the brief, showing the succession back to Wm. Penn.

The identity of the lot in the deed of transference from Issachar Morris to Oliver and Martha Hampton is seen in the following transcript:

Deed

Dated September 26, 1831. Acknowledged before Wm.
Fenton, J. P.

Issachar Morris and wife	)	Recorded March 15, 1832
	)	55/802 Vol. 2
to	)	Consideration \$1,000
Oliver Hampton and Martha	)	
Hampton	)	

A Certain Messuage or lot of land situated in the Village of Greenville and township of Buckingham. Containing 91 perches, more or less, and is the same land which Joseph Taylor, April 1, 1817, 46, granted and confirmed unto the above named Issachar (2) Morris in fee and which Joseph Shaw and wife April 14, 1816, conveyed to the said Joseph Taylor in fee.

Oliver (5) Hampton, in consideration of \$500, deeded "all one equal half part or moiety and interest of and in one certain house and lot of land" situated in Village of Greenville, township of Buckingham, etc., etc., in consideration of \$500, to Martha Hampton.

One authority states that the Martha Hampton School was opened in 1824. We know that Issachar Morris had removed to Greenwood Township, Columbia County, prior to 1829, the date of the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to John C. Blaker, of Northampton, for it is so recorded in the Bucks County Marriages in the Docket of Isaac Hicks (Pa. Gen. Soc. Pub. Vol. 12, p. 166). It is possible therefore that Oliver (5) Hampton was an occupant of the property prior to the date of the deed from Issachar Morris (Jr.) in 1831. This would make the earlier date of the school very probable, its successful operation determining Martha Hampton to assume the financial obligations of full ownership, although the management of the School was a joint enterprise of herself and her sister Hannah (Hampton) Lloyd, daughters of Oliver (4) Hampton, Sr. This institution, which was conducted for nearly two decades, if the earlier date is correct, is described by Davis, in the History of Bucks County, 2d Edition, Vol. 1, p. 261:

"A noted school in Buckingham in the past was the boarding school for girls at Greenville, now Holicong, established in 1830

by Martha Hampton and Hannah Lloyd, sisters. Boarding schools were then rare in the county, and this venture by two women comparatively little known, one a widow with four children and slender means, was an enterprise of great risk. They bought the long white house still standing on the northwest crossroads, opened school, and went to work, one taking charge of the household, the other the school, each eminently fitted for her task. The school soon became a success and the house was soon filled with pupils from Bucks, Montgomery, Philadelphia and New Jersey. A day school was subsequently opened in connection with the boarding school and Elizabeth and Sarah Ely, sisters of the late State



MARTHA HAMPTON SCHOOL, HOLICONG, PA.
(Photograph by Hampton Hayes, New Hope, Pa.)

Senator Jonathan Ely, Solebury, were given charge. A few boys were admitted to the day school, among them the late Judge Richard Watson, ex-Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, Samuel E. Broadhurst, John Ruckman and Albert S. Paxson, presumably the 'gilt-edge' boys of the neighborhood. The school was discontinued upon the death of Hannah Lloyd at the end of several years."

The closing of the "Martha Hampton School" coincided with the sale of the property to Benjamin Good in 1842. This transaction is indicated in a deed from Martha Hampton to Benjamin Good, dated 4 mo. 25, 1842, acknowledged before Matthias Shaw,

J. P., and recorded May 28, 1842. The conveyance was made in consideration of \$1500, "Being the same land which Issachar Morris and wife, Sept. 26, 1831, granted and confirmed unto Oliver Hampton and the above-named Martha Hampton in fee, and which the said Oliver Hampton in deed of release, March 11, 1831, granted and confirmed unto the said Martha Hampton in fee."

VII. GENERATIONS OF PREACHERS AND TEACHERS.

There are many teachers among the Hamptons. Sixty-eight members of the profession are named in the family history. Martha Hampton and Hannah Lloyd made a splendid contribution to educational progress in the establishment of a meritorious school in Buckingham. John Hampton Comly has already been noted as one of the earliest educators and authors. His name is foremost among the teachers and principals of the Westtown School, the oldest and most noted Friends' School in the United States. James (4) Hampton, third son of Benjamin (3) Hampton was also an able and accomplished teacher in Bucks County. James (4) and Oliver (4) had the reputation of being the best penmen and scholars in Wrightstown. James wrote a "Book of Memories," which is preserved in the archives of the Bucks County Historical Society.

Although James (4) Hampton never married, he has done us one of the greatest services which any in the family performed, in preserving in his Family Bible, a complete record of his parents, Benjamin and Ann Wildman Hampton, and all their children. His Bible is the 1792 edition of the first family Bibles published in America. This Bible record is the only source we have for many of these birth and death records; the record was kept for several generations by Benjamin (5) Hampton, Jr., Mary (6) Hampton, daughter of Benjamin, Catherine (6) Hampton, another daughter of Benjamin, and others to the seventh generation. It has come down to us in an excellent state of preservation, thanks to the solicitude of Esther L. Wildman and her sisters, grand-daughters of Catherine Hampton, above, of Langhorne, Pa. The Bible is now in my possession (see later record, p. 100.) None of these records was available when Doan's *Hampton History* was published in 1911.

John (4) Hampton was a school teacher in Wrightstown and also in Newtown at the time of his marriage to Mary Betts.

Asenath (5) Hampton taught school in Loudon Co., Va., assisting her brother Zachariah, also a teacher. She removed to Ohio also with her family, and there assisted her brother, James, in teaching in Belmont County, at or near Flushing, and also taught in Blue Rock township, Muskingum County. She married William Doan, who was in the seventh generation of American Doanes, descended from Deacon John Doane, of Plymouth Colony. Her son was Rev. John (6) Hampton Doan, of Ohio, who compiled the first "Hampton History", published in book form in 1911. He was also a teacher, principal of the Ohio Conference Seminary, superintendent of Athens Union Schools, principal of Amesville Academy and of Beverly College. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Pittsburgh Conference and subsequently of the East Ohio Conference. Mary R. Hampton taught at the noted Excelsior Normal Institute of Carversville, Pa., being a member of the faculty from the date of the founding of the school in 1859.

James (5) Hampton, son of John (4), was a teacher both in Pennsylvania and in Ohio, to which state he removed.

Successive generations of teachers have continued in the Hampton family to the present day. Esther L. Wildman has been for many years in charge of music instruction in the Langhorne, Pa., schools. Elizabeth B. Scarborough is Director of the Commercial Education Department of the Cheltenham Township High School, Elkins Park, Pa. The author of this article is History Department Chairman in the New York City schools, former Hunter College and New York University lecturer in history, Teachers' Institute Director, and author of numerous books on history, biography and teaching principles and practice. My brother, James Hampton, occupies a prominent position in the Newark Academy, Newark, N. J. My sister, Edith Hampton, is a teacher in the Franklin School, Bloomfield, N. J. My brother's wife, Mrs. William J. Hampton, Jr., is a teacher in Belvidere, N. J., schools, and my wife, Florence Hampton, teaches at Public School 45, Richmond Borough, New York City. Thus there are five teachers in our immediate family. This profession has been

prominently represented in the family history from the earliest times.

It has long been said that the Hampton family is good to make teachers and preachers of. The proud title "Quaker Minister", an approved minister of the Friends, is found beside the names of numerous members of this God-fearing race.

Ann Hampton, wife of John (3), was a minister of the Friends of Wrightstown, and she travelled far and wide to bear witness to the Spirit. John Hampton Comly was one of the ministers whose exhortations were widely heard. Phebe Canby, Mary (Canby) Hampton's sister and Joseph Hampton's sister-in-law, was a recorded minister.

Abigail Pownall, daughter of George and Eleanor Pownall, was a minister of the Friends. She married William Paxson and died 1747. Mary Wildman, who married Thomas Atkinson and James Moore, was one of the most eloquent of ministers of Wrightstown. She died 1766.

Amos Hampton, born in Pennsylvania, 11 mo. 12, 1822, moved with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, and thence to Salem, Iowa. He was approved as a minister among the Friends, and later left Salem, finally leading the Quaker migration of 1854, with Herbert Hoover's great-grandfather, Jesse Hoover, and together they helped to settle West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa, where Herbert Hoover, future President of the United States, was born.

From my book on the life of Herbert Hoover, "Breasting World Frontiers", I quote the following description of the dramatic settling of the Middle West by these Hampton and Hoover leaders:

"Entering the rolling prairies of Iowa, the laboring train moved on. Several wagons formed the Quaker group which paused finally on the banks of the Wapsononoc Creek, as the rugged, dust-stained leaders, Jesse Hoover and Amos Hampton, called attention to the peaceful scene before them. The occupants of the several wagons gazed from the green plains to the neighboring fringe of trees with their fresh mantle of spring-time green. The rich undergrowth was in full bloom. Red-bud, dog-wood, crab-apple, wild-plum, cherry and rose made the land enchanting;

the grape-vines everywhere filled the air with fragrance. It was a new country.

"As the days passed, other Quaker migrants joined them on this rough frontier. Iowa's broad plains welcomed the friendly sect. With ax and ox and plow, they had come to cultivate the soil and establish homes, many of them from Miami, Ohio, and other Ohio sectors. In the little West Branch colony, a meeting house of the Society of Friends was soon building close beside the cabin homes."

(Reference to the Hoover and Hampton settlement of West Branch, Iowa, is contained in Vernon B. Hampton's "Breasting World Frontiers," p. 15; and John Hampton Doan's "Hampton History," p. 48.)

Amos Hampton and his family remained in West Branch, Iowa, where he was a minister of the Friends, until after the Civil War. He then moved into Missouri to help teach the freedmen. One of the Hamptons organized a "Phylosophy School" in Ohio, and another served as a "Quaker among the Indians," which title he gave to a book he wrote about his experiences. Sarah Williams Hampton, born at Pennsville, Ohio, in 1832, was a minister of the Society of Friends; she married Richard Mott, who was also a Quaker minister among the Ohio Friends. Charles Sumner Embree, born in Iowa, the son of Mary Elma (Hampton) Embree and Pearson Embree, was ordained as a Congregational minister in 1891 in Florida, but later affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Meridian, Mississippi, and served as a minister of that church. Many Hamptons have served as elders and other church officials, when not called to preach.

Thus the family have continued to minister to the spiritual needs of the people. My own father, Rev. William Judson Hampton, Ph.D., D.D., was ordained in the Methodist Church at Morristown, N. J., in 1892, and served over 40 years as a minister of that denomination in the Newark (N. J.) Conference. He was 14 years a member of the Board of Examiners of the Conference, and 7 years Registrar, thus directing the studies and guiding the destinies of many young clergymen as they entered the ministry. Dr. Hampton was an eloquent preacher, who during a long and inspiring life aided and comforted countless thousands along the

way. He was an intimate friend of Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, and was the author of numerous religious and historical works, and hundreds of articles which appeared in the religious press of the Methodist Church and other denominations. He died in 1934.

The dividing line between vocations was not as clear-cut in early days as today. At that time, they practiced medicine along with husbandry, and made a good job of both. The family has achieved leadership in many lines of business and the professions. Pioneer Hampton ancestors and descendants have left their names in the history of religion, authorship, farming, education, the professions, statesmanship, and the arts in America.

As we have seen, Joseph (5) Hampton and Aaron (5) Hampton and later Benjamin (5) Hampton moved into Hunterdon County, N. J., from Bucks County, which was merely a step across the Delaware River, the boundary line. While some of the family turned eastward, settling in New Jersey at Quakertown (Hunterdon Co.), others, as we have noted, journeyed to the South and West from Pennsylvania. They traveled by horseback and covered wagon in their westward trek.

The Quakers as a sect were opposed to slavery. The Hampsons feared not the wrath of the slave-holder, and their homes were stations of the "underground railway", aiding runaway slaves to escape into Canada. John (6) Hampton, born in Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland, son of John (5) and Mary Betts Hampton, removed to Ohio, and there became a member of the first anti-slavery society in the county. Samuel (6), his brother, lived in Ohio and later near Cedar Rapids, Ia., and was actually engaged in the freeing of runaway slaves. The *Hampton History* says concerning him:

"Having lived in a slave state and witnessed much cruelty in the treatment of the slaves, he became greatly interested in their behalf and early espoused their cause. He was ever ready to assist them in obtaining their freedom. At one time he, with a few of his friends, secretly, fed a company of 16 in a cave four miles from Chesterfield, Ohio. The slave owners were on their track and the usually quiet village was in a great state of excitement, which, however, soon passed off as the hunters grew weary and left the place. It was now considered safe to proceed, and

the little band who were loyal to the slaves, sixteen in number, under cover of the night, escorted the fugitives to the next underground station. There was \$1600 offered for the capture of the slaves.

"Later, while living in Iowa, when the poor unfortunates found their way to his door, they were taken in a covered wagon, as though going to market, to Dubuque, and from there forwarded to Canada." Doan's Hampton History, pp. 41, 42. (My mother, Mrs. Amelia Boyce Hampton, of Belvidere, N. J., has presented my father's copy of the above history to the Bucks County Historical Society.)

VIII. HAMPTON-POWNALL UNION.

Having traced the activities of various members of the Hampton family who left Pennsylvania, we return now to Bucks County, where Benjamin (4) Hampton, noted in the Wrightstown records as Benjamin, Jr., carried on the family tradition in the Wrightstown Meeting, so ably established by his father, Benjamin (3), Sr., and his grandfather, Joseph (2) Hampton. Born in 1758, he was seventeen years old when the Revolutionary War broke out. The year of the Peace Treaty closing the War shows him paying a tax of ten shillings, according to the tax lists of Bucks County for 1783. In 1786 he took unto himself a bride, undeterred in this step by the erratic post-war period of the Articles of Confederation. In the minutes of Wrightstown Meeting, we read that on "7, 3 mo., 1786, Benjamin Hamton, Jr., by one of the overseers requesting a certificate to Buckingham Monthly Meeting in order to proceed in marriage with Margaret Pownall, a member of that meeting, therefore Joseph and Charles Chapman appointed to make inquiry." The certificate was given to Benjamin Hamton, 4, 4 mo., 1786, to consummate this marriage, which was duly accomplished, 5 mo., 10th, 1786, according to the James Hampton Family Bible Record, and also the Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths, Friends Monthly Meetings, Bucks County, in the Penn. Hist. Soc. Library, Philadelphia, p. 104.

We note in detail:

Married 5-10-1786, Benjamin Hampton of Wrightstown, Bucks County, son of Benjamin and ———, yeoman; and Margaret Pownall, daughter of Simeon Pownall and Katharine Housel,

of Solebury township, said County, at Buckingham Meeting. Witnesses included John Balderson, Joseph Paxson, Joseph Pickering, Robert Eastham and 40 others.

Margaret Hampton was nearly seven years younger than her husband, Benjamin. Like him, she was descended from pioneers who arrived in America in 1682, the first of the family being George Pownall and his wife Eleanor, who are recorded in the Book of Arrivals in the Province during 1682. George Pownall belonged to an English armourial family. Five children and three servants accompanied them, the children including Reuben, Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel, and Abigail, and a sixth child, George, Jr., was born in Pennsylvania soon after their arrival. George, Jr., was father of Simeon Pownall, who in turn was the father of Margaret Pownall Hampton.

The page of entries relating to the coming of George and Eleanor Pownall has the following information, the original of which is in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society:

THE BOOK OF ARRIVALS . . . was a record kept to show who came into the province: "A Registry of all the people in the County of Bucks within the Province of Pennsylvania that have come to settle the said county."

Arrivals	Children	Servants
George Pownall and Ellenor, his wife, of Leycock, in the county of Chester, in old England, yeoman, came in the ship Called the Friends Adventure, the Mr. Thomas Wall arrived the 28th of the 7 mo. 1682.	Reuben	P Thos. Leister
	Elizabeth	O John Brearly
	Sarah	W
	Rachel	N
	Abigail	A
		L
		L

Time of Service
& for when
To serve 7 yrs.
Loose the 29 of
the 7 mo. 1686

Wages & Land
50 s. at the end of their
time, and 50 acres of land
apiece.

p. 681

A Registry of all the Births & Deaths of all within the county of Bucks in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Births

Days of the month The Year

Their Name & Whose Child. Born the 11 of 9 month 1682

George Pownall, son of
George and Ellinor Pownall,
in the county of Bucks in
the Province of Pennsylvania

The pioneer father, George Pownall, was killed by a falling tree on land he was clearing a few weeks after his arrival in Penn's Province. The date recorded for his untimely death is 31th of 8th mo., 1682. Eleanor, his wife, thus became the possessor of the wilderness estate, and the guide and protector of her large family of five children. A month after her husband's death, the sixth of the Pownall children made his lusty arrival as George, Jr., the grief-stricken mother giving this man-child her husband's name and dedicating him to a special service in this new land as the only child of George Pownall and herself born in the New World. I am proud indeed of my lineal descent from this babe of the woods born to the brave mother in a rainbow of tears.

As recorded in Quarterly Meeting Record of Births and Deaths from Bucks County for Middletown Monthly Meeting (p. 172) "George Pownall, son of George and Ellenor Pownall, born 11, of 9 mo., 1682."

According to Holme's map of 1684, in Lower Makefield, Bucks County, Eleanor Pownall is named among those persons owning land adjoining the Delaware River, north of Wood. Here the Falls Monthly Meeting met frequently.

Eleven years later Eleanor Pownall married again, selecting a leader in the community as the object of her affections. Joshua Hoopes was a member of the Colonial Pennsylvania Assembly, living in Makefield, Bucks County. He and Eleanor were married 10, 20, 1693. Among the witnesses were Daniel Hoops, Rubin Pownall, Joseph Kirkbride, Margaret Hoops, Abigail Pownall and Mary Chapman.

Joshua Hoops, although a step-father in fact, proved a real father to George Pownall, Jr., and the rest of Eleanor's children. He had come from Skelton, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, in 1683, with Isabel, his first wife, and 3 children, Daniel, Margret and Christian (Christine). They arrived in the ship Province of Scarborough, Robert Hopper master, and arrived in the Delaware 10 day

of 9 mo. 1683. It was at the home of Joshua and Eleanor Pownall Hoopes in Makefield that the Falls Monthly Meeting was frequently held. (See Smedley Gen., p. 118.) Joshua Hoopes, step-father to the Pownall children, was a member of the Provincial Assembly, 1686, 1688, 1692, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1700, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1708, 1709, 1711.

George Pownall, Jr., died in 1748, his will being proved Oct. 18, 1748. He left to sons Reuben and Simeon his plantation in Solebury. Son John is also mentioned, as is one daughter, Rachel Pownall. His wife is not mentioned, and must have died previously. The will was witnessed by William Kitchen and Sarah Kitchen.

Of the above four children, Simeon was progenitor of the Margaret Pownall line. He married Katharine Housel, and they had eight children:

1. Simeon, a soldier in Revolutionary War. (See Muster Rolls of Revolution, Pa. Archives, 5 Ser., Vol. 5, p. 383.)
2. Levi, who became a soldier in Revolutionary War. (See above reference.)
3. Moses, executor of the will of Catherine Pownall, his sister.
4. Ann, m. ——— Balance.
5. Mary, m. ——— Paxson.
6. Hannah.
7. Margaret, b. 5 mo. 6, 1765; d. 2 mo. 15, 1841; m. Benjamin Hampton, Jr., at Wrightstown, 5 mo. 10th, 1786.
8. Catherine, d. unmarried.

Simeon, husband of Katharine Housel, and the father of Margaret Pownall Hampton, left a will dated 2, 14, 1772, which was proved July 29, 1772. At that time he lived at Solebury, yeoman. The will mentions his wife Katherine; three sons, Simeon, Levi and Moses, and five daughters, Ann, Mary, Hannah, Margaret and Catherine. His wife and Joseph Eastham were executors, the witnesses being Aaron Phillips, Mary Phillips and Paul Preston.

In the will of Catherine Pownall, sister of Simeon, which was proved Nov. 8, 1813, Moses, her brother, is named executor, and

to each of three sisters, Ann Balance, Mary Paxson, and Margaret Hampton, she left \$300; her nieces, Catherine Balance and Hannah Hampton, "now living with me," each \$400. Brothers Simeon and Moses are also mentioned. The witnesses were Jonathan Ely and Joseph Doan.

Benjamin (4) Hampton and Margaret Pownall had the following children, all born in Wrightstown:

1. Moses (5) Hampton, b. 7 mo., 25, 1787.
2. Benjamin (5) Hampton, b. 9 mo. 20, 1790.
3. Sarah (5) Hampton, b. 10 mo. 26, 1792.
4. Joseph (5) Hampton, b. 9 mo. 8, 1794.
5. Margaret (5) Hampton, b. 12 mo. 23, 1796.
6. Hannah (5) Hampton, b. 10 mo. 17, 1798.
7. Mary (5) Hampton, b. 9 mo. 9, 1800.
8. Ann (5) Hampton, b. 9 mo. 9, 1800.
9. Catharine (5) Hampton, b. 6 mo. 19, 1805.

Moses (5) Hampton remained on the original farm, which he was occupying in 1873. He died 5 mo. 24, 1873, (85 years, 9 mo., 32 da.), according to the James Hampton Bible Record, previously referred to.

Moses Hampton, born 1787, was a resident of Wrightstown until his death 5th month, 24, 1873. There are many descendants of Moses Hampton living in Bucks County today. His will, filed in the office of the Register of Wills, Doylestown, Pa., was not admitted to probate, because of a contest over the will. The will mentions:

Son Isaac Hampton, who received the farm in Warwick Township "on which he now resides;" also a lot of woodland in Wrightstown," being part of the farm on which I now living on public road leading from Wrightstown to Taylorsville, adjoining lands of Ralph Twining."

Son Abraham Hampton, all part of land on which I now reside.

Daughter Margaret Wiggins.

Grand-daughter, Margery Ann Hall.

Grand-son Howard Hampton.

Grand-daughter Maria Hampton.

Grand-daughter Elizabeth Hampton.

Moses Hampton made his son Isaac Hampton, and his son-in-law, Jesse Wiggins, executors of the will, which was dated 1869, 14th, 11th month. The will was filed July 23, 1873. The names of George Hampton and Howard Hampton are carried down in this line today.

Benjamin (5) Hampton, of later record. (See page 75); m. Hannah Morris.

Sarah (5) Hampton died unmarried, 5 mo. 18. 1867. (74 years, 6 mo., 22 da.).

Joseph (5) Hampton, of later record. (See p. 94); m. Rebecca Quinby.

Margaret (5) Hampton married ——— Thompson. She died 2 mo. 9, 1876, (79 years, 1 mo., 17 da.)

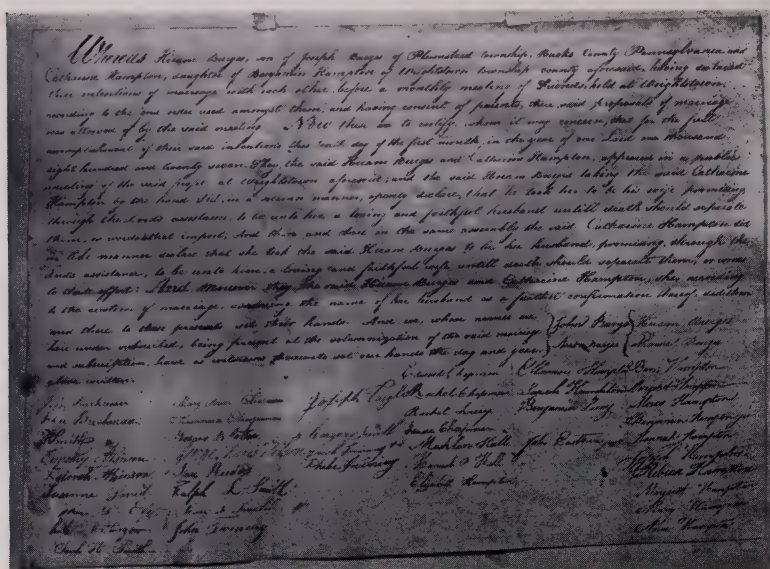
Hannah (5) Hampton lived in Buckingham with her aunt Catharine Pownall, who left her \$400 in a will dated 1813. Hannah Hampton married Mahlon Hall, 3, 11, 1817; he was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was descended from Matthew Hall from England in 1725. Mahlon Hall was a blacksmith of Solebury. His wife, Hannah Pownall Hampton, above, bore him 5 children, Thomas, John, William, Moses and Benjamin Hall.

Hannah Hampton Hall died 10 mo. 30, 1827 (29 years, 13 da.). Hall purchased a farm in Doylestown township in 1836, for \$2,200. He married, secondly, Isabella Robinson, by whom he had 12 children.

Mary (5) Hampton died unmarried, 8 mo. 15, 1888 (87 years, 11 mo., 1 da.) She was one of the owners of the Hampton Family Bible of 1791, having received it in 1867 from Benjamin Hampton, her brother: he died in 1869. She preserved the Bible and handed it on to her sister, Catherine Hampton Burgess, with whom she lived until her death in 1888. The Hampton Family Bible was faithfully preserved by descendants of Catharine Burgess, and presented as a precious keepsake to the writer of this history of Joseph Hampton's Descendants.

Ann (5) Hampton died unmarried 8 mo. 21st, 1834, (33 years, 11 mo., 12 da.)

Catharine (5) Hampton, of Wrightstown, m. Hiram Burgess, of Plumstead, at Wrightstown, 10, 1 mo., 1827. Their marriage certificate is reproduced herewith through the kindness of their granddaughters, Misses Esther L. Wildman and Elma C. Wildman of Langhorne, Pa. This certificate contains a notable list of signatures of Hamptons and other Bucks county families of that period. The signatures on this certificate are as follows: Hiram



CATHERINE HAMPTON - HIRAM BURGESS QUAKER MARRIAGE
CERTIFICATE, 1827.

Burges, Catharine Burges, John Burges, Aaron Burges, Benjamin Hampton, Margaret Hampton, Moses Hampton, Benjamin Hampton, Jr., Hannah Hampton, Joseph Hampton, Rebecca Hampton, Margaret Hampton, Mary Hampton, Ann Hampton, Elleanor Hampton, Sarah Hampton, Benjamin Lacey, John Eastburn, Jr., Edward Chapman, Rachel Chapman, Rachel Lacey, Isaac Chapman, Mahlon Hall, Hannah P. Hall, Elizabeth Hampton, Joseph Taylor, Margaret Smith, Jacob Twining, Phebe Twining, Mary Ann Chapman, Susanna Chapman, Susana B. Cotton, George

Maris Wilson, Isaac Reeder, Ralph L. Smith, Mary I. Smith, John Twining, Jesse Buchman, John Buchman, R. Smith, Timothy Atkinson, Deborah Atkinson, Susanna Smith, Jane S. Ely, Ruth Worthington, Sarah H. Smith.

With the marriage of Catharine Hampton (5) and Hiram Burgess, another distinguished colonial family entered the Hampton Line. Hiram Burgess, son of Joseph Burgess, of Plumstead, was a lineal descendant of Samuel and Eleanor Burgess, who came from England to America in 1685 and settled in Falls township.

The children of Catharine (5) Hampton and Hiram Burgess were Benjamin Hampton (6) Burgess, Jane (6) Burgess, Sarah Hampton (6) Burgess, Hiram (6) Burgess, Oliver (6) Burgess, Mary Ann (6) Burgess, who m. Ellwood Wildman; issue: Anna (7) Wildman, Catherine (7) Wildman, Esther (7) Wildman and Elma C. (7) Wildman.

Catharine married, 2d, William Satterthwaite, 12 - 15, 1870. There was no issue by second marriage.

IX. HAMPTON-MORRIS MARRIAGE AND RETURN TO NEW JERSEY.

Of the three sons of Benjamin (4) Hampton and Margaret Pownall, Moses (5) Hampton, Benjamin (5) and Joseph (5), were destined to carry the Hampton name forward through their descendants. Benjamin (5) subsequently removed to Hunterdon County, New Jersey, with his entire family, whence my own line comes through my grandfather, William Wharton Hampton, son of Benjamin (5). Joseph (5) Hampton above, and Moses (5) remained in Bucks County, where most of their descendants reside today.

Benjamin (5) Hampton (Benj. 4, Benj. 3, Joseph 2, John 1), was born 9 mo. 20, 1790, at Wrightstown. He was married 5, 10, 1815, at Wrightstown to Hannah Morris, daughter of Isachar Morris and Hannah Kester. The record of marriage abstracted from the men's minutes of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting, now in possession of C. Arthur Smith, of Wycombe, Pa., reads as follows:—

“Benjamin Hampton, Jr., of the Township of Wrightstown in the County of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, son of Benj.

Hampton of the same place and Margaret his wife; and Hannah Morris, daughter of Isachar Morris late of the same place, and Hannah his wife, Deceased, married 5-10-1815 at Wrightstown. 44 Witnesses."

Hannah Morris, daughter of Isachar Morris and Hannah Kester, was born in Wrightstown 4 mo., 30, 1791 (Records of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.) With her marriage to my great-grandfather, Benjamin Hampton, one of the most distinguished family names in Pennsylvania, enters our line, to be handed down in succeeding generations with several descendants bearing the distinctive name Morris Hampton.

Hannah's father, Isacher Morris, was the son of ——— Morris, and Lydia ———. His mother married again, and as "Lydia Roberts", signed the marriage certificate of Isachar and Hannah Kester, in 1773, at Wrightstown Meeting.

Isachar was apparently not long identified with the Friends of Wrightstown. The Minutes of the meeting disclose (pg. 208), that on 1, 9 mo., 1772, "Isacher Morris by one of the Overseers requested to be joined in membership with Friends," which is referred to further consideration of a Committee. On 6, 10 mo., 1772, a committee consisting of Samuel Smith and Thomas Whitson was appointed to pay him a visit and make report of their service at next monthly meeting. This report was satisfactory, and 1, 12 mo., 1772, he is accepted "to continue Friend so far as his future conduct may correspond with the Truth."

Perhaps Isachar had marriage motives when he thus sought to become one of the Friends, for the 2d of the 3d mo., 1773, he requested a certificate to Buckingham Monthly Meeting, in order to proceed in marriage with Hannah Kester, a member of that meeting; therefore John Terry, Junior, and John Lacey were appointed to inquire concerning him. The certificate was granted 6, 4 mo., 1773, and the marriage was subsequently consummated.

7 da. 9 mo. 1773, the Women Friends of Wrightstown produced a certificate from Buckingham Monthly Meeting, recommending Hannah Morris (wife of Isachar Morris) to the Wrightstown Meeting. Hannah Kester was the daughter of Paul and Hannah Kester and a direct descendant of Paulus Kester, who came from the Upper Rhine to Germantown, Philadelphia, in 1687.

On the marriage record of Isachar Morris and Hannah Kester in the Wrightstown records, 1773, are the names of Lydia Roberts, his mother; Paul Kester and Hannah Kester, the bride's parents; Catharine Morris, and Ann Morris, sister of Isachar Morris; and 28 witnesses. The children of Isachar Morris and Hannah Morris, Wrightstown Township:

1. Lydia Morris, b. 2d mo., 7, 1774.
2. Elizabeth Morris, b. 2 mo., 28, 1776.
3. Isachar Morris, b. 8 mo., 10, 1778.
4. Mary Morris, b. 5 mo., 28, 1781; m. John Trego; d. 1 mo., 1830.
5. Joseph Morris, b. 9 mo., 15, 1784.
6. Sarah Morris, b. 7 mo., 13, 1788.
7. Hannah Morris, b. 4 mo., 30, 1791.

(Taken from records of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting.)

Samuel Davis, son of Samuel Davis, of Solebury, in County of Bucks, and Lydia Morris, daughter of Isachar Morris, m. 5, 20, 1795, at Wrightstown Meeting. 57 witnesses.

William Wharton, son of William and Mary Wharton, of Lower Makefield, in county of Bucks, and Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Isachar and Hannah Morris of Wrightstown Township, in Bucks County, m. 5, 16, 1798, at Wrightstown. 38 witnesses.

(Abstracts of Marriages in book of Men's Minutes of Wrightstown Meeting.)

During the American Revolution, Isachar Morris was taken to task by the Friends of Wrightstown by reason of his paying fines on account of military service. This matter first came up in the meeting on 3, 10 mo., 1780, and others similarly charged at the same time included Zachariah Betts, Abraham Hibbs, William Heston, Thomas Story, William Martindale, Benjamin Buchman and Daniel Lee. A committee was appointed to "treat with them concerning what they are charged with and report to the next meeting." This committee included Joseph Hampton, Jr., Thomas Whitson, John Hayhurst, Samuel Smith, Benjamin Wiggins and others. Joseph Hampton was appointed 7, 8 mo., 1781, to give copies of reports read against Buchman, Martindale and Lee.

Morris refused to confess any fault, his case dragged out through nearly two years, being referred and deferred from meeting to meeting during that time. On 5, 2 mo., 1782, "Morris was not convinced of acting wrong, nor desirous of longer time," and testimony and report against him was prepared at the request of the meeting. The committee for this purpose was William Linton and Benjamin Hampton. The report was indicated as given to Morris 2, 4 mo., 1782, and the case was closed.

The will of Issachar Morris was made Aug. 24, 1810, and proved March 24, 1812. In the will he mentions his wife, Hannah; and names his son, Issachar, and Isaac Chapman, executors. To his son Issachar he bequeathed "125 acres whereon I live, bought of Joseph Hamton"; to son Joseph 38 acres purchased of Benjamin and Joseph Chapman; plantation on which son-in-law John Trego lives to be sold. Mention is also made of "Daughters Elizabeth Wharton, Mary Trego, and Hannah Morris" and grandsons Seth Davis and Morris Davis. Witnesses were Thomas Warner and Letitia Briggs.

Hannah Morris was not yet married to the third Benjamin Hampton when her father died in 1812. Isacher, Sr., was a witness to the will of Benjamin Hampton, Sr., written in 1807 and proved in 1811. The tie between the two families was a close one, even before they were united by the marriage of Hannah Morris to Benjamin Hampton in the fifth generation from John Hampton, who settled at Amboy and Freehold in 1683.

Isachar, Jr., Hannah Morris's brother, removed from Wrightstown to Greentown township, Columbia County, Pa., for in 31 Dec., 1829, the Marriage Docket of Isaac Hicks has this record: "Joseph C. Blaker of Northampton, son of Paul Blaker, Jr., and Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Isachar Morris, late of Wrightstown but now of Greenwood township, Columbia County." (Greenwood is later written Greentown.)

In the Hampton History, by Dr. Doan, it is written of Benjamin (5) Hampton and Hannah Morris, his wife, "they lived at Wrightstown till their five sons were nearly grown and then moved to Quakertown, New Jersey. He was a farmer and also a cabinet- and chair-maker, in religion a strict Friend."

Benjamin and Hannah Hampton were affiliated with the Kingwood Meeting from the date of their arrival about 1840 until their deaths, and both lie buried in the Kingwood Friends' Cemetery at Quakertown, N. J. Their son, Morris Hampton, was an Elder of Kingwood Monthly Meeting. Hannah (Morris) Hampton died 1 mo., 16, 1844. Benjamin (5) outlived his wife 25 years; he made his home for more than 20 years with his son, William Wharton (6) Hampton on the latter's farm at Quakertown, N. J.

The children of Benjamin (5) and Hannah Morris were:

1. Morris (6) Hampton, b. 1817; d. 1903-8-7, 86-2-3.
2. John T. (6) Hampton, b. 1823-4-2; d. 1898-1-2, 74-3-4.
3. William Wharton (6) Hampton, b. 1826. 2-1-; d. 1885, 2-11.
4. James (6) Hampton, b. 1819, 5-11; d. 1889.
5. Joseph (6) Hampton, b. 1829, 1-7; d. March, 1900.

Morris (6) Hampton followed his father Benjamin (5) as a leader in the Quaker Society of Quakertown, N. J. He was a man of sterling qualities and respected by all who knew him and had considerable property. He married 1842, 11, 12, Amy Hampton Clifton, daughter of William Clifton and Amy Hampton. After her marriage to Morris Hampton, she called herself Amy Clifton Hampton, dropping her middle name Hampton as needless and confusing duplication.

The Clifton family, which hailed from Philadelphia originally, was active in the affairs of Kingwood Meeting, the records of the meeting being kept for many years by members of the family who served as Clerks. Among the Cliftons who served in this capacity were Henry Clifton, Amy Clifton, Amy Clifton, Jr., William Clifton, Elizabeth Clifton, Sarah Clifton, Joseph Clifton and Sarah L. Clifton. The Kingwood Minutes of the Friends' Meetings are preserved in the Newtown Bank, Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., also the repository of other Quaker records of Bucks County.

Morris Hampton was an elder of the Kingwood Friends' Meeting at Quakertown. His nephew wrote many years afterward: "His (Morris Hampton's) place during service was on the bench back of the speaker's platform. This may be assumed to

mean, in Quaker parlance, that he was an elder in the church and sat in the elder's gallery." Morris Hampton was in charge of the Meeting house, which adjoined his farm. Although the number of Friends in Quakertown, N. J., grew smaller, the few faithful ones continued to seek the truth and light in their quiet manner. Morris Hampton was among the last members of the old Quaker Meeting, and upon his passing, he was buried adjacent to the Meeting House he had watched over with such tender care.

Shortly after my mother's marriage to my father, Rev. William Judson Hampton, of the Methodist Church, she recalls that in 1893 they visited Uncle Morris Hampton, brother of my father's father, at Quakertown. She describes Morris Hampton as a tall, fine-looking man, quiet and dignified. At dinner silent blessing was said, and during the day they all attended the Quaker Meeting in the meeting house hard by. My father's younger sister, lovely Lulu Hampton, took an interest in the family history, and she wrote her Uncle Morris Hampton, asking about the Bucks County origin of her grandparents, Benjamin and Hannah Morris Hampton. My Great Uncle Morris wrote her the following letter, which proved a link for later generations in forging the chain of Hampton family history.

Letter of Morris Hampton to Lulu Alice Hampton

"Quakertown, N. J.
3rd mo. 6th, 1888.

Dear Niece:

I received thy letter in due time. And was right glad to hear from thee. And that thee likes it so well where thee is. Hope thy health is good. Now for thy questions. Well, I have often heard my father and mother say that their ancestors on the Hampton side were English. I think I heard them say there were three brothers of them that came to this country. One settled in Pennsylvania. One in New Jersey, and one in South Carolina. We were descendants of the one that settled in Pennsylvania. I have no old records to refer to, so I cannot say why they came to this country. But suppose in pursuit of homes. Our Grandfather's name was Benjamin, and a member of the society of Friends, and all of his family 3 sons and 6 girls. This family were all members of Wrightstown Monthly Meeting — at one time in Bucks County. I have no dates to tell what year our ancestors came to

this country in. I presume it must have been near the time of Wm. Penn's treaty with the Indians, 1682 or 1683. I have not heard from my brother James in a long time. Don't know how he is, or what he is doing. I have been quite unwell for two or three weeks, much better now. The rest of our family nearly as well as common. Please write again if thee gets time. We have had a very severe and cold winter here, 4 below zero some mornings. I now close with love to thee.

Thy Uncle,

MORRIS HAMPTON

Lulu Hampton

A debt of gratitude is due Lu'u Hampton, a favorite of the family, for this service to posterity. She was preparing to become a missionary as my father was preparing for the Methodist ministry, when her untimely death cut short her career. Her early interest gave compilers of the Hampton History in 1911, who had access to the letter of Morris Hampton which she left, a definite "lead" that proved to be an unfailing signpost guiding the writers in their further researches.

The Misses Esther and Elma Wildman, of Langhorne, Pa., recall Morris Hampton of Quakertown, Hunterdon County, N. J., visiting their grandparents, Hiram Burgess and Catharine Hampton, in Bucks County. And my own boyhood memory recalls my father and other relatives, speaking of Hiram Burgess, whose name became fixed as another link with Bucks County. What Providence was it that led me to these good Wildman sisters in the summer of 1938, and the unknown treasure of the 18th century Hampton Family Bible which they had preserved and cherished? History is written by such unsuspected links as these.

Children of Morris Hampton and Amy H. Clifton:

1. Rebecca Clifton (7) Hampton, born 1844-1-14; died 1857-8-29.
2. William Clifton (7) Hampton, born 1845-8-25; died 1876-2-4.
3. Sarah Elizabeth (7) Hampton, born 1847-9-11; died 1897-5-22.

John T. (6) Hampton, (Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1823-4-2 in Wrightstown; died 1898-

1-2, age 74, 3, 4, in Cherryville, Hunterdon County, N. J.; married Lucy Bray, to whom his property was left and who lived a few years after her husband's death; no children, Republican, farmer, Friend.

William Wharton (6) Hampton, (Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1826-2-1, in Bucks County, Pa.; died 1885-2-11, at Quakertown, N. J.; educated in public schools; married Susanna Baldwin, 1847-3-20, born 1827-11-1, and educated in common schools. Died 1884-9-1. Both Methodists.

X. THE BALDWIN-MARSHALL-TRIMMER LINES.

Susannah Baldwin was the daughter of Samuel Baldwin and Mariah Marshall, both of Hunterdon County. Samuel Baldwin was a member of the New Jersey Militia in 1792.

As in each successive marriage, the new line adds to the lustre of the family name, so Susannah Baldwin brought to William Wharton Hampton the honor and integrity of the Baldwin line traced to Old England.

The estates of St. Leonard's (?), parish of Ashton Clinton, County of Bucks, England, had been indentured to Richard Baldwin for over 1000 years. Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of England under Edward VI received his lands from his brother Richard, who died Sept. 21, 1485. Sir John married Agnes Donner. Their son, Richard, was born 1500 (?) in Donrigges Parish. Richard married ———.

In the third generation from Sir John Baldwin, we note that John Baldwin, son of Richard, above, paid subsidies on his manor of Otersie in 1542. He received it from his brother Richard, who died in 1485 when John was but 16 years old. Manor in Oglesbury. Richard Baldwin, son of John (3), is of "Dunridge Parish of Ashton Clinton, County Bucks, England." He married Ellen Apooke in 1546. His will is dated Jan. 16, 1552. He is indicated "yeoman". His brother John was appointed overseer of his will.

John (5) Baldwin of the "Hayle", County Bucks, England, was named overseer as above noted. His own will was made 12 March, 1564/5, describing himself as of the Hayle, Parish of Wandover, County Bucks, yeoman. Married ———.

Children:

1. George (6) m. Avelyn (Aystell)
2. Nicholas (6) m. Agnes Fisher, widow of William. He lived at Eddlesborough, County Bucks. Made will 2 July 1577, proved 24 Apr. 1581, by his brother Sylvester, but the part is torn away in which he enumerates his children, except Triamor and John Baldwin.

Issue:

1. John (7)
2. Francis (7)
3. Bartholomew (7)
4. Thomas (7)
5. Triamor (7)
6. Winifred (7)

Triamor (7) Baldwin was also of County Bucks, England. In the Chancery proceedings in Jan. 1590/1 he is called the youngest son. He was executor of the wills of his brothers Francis and Bartholomew in 1639 and 1655, and then disappears altogether. He married ————. His son, Triamor (8) Baldwin, was born about 1635. There are two sons of Triamor (8) noted, — William (9) Baldwin born 1667 (?), who sailed to America, and Triamor (9) Baldwin, living in London. The will of Triamor (9) Baldwin was dated and proved in 1729. He styles himself, Gentleman, and left but one son to whom he bequeathed considerable property in London. He also left £100 to his brother William Baldwin, then living in or near New York (Conn.); and £100 to each of his nephews Triamor (10) Baldwin and William (10) Baldwin, sons of his brother William (9), and he placed the nephew Triamor last in the line of inheritance to certain property (one-fourth of the old Marshalsea Prison, immortalized by Dickens).

William (9) Baldwin apparently lived in Stratford, Conn., and married Ruth Brooks in 1688. His son William (10) appears there in later records. Triamor (10) was kidnapped by the Indians during the Indian Wars, and carried off to the "Big Lake Country". He never regained his family, but grew up on the frontier, and made his way into Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

Triamor (10) Baldwin married Mary Groff. Children: William (11) Baldwin, John (11) Baldwin, James (11) Baldwin, Lena (11) Baldwin, and Samuel (11) Baldwin. Records are found in Hunterdon and Warren Counties, New Jersey.

The story of the kidnapping of Triamor Baldwin has been handed down from generation to generation. It appears in written records of the family and is preserved among the family documents of Annetta (Baldwin) Hoffman, widow of Lyman Hoffman, of Sidney, Hunterdon County, N. J. The venerable woman, grand-daughter of Samuel Baldwin, above, was nearly ninety years of age, when I copied the records of the family in 1938. Her intellect was clear and her interest alert in the home where she kept house, nestled cozily in a ravine by a silver brook. I have also been aided in the collection of Baldwin family records by Mrs. Mary Hampton, of Frenchtown, N. J. (R. F. D.), widow of Joseph Elrod Hampton, my father's brother; by Jacob W. Mason, of Newark, N. J., son of Amanda Baldwin and Edward Mason; and by Lamar J. Harbout of South Bound Brook, N. J., whose wife was Ella, daughter of Anson Washington Baldwin and Rebecca Ann Mason.

Of the children of Triamor (10) Baldwin and Mary Groff, I have record of the marriage of Susan Baldwin, who married ——— Conkling, and Samuel Baldwin, who married Maria Marshall.

Samuel (11) Baldwin and Maria Marshall had issue:

1. Elizabeth (12) Baldwin, m. Samuel Groff.
2. Mary (12) Baldwin, m. Jonathan Eick.
3. Stewart Clark (12) Baldwin, m. 1st Rachel Hartpence.
2d Susan Bodine.
4. Susanna (12) Baldwin, m. William Wharton Hampton.
5. John Marshall (12) Baldwin, m. Susan S. Rea.
6. Charles Furman (12) Baldwin, m. Sarah Snyder.
7. Anson Washington (12) Baldwin, m. Rebecca Ann Mason.
8. Amanda (12) Baldwin, m. Edward Mason.
9. Rebecca (12) Baldwin, m. Robert L. Abbott.
10. Ambrose Schenk (12) Baldwin, m. Sarah Jane Bartholomew.

11. Joseph (12) Baldwin.

12. Samuel (12) Baldwin, twin of Ambrose (12).

Samuel (11) Baldwin and his brother, James (11) Baldwin are listed in the New Jersey Militia in 1792, from Hunterdon County. Samuel (11) left a will, in which he provided a lifetime interest in a Hunterdon County farm to his daughter, Susannah (12) Baldwin Hampton, my grandmother. This will was not finally settled until the 1890's.

Maria (Marshall) Baldwin, wife of Samuel (11) Baldwin, was the daughter of William Furman Marshall and Susannah Trimmer, and the grand-daughter of Charles Marshall. They resided in Hunterdon County. Furman Marshall and Susannah Trimmer were married April 19, 1798.

The children of William Furman Marshall and Susannah Trimmer, above, were:

1. Amy, b. Mar. 24, 1799.
2. Mariah, b. Sept. 15, 1800, m. Samuel (11) Baldwin.
3. Susan, m. Jacob Thomas.
4. Rebecca, b. Mar. 24, 1805, d. Jan. 23, 1880.
m. Jonathan Case, June 12, 1830.
5. John T., b. Apr. 12, 1807, d. Apr. 20, 1874.
m. Charity McPherson.
6. Charles, b. Aug. 15, 1809, d. Aug. 17, 1876.
m. Fanny Snyder.
7. Anson, b. May 24, 1812, m. Hannah Griffith.
8. Joseph F., b. Aug. 21, 1814, m. Elizabeth Moore.
9. Amanda, b. June 9, 1817, m. Dec. 10, 1836, David Bird.

(The above data furnished by Hiram E. Deats, of Flemington, N. J., historian and genealogist.)

Susannah Trimmer, above, wife of William Furman Marshall, was the grand-daughter of John or Johannes Trimmer, who came to America from Germany in 1739. Johannes Trimmer (written Johannes Trenner in the Record of Arrivals — see "Collection of 30,000 Names of Immigrants in Pennsylvania," Rupp, p. 131), arrived in the ship Jamaica Galley, Rotterdam, Feb. 7, 1739, landing at Philadelphia. He was accompanied by his wife and family. He and his oldest son, Matthias (Tys), were natural-

ized by the act of the Assembly, in 1744. He had twelve children by two wives, nine sons and three daughters. Four of the sons settled in German Valley, N. J.; three of them, however, settled in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, N. J., with their father.

The sons George, Herbert and John (Hannes) settled in Hunterdon County, and acquired rich farm land in that fertile section. Their farms were located in Franklin township (Quaker-town), and also embraced valuable woodland on Schooley's Mountain. The farm of John Trimmer, Sr., was in Amwell. He died in 1749.

The children of John Trimmer, Sr., were as follows:

by 1st wife:

1. Tys (Matthias) m. Anna M. Neighbor.
2. Toenis (Tunis) b. Eleasabath ———.
3. Andry (Andrew) m. ——— Houshall.
4. Gorg (George), b. 1725, d. 1807, March 29.
5. Herbert, d. 1810; m. Catharine Case.

by 2d wife, Elsie Engels:

6. Anna
7. Christina
8. William
9. Hannes (John), b. 1730
10. Niclas (Nicholas)
11. Judit
12. Hendrick

No children by third wife, Mary Catrina.

Hannes or John Trimmer, Jr., married and had seven children, according to record. He was a half-brother of Herbert Trimmer and George Trimmer, who also settled in Hunterdon County. Herbert Trimmer's children were Jackson, George, Peter, Tunis, William and Anne.

John Trimmer, Jr. (Hannes), was a blacksmith in Franklin township, and was located about the time of the American Revolution below the old Boar's Head Tavern, in Franklin (Quaker-town). At his forge, iron-work was made for the forces of General Washington; in the Independence Jubilee celebration of Hunterdon County in 1826, John Trimmer marched with the

proud survivors of 1776, having done his share in the Ordnance Division for the American forces in the Revolution.

He had three sons and four daughters, as follows:

1. Henry, b. 1768, m. Dinah ———.
2. Amos, m. Susanna Scott, Oct. 1802; she was a daughter of George Scott of Franklin Township.
3. John G., b. 1763, m. Catharine ———, b. 1768, d. 1856.
4. Mary
5. Sarah, m. Jacob Bush.
6. Susanna, m. Apr. 19, 1798, Furman Marshall.
7. Catharine.

Susanna (Trimmer) Marshall and Furman Marshall lived in Quakertown. Here also lived Amos Trimmer, father of Joseph P. Trimmer. Amos kept the "Frog Tavern" in Quakertown, which was later turned into a general store.

The Trimmer family were prominent in Quakertown for many years, and as the family branched out, likewise became active in Flemington, Raritan Township, Harmony, and elsewhere. Members of the family were active in securing the franchise for the building of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. They were likewise leaders in the promotion of education and schools in Hunterdon County, serving on the School Committees, and as Trustees. John Trimmer, Jr., was early listed as an elder of the United First Church of Amwell, serving the church in its earliest period when it was known successively as the German Presbyterian Church and the Amwell Dutch Reformed Church. His name is found on the list of elders as early as 1798. Other Trimmers were found in the Presbyterian church of Flemington, the Lutheran Church, and in the German Baptist Church.

Children of William Wharton (6) Hampton and Susannah Baldwin:

1. Hannah Maria (7) Hampton, born 1849-12-31.
2. Stewart C. (7) Hampton, born 1854-3-22.
3. Joseph Elrod (7) Hampton, born 1856-3-17.
4. Anna Rebecca (7) Hampton, born 1836-2-7.
5. William Judson (7) Hampton, born 1866-4-1.

6. Lulu Alice (7) Hampton, born 1868-3-3; died 1890-4-1.

James (6) Hampton (Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1819-5-11; educated at Wrightstown, Pa.; married Mary Titman, 1840-11-2, at Greenwood, Pa. She was born at Greenwood, Pa., 1823-12-21, and was still living, October 1910. James died 1889-7-13. He was a contractor and builder; in religion, a Friend, a Sunday School teacher and active in church work, superintendent of Sunday School at Greenwood; Republican. Children:

1. Daniel Baltis (7) Hampton, born 1841-9-12, at Quakertown, N. J.
2. Benjamin Morris (7) Hampton, born 1843-3-4, at Greenwood, Pa.
3. Hannah Jane (7) Hampton, born 1845-8-28, at Greenwood.
4. Elizabeth Abi (7) Hampton, born 1849-10-2, at Greenwood.
5. Mary Eleanor (7) Hampton, born 1851-6-26, at Greenwood.
6. Laura Ann (7) Hampton, born 1856-4-15, at Greenwood.
7. Carrie Rebecca (7) Hampton, born 1867-5-17, at Ashland, Pa.

Joseph (6) Hampton, (Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1829, died March, 1900; married Mary ——— (2), Susan B. Swallow, 1852 (?). He was a wagon-maker. They had one child, Mary Hampton, who married Joseph L. W. Bond, October 7, 1876.

Sarah Elizabeth (7) Hampton, (Morris 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1847-9-11; married 1870-11-12, George Dillwyn Leaver.

Children of Sarah Elizabeth (Hampton) Leaver:

1. Morris Hampton (8) Leaver, born 1872-6-22, M.D., D. D.S., is a prominent physician of Quakertown, N. J. His religious bent is toward the Quaker faith; practicing both medicine and dentistry.
2. William (8) Leaver, born 1880-1-25.

3. Albert Allen (8) Leaver, born 1883-4-15.
4. Amy Lucy (8) Leaver, born 1886-6-5.
5. Lucy May (8) Leaver, born 1892-1-21.

Hannah Maria (7) Hampton, (William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1849-12, at Quakertown, N. J. Married John S. Robinson, 1876-6-3. Child of Hannah Maria: Earl Hampton Robinson, born 1887-1-27.

Stewart C. (7) Hampton, (William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1854-3-22, at Quakertown, N. J.; married Phebe R. Shay, 1879-3-26, and died 1881-4-22: merchant and a highly respected member of the Methodist church; lived at Frenchtown, N. J. Child: Nina Stewart Hampton, born 1881-2-18 at Frenchtown, N. J.

Joseph Elrod (7) Hampton, (William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1856-3-17, at Quakertown, N. J.; educated in public schools; married Mary C. Hoff, 1881-7-20, at Baptisttown, N. J. She was born 1862-12-7. Doan Hampton History in 1911 quoted: "Reside about two miles from Baptisttown, N. J., on an excellent farm. He has always taken an interest in politics and voted the Republican ticket. His party has honored him with the nomination for County Clerk and for Member of Assembly, but the county being strongly Democratic, he was not elected. He polled a strong vote in both instances. Has also been interested in religious matters. Was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church." United with his wife, who was a Baptist, in the Kingwood Baptist Church; for 16 years he served the church as Sunday School superintendent and for a number of years as Deacon and Church Clerk. Joseph Hampton died December, 1935. Child: Abijah Elrod Hampton, born 1882-10-27.

William Judson (7) Hampton, (William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1866-4-1, at Quakertown, N. J. Educated in public schools, Trenton Business College, Pennington Seminary; later pursued studies in connection with Columbia, Taylor and New York Universities and Gale College; honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred by Taylor College in 1908; converted in and joined the Baptist Church, March 1885, but left within six months and joined the

U. S. S. MAYFLOWER.

15 September, 1917.

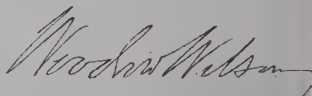
THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

Rev. William J. Hampton, D.D.,
Butler, N. J.,

My dear Sir,

I am sure that you will not have misunderstood my long delay in replying to your letter of the twenty-third of July last. It has been due to an extraordinary pressure of public business not only, but also to a feeling that I really did not know how to write an adequate answer. It is very hard for me to speak of what my mother was without colouring the whole estimate with the deep love that fills my heart whenever I think of her; but, while others cannot have seen her as I did, I am sure that everyone who knew her at all must have felt the extraordinary quiet force of her character, must have felt also the charm of her unusual grace and refinement, and must have been aware of the clear-eyed, perceiving mind that lay behind her frank grey eyes. They were not always grey. They were of that strange, changeable colour which so often goes with strong character and varied ability. She was one of the most remarkable persons I have ever known. She was so reserved that only those of her own household can have known how lovable she was, though every friend knew how loyal and steadfast she was. I seem to feel still the touch of her hand and the sweet steadying influences of her wonderful character. I thank God to have had such a mother!

Very sincerely Yours,



Methodist Episcopal, August 1, 1885, at Quakertown, N. J., the church home of his parents; licensed to preach January 9, 1888. Admitted to the Newark Annual Conference, 1892, by Bishop Bowman, and Elder by Bishop Foss, in 1896. He married Amelia Boyce, 1892-12-21, daughter of John A. and Julia Webb Boyce, and born 1864-6-20, at Monroe, N. Y. She was educated in public schools and in Newburg Academy, Newburg, N. Y., and at Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J.

Amelia Boyce, of Vernon, Sussex County, N. J., was the daughter of John Albert Boyce, Jr., and Julia Webb. The parents of Julia Webb, above, were Col. Samuel Webb (War of 1812), and Abigail Conklin (lineal descendant of Annanias Conklin, first manufacturer of window glass in America, in 1635). Col. Samuel Webb was the son of Charles Webb, American Revolutionary soldier from Orange County, N. Y., and Martha Van Vachtor (Van Vachten); Charles Webb was the son of Samuel Webb (slain by Indians in Minisink War, 1758), and Sarah Knapp. The last-named Samuel was the son of Sergt. Samuel Webb and Abigail Slason, of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn. Sergt. Samuel was a member of the Stamford Train Band in the Colonial Indian Wars. The distinguished Webb line continues back through colonial history, the next three generations in direct line including: Samuel Webb, member of the Colonial Assembly (General Court) of Connecticut in 1701, father of the Sergt.: Richard, Jr., also a member of the General Court, and Richard, Sr., the pioneer founder of the line who came to America, settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1626, founder of Hartford, Conn., with Rev. Thomas Hooker, in 1635, member of the General Court of Connecticut, in 1655. Richard Webb was the son of Alexander Webb, of England, and grandson of Sir Alexander Webb, Matcomb County, England, prominently associated in service to the Royal Family, and an officer of rank in the King's Army. Sir Alexander was a gentleman at court of the Queen of England, Catharine Parr. The Webb and Arden marriages of that day gave to the world its greatest name in literature, William Shakespeare.

Children of William Judson Hampton and Amelia Boyce:

1. Delvon (8) Hampton, born at Oxford, N. J., 1893-12-13; died 1894-8-7.

2. Wm. Judson (8) Hampton, Jr., born at Oxford, N. J., 1895-1-1; m. Minnie L. Searles.
3. Marie (8) Hampton, born at Dover, N. J., 1896-6-8; died 1896-7-26.
4. Vernon Boyce (8) Hampton, born at Dover, N. J., 1897-6-26; m. Florence L. Truyter, July 4, 1927.
5. Edith Miriam (8) Hampton, born at Blairstown, N. J., 1901-7-10.
6. James Webb (8) Hampton, born at Bayonne, N. J., 1908-2-5; m. Margaret L. Wilkins. Issue: Glenn (9) Hampton, Beverly (9) Hampton.

Anna Rebecca (7) Hampton, (William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1) born 1863-2-7; educated in public schools; married Jeremy M. Burroughs, 1881-9-28. He is a mechanic.

Daniel Baltis (7) Hampton, (James 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1841-9-12, at Quakertown, N. J.; educated at Millville Seminary, Pa.; was a teacher, also a soldier in the Civil War and honorably discharged because of illness; married Mary Margaret Drumm, 1863-5-17, at Winfield, Pa. She was born at Lewisburg, Pa., 1844-1-31. He was a Methodist, a Sunday School teacher and active in church work. Lived at Jamestown, N. J.; Republican. Children:

1. Benjamin Freeman (8) Hampton, born 1864-3-15, at Ashland, and died there in 1865-4-4.
2. Emma Eleanor (8) Hampton, born 1867-1-28, at Girardville, Pa., and died 1871-3-22, at Ashland, Pa.
3. Rachel Alverna (8) Hampton, born 1869-10-1, at Jerseytown, Pa.

Benjamin Morris (7) Hampton, (James 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1843-3-4, at Greenwood, Pa.; educated in public schools; married Eliza Ginder Tunis, 1867-10-13, at Girardville, Pa. She was born 1850-6-13, in Philadelphia, Pa., and educated in Philadelphia public schools. The greater part of his life was spent at Ashland, Pa., where he was one of the influential business men of the place, being in the wholesale and retail flour and feed business. He was a Methodist and

a trustee of the church at Ashland. His home was called the "ministers' home", entertaining visiting ministers, including Presiding Elders, in nearly all their visits. He was considered a very charitable man; moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., in May, 1886, where he was a lumber merchant and a dealer in real estate and became a member of Hanson Place Methodist Church; died 1889-12-9; Republican; no children. His widow married John Perry Williams, 1896-1-29, a Vestryman in the Episcopal Church and a real estate dealer; Democrat.

Mary Eleanor (7) Hampton, (James 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1851-6-26, at Greenwood, Pa.; educated in Pennsylvania public schools; was teacher of the Bible class of the Episcopalian Sunday School and active in the work of her own church, the Presbyterian, and a teacher in its Sunday School; married George Sparks Keiper, at Ashland, Pa., 1867-10-29. He was born at Akron, Ohio, 1843-12-1; educated at Allentown, Pa. Academy; was one of the first 530 Pennsylvania Volunteers who answered the first call of Abraham Lincoln for troops; arrived at Washington, April 18, 1861; enlisted in "Three Months Service" and was honorably discharged July 18, 1861; re-enlisted August 25, 1862, for three years and was honorably discharged April 13, 1865. He joined the Masons 1868; was elected Master and went as high as thirtieth degree: Knight Templar; appointed postmaster at Ashland, Pa., for four years, Feb. 19, 1890; school director six years at Ashland; profession, dentistry; later opened one of the finest jewelry stores in Ashland; considered an expert jeweler; retired from business 1910; Presbyterian and was superintendent of Sunday School; Republican. Children of Eleanor (Hampton) Keiper:

1. George Reuben (8) Keiper, born 1868-10-3, at Ashland, Pa.
2. Mary Gertrude (8) Keiper, born 1870, 3-23.
3. Benjamin Hampton (8) Keiper, born 1872-9-1 at Ashland.
4. Caroline Eliza (8) Keiper, born 1877-12-5 at Ashland.
5. Ella Lulu (8) Keiper, born 1883-3-20 at Ashland.

Carrie Rebecca (7) Hampton, (James 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1867-5-17, at Ashland,

Pa.; educated in Ashland public schools and at Bloomsburg State Normal College; also studied art in New York. She was president of the Woman's Auxiliary of 26th Ward (Brooklyn) Branch, Y. M. C. A., for two years; treasurer of the Woman's Council of the Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary, for the last three years and also secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary of the 26th Ward Branch Y. M. C. A., and a member of the Executive Board of the L. I. Council of Woman's Clubs; a member of one of the best and the largest Woman's clubs of Brooklyn, "The Chiropean"; for two years corresponding secretary of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church Ladies' Aid Society; historian for two years of the Brooklyn Society of Mineral Painters; president of the Friend in Need Day Nursery Association; at Brooklyn, N. Y., 1887-10-27, married to John Conner Creveling, born 1863-6-30, at Bloomsburg, Pa.; educated in Columbia County, Pa., public schools and at Bloomsburg State Normal College. After leaving school he clerked in the Produce Exchange for five years; was then made manager, which position he resigned to go to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was in business as a lumber merchant and a manufacturer of doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, etc. He was secretary of the local School Board of District No. 40 of New York; member of the Knights of St. John of Malta and Royal Arcanum; member of the Pennsylvania Grange, Patrons of Husbandry; chairman of the Finance Committee of the 26th Ward, Brooklyn, Y. M. C. A.; a trustee of the New York Lumber Trade Association; a member of the Trade Bulletins Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Union; charter member, elder and president of the Board of Trustees of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church; member of the Musical and Literary Coterie; director of the Homestead Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Republican. Children of Carrie R. (Hampton) Creveling:

1. Hampton Benjamin (8) Creveling, born 1889-9-20 in Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Emerson Del Roy (8) Creveling, born 1893-10-1 in Brooklyn, N. Y.
3. Cleolas Conner (8) Creveling, born 1899-1-1, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rachel Alverna (8) Hampton, (Daniel Baltis 7, James 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born

1869-10-1, at Jerseytown, Pa. Married to Wm. Edward Klumbach 1891-5-28. Child of Rachel Alverna:

1. Hampton Roscoe (9) Klumbach, born 1893-12-20, at Shamokin, Pa.

Nina Stewart (8) Hampton, (Stewart C. 7, William Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1), born 1871-2-18, at Frenchtown, N. J. Married Electus Shiner Cole, 1902-12-24; he is an employee of the postoffice at Newton, Sussex County, N. J. Children of Nina Stewart (Hampton) Cole:

1. Kenneth Hampton (9) Cole, m. 1936, Jane Dunlap, of Andover, N. J. Issue: Stewart Hampton (10) Cole, b. July 22, 1938.
2. Ralph Stewart (9) Cole, m. 1930, Elizabeth Axford, of Allamuchy, N. J.
3. Mildred (9) Cole, m. 1934, Kenneth H. Bailey, of Franklin, N. J. Issue: Robert Linn (10) Bailey, b. Sept., 1935.

Nina and Electus are Methodists. He was a teacher in public schools and is a Democrat.

Abijah Elrod (8) Hampton, (Joseph Elrod 7, Wm. Wharton 6, Benjamin 5, Benjamin 4, Benjamin 3, Joseph 2, John 1.) Born 1882-10-27. Married Myrtle May VanDorn, 1909-12-1; married (2) Jean LaBarre. Children of Abijah Elrod Hampton and first wife:

1. Morris (9) Hampton, m. Rose Hoosick.
2. Joseph (9) Hampton, m. Thelma Tucker. Issue: Mary (10) Hampton, Howard (10) Hampton, Frank (10) Hampton.

XI. JOSEPH HAMPTON OF BUCKS COUNTY, FIFTH GENERATION.

Joseph (5) Hampton, son of Benjamin (4) Hampton and Margaret Pownall, [and a brother of Benjamin (5) who moved to Quakertown, Hunterdon County, N. J.], remained in Bucks County, along with his brother Moses Hampton.

Joseph (5) was born at Wrightstown, 1794, 9 mo. 1st, died 1875, 9 mo., 13th. He married 1814, 11 mo., 17th, Rebecca Quin-

by, b. 1793, 8 mo. 4th, died 1882, 4 mo. 5th, daughter of Job Quinby and Martha Cadwallader, b. 1767, 11 mo. 9th, died 1880.

A few Quinby records from the *fifth generation* Joseph Hampton Family Bible may be helpful to genealogists.

Job Quinby was born 1st mo. 29th, 1768.

Martha Quinby was born 11th mo. 9th, 1767.

Their offspring:

Rebecca Quinby was born 8th mo. 4th, 1793.

James Quinby was born 7th mo. 11th, 1795.

Rachel Quinby was born 8th mo. 6th, 1797.

Sarah Quinby was born 8th mo. 20th, 1799.

Letitia Quinby was born 11th mo. 2d, 1801.

Deborah Quinby was born 12th mo. 23d, 1803.

(This Bible is now in possession of Mrs. Anna J. Smith, of New Hope, Pa., who also has a Smith Bible, containing Kinsey, Brown, and Heston records. A Bible of the Burgess Family belongs to Miss Esther Wildman, Langhorne, Pa.)

Joseph (5) and Rebecca Hampton located after their marriage at Byberry, in Philadelphia County. A few years later he bought a farm in Buckingham township, where he lived until his death. Their children were:

1. Simeon (6) P. Hampton, b. 1815, 9 mo., 8th; d. 1855, 6 mo. 30th.
2. Levi (6) Hampton, b. 1816, 11 mo. 7th; d. 1818, 7 mo. 6th.
3. Sarah (6) Hampton, b. 1818, 10 mo. 30th; d. ———.
4. Quinby (6) Hampton, b. 1821, 5 mo., 13th; m. Elizabeth P. Betts, 1842, 12 mo. 22. He died 1907, 1 mo. 6th.
5. Edward H. (6) Hampton (b. 1823, 7 mo. 4th; d. 1847, 12 mo. 13th.
6. Martha (6) Hampton, b. 1825, 8 mo. 9th; m. Frank Buchman. Harry Buchman resides at Washington Crossing, Pa.
7. Comly (6) Hampton, b. 1828, 1 mo. 8th.
8. Elizabeth (6) Hampton, b. 1830, 6 mo. 27th.
9. Anna (6) Hampton, b. 1832, 7 mo. 5th.

10. Joseph (6) Hampton, b. 1835, 4 mo. 3d; d. 1835, 11 mo. 19th.

11. Mary (6) Hampton, b. 1836, 9 mo. 13th.

Joseph (5) and Rebecca Hampton are buried in the Wrightstown Cemetery. He was 81 years of age at the time of his death, which occurred 1875, 9 mo., 13; Rebecca Quinby Hampton died 1882, 4 mo., 5, in her 89th year.

Quinby C. (6) Hampton born in 1821, m. 1842, 12, 22, Elizabeth P. Betts. Their children were:

1. Emma E. (7) Hampton, b. 1849, 4 mo. 11; m. 1872, 11 mo. 28, to Isaac P. Scarborough. Elizabeth B. (8) Scarborough, director of the Department of Commercial Education, Cheltenham Township H. S., Elkins Park, Pa., is their daughter.

2. William (7) Hampton, b. 1844; d. 1915; married:

1. Anna R. Coon, on Nov. 7, 1866.

2. Annie T. Case, on Jan. 5, 1887.

William Hampton (7) was the father of six children; by Anna R. Hampton he had the following:

1. Quinby C. (8) Hampton, b. Nov. 28, 1867.

2. Lillian (8) Hampton, b. Oct. 11, 1871; m. George Morris, and lives in Newtown, Pa.

3. Eva May (8) Hampton, b. Nov. 29, 1880.

Three children were also born to William Hampton's second wife, Annie Case Hampton, as follows:

4. Leonard A. (8) Hampton, b. Mar. 27, 1889.

5. Harold (8) Hampton, b. July 21, 1895.

6. Cecil Morris (8) Hampton, b. May 9, 1904.

Mrs. William Hampton resides at Penn's Park, Bucks County, Pa. Leonard A. (8) Hampton lives in Holicong, Pa. He operates a Unity Frankford Store.

Harold (8) Hampton is a painter and decorator, living in Penn's Park, Pa. He married Estella M. Price, of Penn's Park, Mar. 25, 1915.

Children:

1. Clarence L., b. Oct. 15, 1917.

2. Ruth E., b. Jan. 2, 1923.

3. Earl W., b. July 14, 1927.

Cecil Morris (8) Hampton, by a peculiar coincidence, returned to Freehold, N. J., the ancestral location of his pioneer forefather, John (1) Hampton. He married ——— and is a prominent jeweler of the community.

Martha Hampton, born 8, 9, 1825, married Franklin Buchman, who was born 10, 6, 1822. They resided near Dolington, Bucks County, Pa. Martha (Hampton) Buchman and Franklin Buchman had eleven children:

1. Edward H. Buchman, b. 12, 24, 1845, m. Sarah Heston.
2. Joseph H. Buchman, b. 6, 20, 1847, m. Cynthia Tomlinson.
3. Elizabeth Ann Buchman, b. 7, 11, 1848, m. Lemuel Hendrix.
4. Franklin Buchman, b. 9, 21, 1849, m. Caroline Trego.
5. Elihu Smith Buchman, b. 2, 4, 1842, m. Margaret Phillips.
6. Mary Rebecca Buchman, b. 4, 2, 1854, m. Wilber Trego.
7. Benjamin C. Buchman, b. 3, 23, 1856, d. 1, 1, 1868.
8. Walter C. Buchman, b. 6, 4, 1857, m. Ida Phillips.
9. Richard Buchman, b. 4, 4, 1859.
10. Henry Buchman, b. 8, 4, 1860.
11. Sarah Buchman, b. 4, 3, 1865, m. John F. Adams.

I am informed that Harry Buchman, descended in this line, resides at Washington Crossing, Pa. The family is numerously represented in Bucks County today, in various branches.

Valuable assistance along some of the lines traced herein, has been given to me by Miss Elizabeth Palmer and her sister, of Newtown, Pa. To them I owe the opportunity and privilege also of meeting the Misses Esther and Elma Wildman, of Langhorne, Pa. It was indeed a heaven-sent inspiration which guided me to the Friends Boarding House, Newtown, Pa., one Summer's day of 1938, for from that visit came the discovery of the rare Hampton Family Bible with entries and birth-dates as early as 1726.

As in the previous case of several of the male line, but two sons of Joseph (5) Hampton have carried the name forward in Bucks County. Comly (6) Hampton, born 1828, Jan. 8, in Buckingham, in 1849 occupied his father's farm. Upon the death of his father, Joseph (5) Hampton, Comly hired the farm by paying out a certain portion to the other heirs. He lived there until 1883, when he retired and moved into Johnsville. On November 9, 1848, Comly (6) Hampton married Caroline M. Watson, daughter of Stacy and Elizabeth Watson, of Middletown township. She was born in Falls township, Jan. 30, 1825. Eight children: Maria L. (7) Hampton, of Warrington township; Rebecca (7) Hampton, S. Watson (7) Hampton, married Mary Heaton; he lived on the Comly Hampton farm; Elizabeth W. (7) Hampton, married Joseph Carrell, of Warrington township; Almida A. (7) Hampton, married Levi Stratton, Jr., of Philadelphia; Anson B. (7) Hampton, who died in infancy; Charles J. (7) Hampton, who went to California to reside; Anson B. (7) Hampton, who resided in Philadelphia.

Comly (6) Hampton was a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, a director of Hatboro National Bank and recipient of several honors in public office.

Elizabeth Hampton, daughter of Joseph (6), married ——— Johnson. Her son, J. Livezy Johnson, resides in Hatboro, Pa. George and Howard Hampton and others of Bucks County, also uphold the family name and traditions today. Hon. J. Hampton Moore is well-known as the statesman-Mayor of Philadelphia during some of the most brilliant days of that fair Quaker City. Another name traced to Benjamin Hampton, is Benjamin Bowles Hampton, who was editor of *Hampton's Magazine* and prominent in the development of the motion picture industry.

The Joseph (5) Hampton Bible Record is authority for many of the dates listed in the foregoing paragraphs. This Bible is now in the possession of Mrs. Anna J. Smith, of New Hope, Bucks County, Pa.

An important source, dealing with many western descendants of Joseph (2) Hampton of Wrightstown, through John (3) Hampton, is the "Hampton History", frequently referred to in these pages. It was edited by Rev. John Hampton Doan, whose

son, Dr. E. B. Doan, resides in Miamisburg, Ohio. The publisher was Dr. Solomon E. Hampton, whose daughter, Miss Ella K. Hampton, lives in Milton, Ky. The book does not contain the first generation, (John (1) Hampton, of Freehold) and does not have much of the data which has come to light since its publication in 1911. It stresses the western descendants from John (3).

An article on the Hampton Family appeared in the *Hunterdon Democrat*, Flemington, N. J., April 27, 1939.



EDWIN MARKHAM IN FRIENDLY GREETING TO DR. VERNON B. HAMPTON AT ROTARY BIRTHDAY DINNER IN HONOR OF THE POET'S EIGHTY-FIFTH BIRTHDAY, 1936.

Descendants of John Hampton, of Freehold, N. J., are numbered by the thousands throughout the United States today. Having traced particularly the male line through one son, Joseph Hampton, who settled in Bucks County, Pa., I have indicated in this paper the strong Quaker influence which permeated successive generations and which still is the source of spiritual direction and comfort to many of the present generation. Others in the present family of Hamptons have found solace in other folds, but all pay homage to the ancestor who gave this great family its name — a

name and lineage which we proudly bear. Having limited the narrative and record to but one of the numerous sons and daughters of John (1) Hampton of Freehold, N. J., I realize the need of an all embracing genealogy which would trace all lines with equal diligence. This, however, is a task which I am unable to essay, for it would require exhaustive research and would involve great expense.

I leave to another, who must succeed me, this greater task.

XII. HISTORIC HAMPTON FAMILY BIBLE RECORD.

In my possession is the rare Hampton Family Bible, of the first American Edition, 1791, published at Trenton, and printed and sold by Isaac Collins. The "price per subscription", written in the front of the Bible is "33 shillings, 9 pence".

On the second fly-leaf are written in ink in varying hand-writings, the persons owning the Bible over a succession of years.

James Hampton, School Teacher, was the one who purchased the Bible and recorded the original entries in 1792 concerning his parents, Benjamin Hampton and Ann Wildman, and their children. The dates in this original list begin with the year 1726, the date of his mother's birth.

James Hampton died 8th mo. 2d. 1792, and the Bible apparently went ultimately to his brother, Benjamin Hampton, Jr. It subsequently came into the possession of Benjamin Hampton, 3d., who, two years before his death apparently turned it over to his sister, Mary Hampton. It thus came into her possession in 1867. She resided for some years with her sister Catharine (Hampton) Burgess, who later married William Satterthwaite. Through varying turns of the wheel of Time and Good Fortune, the Hampton Family Bible came into the possession of the Misses Esther and Elma Wildman, of Langhorne, Pa., granddaughters of Catharine Hampton Burgess and Hiram Burgess. In 1938, they placed the Hampton Family Bible in my keeping. The original pages of family entries provided the vital information which historians of the Hampton Family History had been seeking for nearly forty years. Posterity will ever be grateful to the kind Providence which safeguarded this Bible through the years. It was displayed at the Doylestown Meeting of the Bucks County Historical Society, May 6, 1939.

Entries in the Fly-Leaf Showing Several Successive Owners.

James Hamton's—3 mo. 21, 1792.

Benjamin Hampton's—3 mo. 7, 1819.

Benjamin Hampton's

Mary Hampton's Bible—1867

(Entries are in different inks and different handwritings; the entry of Mary Hampton is in pencil.)

HAMPTON BIBLE RECORD
(IN HANDWRITING OF JAMES HAMPTON)
(*Except Dates of Decease*)

MY PARENTS

BENJAMIN HAMTON was born 7 mo. 15, 1728. Deceased 5th 77, 1811.

ANN HAMTON was born 12, 16, 1726. Deceased 9 mo. 3, 1806.
THEIR CHILDREN

MARY HAMTON was born 10 mo. 30, 1752. Deceased 12 mo. 29, 1788.

ESTHER HAMTON was born 1, 19, 1755) Died in their

RACHEL HAMTON was born 4, 22, 1756) infancy

BENJAMIN HAMTON was born 11, 24, 1758. Deceased 8, 2, 1828.

OLIVER HAMTON was born 7, 25, 1761. Deceased 10, 14, 1826.

JAMES HAMTON was born 2, 29, 1764. Deceased 8, 2, 1792.

ANN HAMTON was born 4, 11, 1767. Deceased 11, 1, 1799.

SARAH HAMTON was born 6, 13, 1769. Deceased 3 mo. 15, 1792.

ELIZABETH HAMTON was born 5, 22, 1772. Deceased 8 mo 25, 1836.

P O E M

*Hamton is gone, the pious and the just;
His earthly part is now consigned to dust.
That vital spark of heaven's ethereal flame,
Is now return'd to God, from whence it came.
His heart no more with sorrow is oppressed;
His soul is sooth'd to everlasting rest.*

(ENTRIES IN HANDWRITING OF BENJAMIN
HAMPTON, JR.)*(Except Dates of Decease)*

BENJAMIN HAMTON was born 11 month 24th, 1758.

MARGARET POWNALL was born 5 month 6th, 1765.

BENJAMIN HAMTON AND MARGARET POWNALL
WERE MARRIED 5 month 10th, 1786.

MOSES HAMTON was born 7 month 25th, 1787.

BENJAMIN HAMTON was born 9 month 20th, 1790.

SARAH HAMTON was born 10, 26th, 1792.

JOSEPH HAMTON was born 9 month 1st, 1794.

MARGARET HAMTON was born 12 month 23d, 1796.

HANNAH HAMTON was born 10 month 17th, 1798.

MARY HAMTON was born 9 month 9th, 1800.

ANNE HAMTON was born 9 month 9th, 1800.

CATHARINE HAMTON was born 6 month 19th, 1805.

HANNAH HALL died 10 mo. 30, 1827. 29 yr. 13 da.

ANN HAMTON died 8 month 21st, 1834. 33 yr. 11 mo. 12 da.

*SARAH HAMPTON died 5 month 18, 1867. 74 yr. 6 mo. 22 da.

BENJAMIN HAMPTON died 10 mo. 31st, 1869. 79 yrs. 1
mo. 11 da.

MOSES HAMPTON died 5 month 24, 1873. 85 yrs. 9 mo. 30 da.

JOSEPH HAMPTON died 9 month 13, 1875. 81 yrs. and 12 da.

MARGARET THOMPSON died 2 month 9, 1876. 79 yrs. 1
mo. 17 da.

MARY HAMPTON died 8 mo. 15, 1888. 87 yrs. 11 mo. 6 da.

CATHERINE SATTERTHWAITE died 12 mo. 20, 1890.
85 yrs. 6 mo. 1 da.

SARAH H. BURGESS died 5 mo. 21, 1813. 80 yrs. 9 mo. 21 da.

NOTE:—*This is the beginning of spelling of name H A M P-
T O N. It is significant that the date of entry is 1867, which is
date that the Bible came into possession of Mary Hampton, ac-
cording to the title page date. It was two years before Benjamin's
death.

VBH

(ENTRIES IN HANDWRITING OF BENJAMIN, 3d,
AND MARY HAMPTON)

BENJAMIN HAMPTON) was born 11 mo. 24, 1758.
) Dec'd 5 mo. 2, 1828.
MARGARET HAMPTON) was born 5 mo. 6, 1765.
) Dec'd 2 mo. 15, 1841.

THEIR CHILDREN

MOSES HAMPTON was born 7 mo. 25, 1787.
BENJAMIN HAMPTON was born 9 mo. 20, 1790.
SARAH HAMPTON was born 10 mo. 26, 1792.
JOSEPH HAMPTON was born 9 mo. 9, 1794.
MARGARET HAMPTON was born 12 mo. 23, 1796.
HANNAH HAMPTON was born 10 mo. 17, 1798. Deceased
10, 30, 1827.
MARY & ANN HAMPTON were born 9 mo. 9, 1800.
CATHARINE HAMPTON was born 6 mo. 19, 1805.

*Entries below in different hand (?)

ANN HAMPTON deceased 8 mo. 21, 1834.
BENJAMIN HAMPTON BURGESS deceased 7 mo. 19, 1869.
aged 41 yrs. 9 mo.
MARY ANN WILDMAN deceased 5 mo. 3, 1880, in her 34 yr.





MARY ISRAEL ELLET

Memoirs of Mary Israel Ellet

EDITED BY HERBERT PICKENS GAMBRELL, Dallas, Texas.

(Read by Title, Doylestown Meeting, September 30, 1939)

FOREWORD

Mary Israel Ellet began the writing of her MEMOIRS in May, 1870, and finished them on her ninetieth birthday, five months before her death on November 2 of that year.

A decade ago, while studying the papers of her distinguished son, Charles Ellet, Jr., (1810-1862)—then with the Misses Cabell, now in the Transportation Library of the University of Michigan—I chanced upon a manuscript copy of these MEMOIRS which evidently had been made, after Mrs. Ellet's death, from her original draft. So impressed was I with the historical value of this poignant narrative that I made a verbatim transcript of it, which is here reproduced by permission of the Misses Cabell, of Charlottesville, Virginia, in whose possession the manuscript copy is.

A few years later, while following the trail of the Ellets in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, I made the acquaintance of Hugh B. Eastburn, Esq., of Bristo', and to my delight discovered that he, too, had long been interested in this remarkable family. Subsequently I prepared notes on the MEMOIRS, and in 1937, when Mr. Eastburn wrote me that he was to deliver an address on Charles Ellet, Jr., before the Bucks County Historical Society, I sent him, among other things, the transcript of the MEMOIRS and my notes.

He shared my opinion of their historical value and it was he who suggested that the Society publish them. To the Misses Cabell, Mr. Eastburn, and other friends who have facilitated the editorial work, as well as to the officers of the Society, I wish to record my gratitude.

HERBERT GAMBRELL.

Hall of State, Dallas,
May 5, 1939.

Memoirs of Mary Israel Ellet

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1870.



F, in reviewing a life of ninety years, I fail to impart either pleasure or profit to anyone who may chance to read my record of that life, filled with reminiscences and incidents connected almost exclusively to my personal experience in domestic and social duties, I shall regret my inability to portray facts, both in precept and example, which might have a salutary effect on some thoughtful youthful mind and lead them from the pursuit of false pleasures to the knowledge of their accountability both to God and man, by proving to them wherein true happiness dwells, which only can be found in practical usefulness to our fellow beings as well as to self. Behold, how impartial, how beneficent the Creator of all things has been to his creatures by endowing them with reason, and forming both mind and body each capable of enjoying the great blessings showered so abundantly upon them, with the grand example of nature, wherein all laws for self-government is daily presented. The rising of the sun admonishes us no longer to slumber, but like the birds be up and doing.

God is never idle. Then why should man waste the health, strength, energy and vigor with which he is so abundantly gifted in fruitless attempts to obtain a position of unnatural indolence, which in the end leads to misery and finally to death. Whereas in following the Laws of God as laid down in the works of Nature, we will be instructed in all that is necessary for their happiness in life, we shall be led to adore and worship a being from whom all happiness flows, and also to imitate his great example, doing unto our fellow-beings as he has ever done to his children. If we fail with such an example ever before us, the fault must rest upon ourselves.

I was born in Philadelphia, in Almond Street between Front and Second Streets, in the year 1780.¹ My parents were Israel

¹ June 17, 1780. (Israel Family Bible. Original in possession of Arthur G. Ellet, Kansas City; transcript with Mrs. Ray Frazier, Eldorado, Kansas.)

Israel² and Hannah Erwin,³ she of Delaware, my father of Pennsylvania. They as well as their ancestors⁴ on both sides were independent, honest, industrious people, whose forefathers can be traced back nearly 200 years, without a record of any breaking of the Law, either divine or human, but lived and died in their own inherited or acquired homestead, leaving no debts unpaid, neither errands to defame their harmless, useful lives. Their remains lie in the Presbyterian burying ground in Wilmington, Delaware; my parents in South Laurel Hill.

I was the fifth child and first daughter given to my parents and continued the only female child for a number of years, and was much beloved by a numerous family of brothers who preceded and succeeded me. My father, never having the advantage

² Israel Israel, a prominent citizen and business man of Philadelphia, was born (according to his own entry in the family Bible) on October 20, 1746. The Rev. Henry [Melchior] Muhlenberg, D.D., however, wrote to Israel Israel from New Providence on March 20, 1784, that he had "found in our Church Records, that by Holy Baptism yo [sic] were adopted and made a Child of God and an inheritor of the Kingdom of Heaven, on the 13th Day of June Anno Domini 1746. . . Your Father professed to be a Jew outwardly and your Mother a well meaning Christian and Member of the English Church." (Original in Israel Papers, Eldorado, Kansas.)

³ Hannah Erwin was born June 24, 1756 (Israel Bible), at Wilmington, Delaware. "Her first meeting with her husband was romantic enough. Mr. Israel had sailed on a sloop, or packet, from Philadelphia to visit New Castle, where his mother and family resided. He observed on deck an extremely pretty girl, hardly seventeen years of age, and very neatly and tastefully dressed, with the finest turned foot and ankle in the world. All who went on such voyages were then obliged to furnish themselves with provisions; and his attention was drawn by the young girl's kindly distribution of her little stock, handing it about from one to another, till but little food was left for her own portion. In passing him, she modestly hesitated a moment, and then offered him a share. . . Love at first sight was as common in those days as now. After seeing his mother, he visited Wilmington; became better acquainted, offered himself and was accepted." (Mrs. E. F. Ellet, *The Women of the American Revolution* [New York, 1848], I, 166-167.) The marriage ceremony was read by the rector of the Swedish Church in Wilmington, September 7, 1775. (Marriage certificate, signed "Lawrence Gvielius, a.m.," in Israel Papers.)

The experiences of Israel and Hannah Israel during the war of the Revolution are treated in E. F. Ellet, *op. cit.* I, 153-167. Cf. also E. F. Ellet, "Heroic Women of the Revolution, III", in *Godey's Lady's Book*, (1848), 145-148.

⁴ "Michael Israel, father of Israel Israel, was a descendant of Mordica [sic] Israel, who was a diamond cutter in Holland. The descendant of Mordica migrated to Spain, from thence to England, thence to America. Mrs. Michael Israel was an Episcopalian." (Notation in the family Bible of Charles Ellet [1777-1847] in possession of A. G. Ellet, Kansas City.) Among the family papers of the Misses Cabell of Charlottesville, Virginia, is a fragment of a Hebrew parchment, on the cover of which is written in Mary Israel Ellet's hand: "Brought from Germany by Michael Israel as part of his Jewish decent [sic]. He was my father's parent."

of a liberal education, was anxious to bestow that blessing on his numerous [family] consisting of 15 children.⁵ Accordingly he placed us all at the best schools that the City afforded at that early day.⁶ Some of my brothers became good scholars and bright men. Some were merchants, others Sea-Captains, but all have passed away, with my last sister, Mrs. Davenport. She was the last called and now I alone of all that large family remain to dwell upon the past and perhaps the least qualified to make the record of by-gone days, filled with both joys and sorrows, but I will make the attempt even if I fail. The employment may, in recalling past events, afford a short respite from too many painful thoughts, passing through many sorrowful, lonely hours.

My childhood and youth was passed under the protecting and affectionate care of the best of parents. To them I am indebted both from precept and example for any virtue that a long life of toil and anxious cares have enabled me to endure to the end. They early taught me that the blessings of life depended upon love and gratitude to the Author of all good, that the only return I could make was perfect obedience to his laws and thereof my natural parents who would instruct me in my various duties, which combined the Love of Country, of parents and friends, that to attain a vigorous old age, depended upon system, order, and rule in the various vocations of Life. First, cleanliness of person, the free use of cold water externally and internally, that no mind could be pure while the body was neglected. The blessings of health and strength also depended upon action, regular

⁵ The children of Israel Israel, with the dates of their birth, were: Israel, January 7, 1769; Samuel, February 20, 1773; John, June 10, 1776; Nathaniel, July 12, 1778; Mary, June 17, 1780; William, September 17, 1782; Israel, July 20, 1784; Abigail [sic], June 24, 1786; Latitia, March 22, 1788; Hannah, December 27, 1789; Michael, December 18, 1791; Martha, January 30, 1793; James H., January 31, 1795; Margaret [sic], March 10, 1796; Benj. Franklin, July 4, 1797. (Israel Bible.)

⁶ Mary Israel was graduated from the Young Ladies Academy, of which John Poor was principal, on December 18, 1794, with "the highest Honors of the Institution." (Her diploma, signed by Sam. Magaw, President; F. H. Ch. Helmuth, Vice-President; Benjamin Fay, Secretary; and John Poor, Principal, is in the Israel Papers.) Present on the occasion were "the Lady of the President of the United States, the members of the House of Representatives of this State, and of the United States, and a very respectable number of citizens." The principal address was delivered by John Swanwick, Esq. (*The Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser*, December 20, 1794.) Mary Israel was, in 1869, "the oldest living female graduate of any institution in America." (John W. Forney, in *The Press*, Philadelphia, January 11, 1869.)

and useful employment. These rules I have endeavored to live up to as far as my ability and circumstances would permit. My normal actions through life have been based on counsel of my good parents. Would that I could impart to all persons the benefit that I have experienced in adhering to them, some of which I will record: viz: a healthy old age, twenty years beyond the period allotted to man; a constitution unimpaired, mind clear, teeth and stomach in good order, and all these rare blessings from parental counsel adhered to conscientiously through a long and laborious life.

It is unnecessary to go through the first 20 years of that life. Happiness predominated, surrounded by loving parents, brothers, sisters, and friends, plenty of the comforts of life freely flowing from the liberal purse of my generous father. While the household duties were carefully managed by my active, good little mother, always happy in the performance of her domestic duties. Home was her element, it was sacred soil to her, and around her hovered her large family. . . .

During the first twenty years of my life our family resided in the City in the Winter season and at my Father's country seat⁷ in the summer. It was at this place I was married in the [year] 1801⁸ by the consent of my parents to Charles Ellet, Hardware Merchant, of Philadelphia. He was of a highly worthy family of Friends of Salem, New Jersey, who are regular descendants of Samuel Carpenter, contemporary of William Penn; he was his Secretary and afterward Provincial Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.⁹

⁷ Israel's country place was situated in "the Neck" (*The Press*, Philadelphia, January 11, 1869), about "three miles from the city" (Scharf and Westcott, *History of Philadelphia*, I, 477). Mrs. E. F. Ellet says: "The castle from which the town of New Castle took its name was in very early days the property and residence of his [Israel Israel's] ancestors. Subsequently he became the purchaser of the old castle, removed the tiles that covered it, with the vane that graced it, to his country seat, where part of them, several hundred years old, are still to be seen." (*Op. cit.*, I, 167.) It was an extensive establishment. In 1794 Israel is said to have entertained at dinner there 800 guests representing the German and Republican Societies. (Scharf and Westcott, *op. cit.*, I, 477.)

⁸ October 8, 1801. (Ellet Bible.)

⁹ The Ellet genealogy, according to Charles Perrin Smith, *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family* (Camden, 1870), pp. 16-18, 64, 69-70, 78:

Thomas, third son of Charles Lloyd and Elizabeth (Stanley) was born February 17, 1640; died September 10, 1694; married Mary, daughter of

The Rev. Mr. Jones, Clergyman of the 1st Universalist Church¹⁶ in Lombard Street, Phila., performed the ceremony. Rev. Mr. John Murray of Boston was present on the occasion. He was a very noted character, being one of the first men who preached the doctrine of Universal Salvation to all men, or disavowed the cruel belief in Eternal punishment. He was of the faith of Risley, who still adhered to the dark dogma of the Orthodox faith of the Trinity, which has long since been discarded by enlightened Universalists.

Assembled on the occasion of our marriage were between eighty and ninety relatives and personal friends of whom not one now lives, with the exception of myself and a niece, then an infant in the arms of her mother, my brother's wife. That child is now an old Lady of Seventy years with a large family of children and grandchildren, residing on the Banks of the Mississippi. Could I have realized the sorrows, trials, heart breakings before me, how ardently would I have prayed for death to terminate my married life even before its commencement; but happily I was ignorant of all that was to come.

The third day after our marriage we left the Parental roof. The last words on parting were a repetition of affectionate advice in conducting our new relation so as to insure domestic happiness. . . . We entered our new home on Seventh Street, below Arch and Race Streets, a nice, new three-storied building furnished

Colonel Roger Jones, September 9, 1665; married second Patience Gardiner, who had no heirs. Children: Hannah, Rachel, Mordecai, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Deborah, Samuel.

Rachel (Lloyd) came to America with her father; she was born 1667; married Samuel Preston, mayor of Philadelphia, 1712. Her children were Margaret, born 1689, married Richard Moore 1709, and

Hannah (Preston), born 1693; married Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Carpenter, Penn's friend and associate; died 1772. Her children were Samuel, Rachel, Preston, Hannah, Thomas.

Preston Carpenter married Hannah Smith of New Jersey. Their children were Hannah, Samuel, Elizabeth, Rachel, John, Mary, Thomas, William, Margaret, Martha.

Hannah (Carpenter) was born 1743; died 1820; and married Charles Ellet of New Jersey in 1768. Her son, Charles Ellet, was born 1777; died 1847; and married Mary, daughter of Israel and Hannah (Erwin) Israel, in 1801.

¹⁰ Israel Israel was an early member of the Universalist congregation which met in Lodge Alley, Philadelphia. The church in Lombard Street was on the south side, west of 4th Street. (Scharf and Westcott, *op. cit.*, II, 1444.) It was in the yard of this church that the bodies of his wife, four of his children, and himself were originally buried. (*Infra*)

from attic to cellar by the generosity of the best of parents. Every article of domestic use or ornament was placed in its proper position, nothing was forgotten or omitted, plentiful supplies for table, and beds. My heart swelled with gratitude and my most ardent wish from that hour was that I might be able by love, duty and obedience to testify my appreciation of their never ending goodness to me, their ever-loved child; but, Alas! I have never been placed in a situation to testify my intense love and gratitude. . . .

My husband's sister¹¹ came to live with us a few weeks after we were settled in our new home. She remained with us until her marriage with James Wainwright, Esq.,¹² about two years afterward, when she removed to his home in Baltimore. He was an amiable, good man and member of the Maryland Legislature. At the same time my husband's nephew,¹³ a Lad of eleven years of age, also came to live with us. He was an Orphan from Salem, N. J., and was educated by his uncle, and at the age of 24 he left us, accepting an advantageous offer from a gentleman in New York, who afterwards became his Father-in-law. He joined the Presbyterian Church and became an honorable member and minister in that Congregation. He has lately died in Illinois, his chosen home. For many years he lived beloved and respected by a large number of pious friends who recollected him as a pioneer in the far West. He was a writer of ability and an early abolitionist. Peace to his memory. He was a witness to many of my trials and a warm friend of his adopted aunt.

For six years after our marriage we remained in Philadelphia, my husband pursuing his mercantile business, and I attending to a large and fast increasing family. At the end of those six years, I had become the Mother of four lovely, interesting children;¹⁴ but my first born boy¹⁵ was taken from us at the age

¹¹ Rachel Ellet, born "12th of the 9th mo., 1780". (Salem, N. J., Monthly Meeting. Births and Deaths, 1686-1798. [Transcript in Historical Society of Pennsylvania], p. 159.)

¹² The children of James and Rachel Wainwright were William J. Wainwright of Philadelphia (with whose widow Mary Israel Ellet spent her last years) and Colonel James E. Wainwright of San Francisco. (*The Press*, Philadelphia, January 11, 1869.)

¹³ Thomas C. Lippincott.

¹⁴ Hannah, born October 10, 1802, 4 A. M.; Israel Carpenter, born July 11, 1804, 5 A. M.; Martha, born December 1, 1805, 9 A. M.; Mary, born May 2, 1807, 4 P. M. (Ellet Bible.)

¹⁵ Israel Carpenter Ellet, born July 11, 1804; died May 10, 1807. (Ellet Bible.)

of less than three years. His little sister,¹⁶ aged two years, preceded him. Thus commenced our first real affliction. Then succeeded the battle of Life, by my precious ones being torn from me, even while in the agonies of child-birth. I looked the last on my loved boy, ¹⁷ for I could not part with him until his cradle was torn from my sight, and I yet see his beseeching eyes resting on his agonized mother, until the door closed and separated us forever. A few minutes after this separation, my Mary¹⁸ was born and I again became the living mother of a living child, but the affliction was too recent to allow me to take pleasure in my babe. My heart was in the grave of my Lambs.

After these great afflictions and bereavements, my husband's health was greatly impaired: he sorrowed for his boy, his heart was wrapped up in the child. He determined to give up business and retire to the country. I rejoiced when I heard his intention and determined to make myself a competent farmer's wife. He purchased a farm in Penn's Manor¹⁹ of 150 acres, sold out his store establishment to a Mr. Regen, and took me, the children, and household goods by water to this new home, while he was to remain in the City to settle his business. I will describe the place and its surroundings: situated twenty-five miles from the City²⁰ and a short distance from the Delaware River, a small island²¹ intervening, three-quarters of a mile from the main road which was turnpiked, the lane led to the house and river. There were very few neighbors and none such as I had been accustomed to hold intercourse with, but I made up my mind at once that those people's practical experience would be a source of great benefit to me, while I might impart to them in return some of the refinements of Life.

¹⁶ There is no record in the Ellet Bible of a death among the children before 1807.

¹⁷ Israel Carpenter Ellet.

¹⁸ Mary Ellet, born May 2, 1807. (Ellet Bible.)

¹⁹ The farm was purchased November 5, 1807, from Samuel Church, Jr., of Philadelphia, a merchant, for \$8,500. (Bucks County Deeds, Book 37, pp. 557-558.) It was not far from Tullytown, on Welcome [Scott's] Creek. (See *Map of Vicinity of Philadelphia*. Surveys by D. J. Lake and S. N. Beers, Philadelphia, 1860.)

²⁰ Philadelphia.

²¹ Mint Island. (See *Atlas of Bucks County* [Philadelphia, 1891], p. 43.)

The house was a Log Cabin of the rudest structure, had never been plastered, the one room divided by a partition. A frame building containing one room had been placed adjoining for the accommodation of the owner when he chose to visit the farm. The fences were what is called worm fences, the garden was enclosed in this rude manner. Over this establishment I was placed at the age of twenty-six to bring order out of chaos, without a domestic, my only one being intemperate left me the third day, and ignorant of the first details of country life, but something must be done and that speedily for my time of sickness was again near at hand, my husband could not come to me only on Saturdays to remain until Monday; but I was young, healthy, and resolute to perform my part of the labor to the best of my ability, and fortunately for me I met with sympathy from the various workpeople employed to renovate the old dilapidated building. They soon understood my position and being not very efficient mechanics themselves would come to me for advice on knotty questions. This stimulated my pride and caused me to search my hitherto inactive brain. The result was most wonderful. I soon perceived I could be useful even to mechanics, and supplied thoughts to those men which enabled them to finish the work both creditably to themselves and quite satisfactory to my husband on his weekly visits. During this time, which was to me one of intense interest combined with bodily labor such as few ladies ever had to perform, I received the aid and advice of a Mrs. Stockham, a good woman and one who deserved and will ever possess my unbounded gratitude. She was perfectly conversant with the labor and duties required of a farmer's wife. From our first interview she loved and pitied me and truly and faithfully have I returned her kindness. She came to my aid in the hour of my greatest need, she taught me all that I know of the various details of farming domestic work — not only instructed me, but gave material aid whenever she could leave her own new home, the farm her husband had purchased on leaving the one we now owned. She yet lives at the age of ninety years on that farm, widowed, blind, but independent, has the attendance of faithful domestics, and although childless is loved and respected by all who had the happiness to know her and partake of her unbounded hospitality. . . .

After the various improvements of the house were ended, my husband was able to devote his time to the cultivation of his farm, and I improved in the knowledge of domestic duties, but the same difficulty for obtaining female help for country work. It drove farmers to the necessity of resorting to the emigrant vessels, from one of which Mr. Ellet purchased²² two men and a woman, but previously to this purchase he had bought the time of a colored man and woman, both strangers to each other. He proved of service, but she had a child and although competent to work was a very bad woman, so that on the birth of a second illegitimate child we thought it best to give her the balance of her time, which she gladly accepted. Then came the three Germans, neither able to speak a word of English and unacquainted with the slightest details of work. I found it a Herculean labor to teach them, and indeed even found it more laborious to work with her than to go through the whole by myself. After keeping her three years without improvement but with an addition of two children we gave her two years of her time. The two men remained for the whole of five years. Those were personal troubles, but added to these were interminable law suits. My husband being a just man could ill brook or bear with the innovations of his unscrupulous neighbors' cattle. He prided himself on his neat farming, and when he saw his crops destroyed by hogs and cattle, his fences torn down, he resorted to Law²³ but never obtained justice, but great losses of money and time.

In the midst of all these troubles my family was increasing. I had borne in those eleven years six [seven] children²⁴, besides [caring for] those of the servants, all of which were my charge. The difficulties increasing, Mr. Ellet, having a good offer for the farm, resolved to sell it. It is impossible to record the sufferings and privations I endured for eleven years, but I was supported by knowing I was performing a labor of love, and looked forward to the time when in the affection of my good children I should be amply repaid for this endless struggle. Fifty years

²² i.e., purchased the time of two men and a woman.

²³ The Appearance Docket of Bucks County, 1811-1832, shows five suits to which Charles Ellet was a party.

²⁴ Adeline, born June 28, 1808, 11 A.M.; Charles, born January 1, 1810, 10 P.M.; John Israel, born August 28, 1811, 5 P.M.; Israel Thomas, born February 19, 1813; Eliza, born October 28, 1814; Margaretta, born July 8, 1816; Sahra [sic] Reeve, born August 3, 1817. (Ellet Bible.)

has passed over my head since that eventful period of my life. Few persons could in this present day of luxurious indolence believe or understand how it was possible for a person born to refinement and living twenty years in ease and affluence, could accomplish such arduous tasks, without body and mind yielding to the heavy load. It was then looked upon as a marvel by all who witnessed my labors, and there are those yet living who can corroborate the facts if corroboration should be needed. There was in the midst of so much suffering, hours of intense satisfaction in teaching my children the first lessons of morality and usefulness. It was there my noble son Charles was born in the year 1810, and it was in that rude cottage I noticed the first opening of his great mind. Some remarks of his at the age of five years are indelibly impressed on my mind, showing at that early period his full sense of justice and virtue. And then the time arrived to leave this spot so filled with painful associations and to enter into new scenery which proved equally embarrassing.

Mr. Ellet purchased from Mr. Massey a farm on the Delaware below Bristol and opposite Burlington. He paid a heavy price,²⁵ quite too much for its unimproved and dilapidated condition, but eager to better his situation he acted too precipitately and had it ever afterward to repent. It contained 225 acres, an embanked meadow of 80 acres. The trenches, banks, and ditches were all out of order, fences in a very bad state, the house old and out of repair, everything wanting money and labor before it could be made habitable for a respectable and growing family.

Before entering on the subject of the many sorrows and trials attending our long residence at Monkton Park (the name of our last purchase),²⁶ I will return to the unfinished history of Penn's Manor omitted from the foregoing pages. During our residence there we had frequent visits from our numerous friends and relatives residing in New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, amongst whom were included my husband's and my own dear parents, who all stopped to enjoy the hospitality we proffered them. Surely those were days of happiness and rejoicing to me and the dear children. My kind parents always came laden with

²⁵ The consideration was \$18,080, according to the deed dated April 1, 1818. (Bucks County Deeds, Book 46, pp. 358-359.)

²⁶ The name "Monkton Park", which the Ellets gave to the place, seems not to have survived their occupancy.

substantial presents. At one visit my father gave my husband an order to either purchase or have built a handsome carriage to suit his own taste or convenience. At the same time my mother presented me with a magnificent heavy silver coffee pot, with various articles of value for household use and for the promotion of the children's happiness. It was my peculiar wish to render their sojourn so pleasant that when they left me it was with the full assurance that their daughter was happy in the performance of her various self-imposed duties, and said that they were proud and pleased to leave me both healthy and cheerful. Would that modern daughters and wives would pursue this rule and refrain from complaint when in the performance of necessary labor.

During the absence of my husband to the West on a collecting tour, I was left not only to perform my regular household duties, but the entire care of the farm and the many workmen employed in its culture, but in that time I accomplished a labor that I have ever been proud of. My heart was always anxious to have the means to educate our children. Knowing that Mr. Ellet's limited fortune would not enable him to do as much as we both desired, I made up my mind with his consent to leave our eldest daughter²⁷ at Mrs. Baiseley['s] boarding school when we left the City. To accomplish this without money required brains and labor, but I soon found that where there is a will and a good object in view there can always be found a way. Accordingly I put my shoulder to the wheel and with my own hands was enabled to forward to Mrs. Baiseley the full amount of my daughter's schooling and boarding for six months, and when Mr. Ellet returned I placed in his hand the bill and the receipt. In doing this I never trespassed on his crops, but the whole load was composed of various articles of my own industry. Dried fruit of which there was a great abundance on the farm. I made a barrel of cherry Bounce, a keg of cherry cordial, a barrel of oil, large quantities of butter saved and eggs preserved from my poultry in quantities and various other articles which all proved satisfactory to Mrs. Baiseley. In doing this I had a double purpose; by my eldest child being educated, I could count upon assistance to teach the younger ones if we did not get near to good schools. At one

²⁷ Hannah Ellet.

time we employed a private teacher from Yorkshire, England. On our removing to Monkton Park he left us.

Fortunately there were good schools at Bristol, two miles and a half from the farm.²⁸ Three of our children were then old enough to walk the distance and would take their dinners with them. I had no fear of danger from the river, for they had been educated to perfect obedience and never trespassed their orders although frequently importuned and even ridiculed for not joining the scholars in bathing; but they invariably declined saying that their parents had forbidden them the river and they would not go into it. Their reward for obedience was their father's taking them in to bathe when the weather was suitable before our own house. My happiness through all the past and future years of trial was in my children. They were good, obedient, and affectionate, and for so large a family gave me very little trouble. They were early taught to be useful and saving.

These eleven years of various incidents recorded in the foregoing pages did not pass without the angel of death claiming his victims. Two lovely and interesting children were taken from us,²⁹ also my dear mother passed away and yielded to the imperative decree in her 58th year,³⁰ leaving a vacuum in our large family never again to be filled. She was in all respects a good and useful woman, a true helpmate to her husband, a loving, tender, and excellent counsellor to her children, a valuable, true friend to the poor as well as an excellent mistress, capable and willing to direct her household in the various duties of life. It was my privilege to be with her in her last moments, and to see the last shovelful of earth that fell on her dear remains.

We had scarcely been settled at Monkton Park when another bereavement fell upon us under circumstances particularly distressing. The time for weaning my dear babe had come and it was thought best that I should avail myself of this opportunity to visit my dear father, whom I seldom saw, although the distance was short, yet my presence could not readily be spared from

²⁸ The reference is still to Penn's Manor.

²⁹ Martha Ellet died December 30, 1811; Adeline Ellet died April 25, 1813. (Ellet Bible.)

³⁰ Hannah Erwin Israel died "November 11th, 1813, at 5 minutes past 7 o'clock P.M., aged 57 years, 4 months and 10 months [sic]". (Israel Israel's entry in his family Bible.)

home. Accordingly I started at four o'clock in the afternoon, intending to return on the following day, leaving my infant³¹ in the care of my eldest daughter then fifteen years of age. The child was perfectly well and was brought down to the bank to see the boat pass and wave a kiss to her mother. On reaching my father's house he was with my sister³² making arrangements to visit my aged grandmother residing in Wilmington, Delaware. They insisted upon my going with them. I plead the necessity of my return, but they would take no denial and I yielded, as it would only cause a delay of a few hours. Soon after we reached my grandmother's house a hasty messenger followed us demanding my immediate return, for my babe was ill and feared to be near death. Without delay we took passage in the next boat and arrived in Philadelphia after dark, where we found my brother in a carriage ready to take me home.

At midnight we reached the Toll Gate. With trembling voice I asked the man if he had news from my family. "Yes," he said, "they have been here several times in hopes to meet you." "But my child: have you heard?" "*Yes. She is dead.*" How I lived to pass through that dense forest after midnight with no one but my young brother near to listen to my groans, God only knows. When I was carried into the house I looked for my child, but they had dressed her for the grave and taken her from the cradle where she had breathed her last out of my sight. They had kept her there as long as they could in hopes of my early return, and to prevent too great a shock of seeing her as a corpse whom I had so lately left in full health. It appeared that in a few hours after my departure she was taken with the Croup and before the doctor arrived all hope was gone. She died in a few hours. Then I thought that my cup of sorrow was full, but I have lived to find that even that cruel stroke was light in comparison with those which have since followed in my path. . . . And now I will proceed with my weary pilgrimage of fifteen years in a new location.

I have said what a task was before us, even greater than our late experience. Buildings were to be erected, barn, hoghouse, and necessary small tenements such as smoke houses, tool houses,

³¹ Sahra [sic] Reeve Ellet, born August 3, 1817; died October 12, 1818. (Ellet Bible.)

³² Hannah Israel, born December 27, 1789. (Israel Bible.) She was married December 1, 1823, to Major William Davenport, U.S.A.

also a spring house to improve. To accomplish all this required a large force of male hands. The banks, trenches, and ditches were all out of order. A large stock was required to feed those men, such as beeves, sheep, hogs, &c. These we brought with us from the Manor. A large garden to be planted to furnish vegetables for their table. Many cows to be kept to supply milk and butter for this host of workmen, and to whose lot fell all this labor? It is scarcely to be credited, but to myself *alone* almost the heavy task fell, sometimes with a woman to assist, and sometimes with none, when my only assistance would be my young daughter. Much labor would have been avoided by feeding this large force of men out of our house,³³ but my husband adhered to the ancient manner of farming, every article of consumption to be raised and fed on our own ground for the double purpose of enriching the farm and saving the transportation of its yield to a distant market. Many times have I made up seventy pounds of flour into bread twice and thrice a week; often fifty lbs. of butter and sometimes seventy for sale. I certainly never at that time had heard of Woman's Rights or probably I might have rebelled, but I did not and worked on, hoping against hope for better times again. I became the mother of two fine boys³⁴ within twelve months and two weeks of each other. These two last births were my sons Edward and Alfred, now men fifty years of age and fathers of families. At the same time a woman who I had hired had a babe and a child two years old to be cared for, nearly all of the labor falling on me.

In the course of time by active industry and heavy expenses, our place became very beautiful. Its situation on the Delaware commanded a fine view of the river and the opposite shores of New Jersey and the town of Burlington, with its splendid mansions and luxuriant green banks.³⁵ Our numerous friends from the City often visited us. As our children advanced in years their young friends would come to enjoy for a season country life. They would rove through the woods and return loaded with

³³ i.e., with bought food.

³⁴ Edward Carpenter Ellet, born September 25, 1819; Alfred Washington Ellet, born October 11, 1820. (Ellet Bible.)

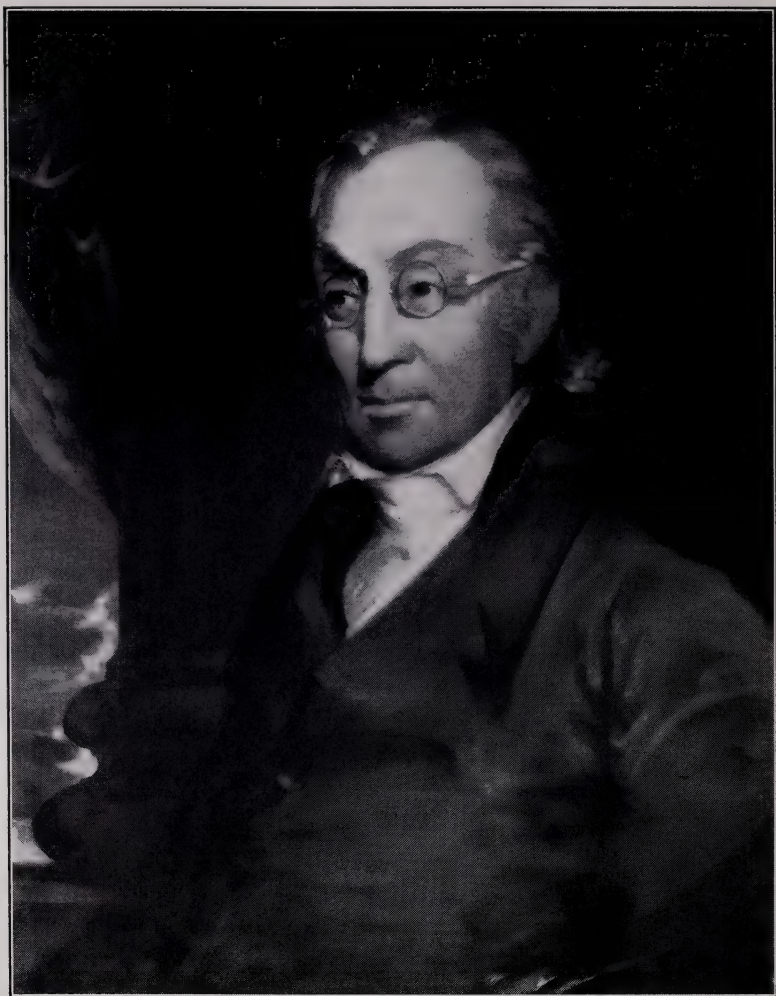
³⁵ The Pennsylvania end of the Burlington-Bristol Bridge rests on the old Ellet farm. (Observations by H. P. G. and Hugh B. Eastburn, August, 1931.)

flowers, their persons tastefully ornamented and aprons filled. Then seating themselves in the little boat always ready for use, they would draw the shining fish to shore which when cooked would afford a dainty supper. Thus at that time we lived and being nearer the city could get female help if only for a short period. I wish here to remark that the great trouble caused us through those many years did not proceed from want of effort on the part of my husband and numerous City friends, but from the utter abhorrence females had to enter service in the country to perform farming work, hence the necessity of farmers educating their own children to be useful and practical colaborers with themselves, and early teach them that labor is honorable and leads both to health and independence.

After we had lived on this place several years, I was called upon to mourn the death of my beloved father. I will here record . . . the words of my dear father when I last met him alive, two weeks before his death, though not then thought to be so near his end. "Farewell, my daughter," he said, embracing me while the tears flowed down his furrowed cheek. "If my words will be a source of comfort to you when I am gone, I tell you now that you have been ever to me a good, loving, and dutiful child, and Oh! if it had pleased Providence to have spared you to me it would have been a great comfort now in my old age." My mother had died ten years previously,³⁶ and he departed in the year 1822. His death was sudden and peaceful, his faculties unimpaired,³⁷ but I did not see him until he was in his coffin. I lived then in the country was the cause. In the dead of the night a messenger arrived with the sad intelligence and without delay I returned with the person who came for me. The kind parent with whom I had parted two weeks previously was now in his coffin, and I never again could expect to listen to his words of love and advice, but he had passed away peaceably at a ripe

³⁶ November 11, 1813. (Israel Bible.)

³⁷ "Died on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1822, at Quaker Park, 8:00 in the evening, my brother Israel Israel, of a mortification on the left leg, produced by exposure to the March air. On the Wednesday previous he was well and went to market. Much exhausted he returned home. On Thursday he was attacked with a chill. On Friday the swelling appeared, on Saturday increased and at 12:00 o'clock on Sunday pronounced beyond cure. At 8:00 o'clock on Sunday evening [he] was lifted out of bed and in a few minutes breathed his last in his chair. He was about 77 years of age." (Note by Joseph Israel preserved in Ellet Bible.)



ISRAEL ISRAEL

(From an oil painting, in possession of Mrs. Prescott Bigelow, Boston, Mass.)

old age, beloved and respected by a large circle of family and friends.

He was buried with Masonic honors,³⁸ having been for many years a member of that institution and filling the high office of Grand Master for a long period.³⁹ The services at the church were most interesting. The minister who delivered the funeral oration gave a history of his past life filled with the most interesting instances of his social, political, and active career.⁴⁰ In all the duties of that life the love of country and loyalty to its institutions was his rule of action. There were few dry eyes in that congregation while the recital was delivered. He was buried in a lot of ground he had selected in the yard of the Lombard Street Church,⁴¹ in the grave of my mother and brother.⁴² They were afterwards removed to a Lot in South Laurel Hill belonging to my sister, where she and her husband have since been laid. This solemn duty was performed under the voluntary superintendence of our long and most esteemed friend, Rev. Abel C. Thomas.

My husband came in time to be present at the funeral, bringing with him several of our oldest children, that they should witness the interment of one of the best of grandparents. Our stay had to be brief for our family had to be cared for and could not be left alone longer with safety. But before our return my

³⁸ Philadelphia *Daily Advertiser*, Tuesday, March 19, 1822.

³⁹ "Israel Israel was admitted as a member in Lodge No. 3 in this city May 20, 1794. . . He was elected Master of the Lodge in December 1795, serving three successive terms of six months until June 24, 1797. He was again elected Master in Dec., 1797, for the term ending in June, 1799, and again elected in June, 1800, for the term ending December 27 in that year. He was elected Deputy Grand Master of Grand Lodge in December, 1798, for one year, again elected December, 1799, for another year, and again elected December, 1800, for another year. December 28, 1801, he was appointed by the Grand Master a 'recommender of objects to the Dispensary'. In December, 1802, he was elected Grand Master for one year; again elected December, 1803, for one year; and again elected December, 1804, for one year." (Michael Nisbet, Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, to M. V. E. Cabell, November 15, 1890. Cabell Papers.)

⁴⁰ At a mass meeting called for that purpose, March 2, 1794, the services of Israel Israel, Stephen Girard, and other members of the Board of Health during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 were acknowledged "with the most cordial, grateful, and fraternal thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia." (Israel's engrossed copy in the Cabell Papers.)

⁴¹ The First Universalist Church, in Lombard Street.

⁴² According to the Israel Bible, besides Mrs. Israel and her son B. Franklin, who died December 20, 1797, her daughters Latitia (who died June 16, 1795), Margaretta (who died July 25, 1796), and Martha (who died July 25, 1804), were also buried in the Universalist Burying Ground.

father's will had to be read in the presence of his sorrowing children. He left a large estate for the times, divided equally between his six children then living.⁴³ I was to have the first choice both of the real and personal, with an entailment to my children, adding that under no circumstances should the estate be sold or transferred under penalty of losing the whole, both principal and interest. This clause was intended for kindness to me, to secure a living through life in case of casualties. I was perfectly satisfied and immediately gave the choice to Mr. Ellet,⁴⁴ knowing that he would be able to select that share that would be of immediate interest to himself. I also at the same time relinquished to him the whole claim that the will gave me the exclusive use of the income to myself and for twenty-five years I never in any one instance claimed a right to any part of it, neither did I change my frugal mode of living or dress in consequence of this fortune.

My views on the rights of women were early established and I have never changed my belief that the laws of the country should be founded on equal rights to all classes and each one. The law of the land should be that every human being should choose his business or calling according to his ability or taste while he or she interfered not with the privileges or happiness of the community, and lived up to the moral law, perfect freedom in thought and action while those thoughts or actions interfered with no one to their injury, that in marriage the bond and liabilities should be equal, that while the husband worked to maintain his family, the wife should equalize the burden according to her strength and ability, that the property should be common, and but one purse should ever be known between them, that both men and women should choose whatever profession that they felt

⁴³ Israel Israel's will was dated October 22, 1817. The estate, appraised at \$59,650., was apportioned among the six heirs in 1824. (*Schedule, Valuation, and Division of the Estate of Israel Israel, Esquire, Deceased, Made Pursuant to the Directions contained in his Will* [Philadelphia, 1839, 24 pp.]) The heirs were Samuel Israel, Mary Ellet, William Israel, Michael E. Israel, Hannah Israel, and James Hutchinson Israel.

⁴⁴ Charles Ellet and Mary, his wife, on February 14, 1824, chose allotment five, "consisting of a livery stable and lot of ground ... on the east side of Hudson's Alley continued, and on the north side of Harmony Court...; also all that carriage house and brick building and lot of ground ... at the northwest corner of ... Harmony Court and Hudson's Alley...; and also a brick coach-house and lot of ground on the south side of ... Harmony Court." (*Schedule...*, p. 16.)

themselves capable of filling with credit and profit to themselves and family without the interference of any one. And I believe that under this rule of perfect liberty, their natural delicacy and love of home and family would in the end prevail over woman's rights now so loudly demanded. Under those rules of freedom woman's rights would not need to be demanded. Woman would modestly go to the polls with husband or friend. They could pursue any business they chose without interference, but I yet believe that home and home duties would be their choice. In claiming rights for women we are too prone to forget those of men. I am confident from long observation that the men deserve more pity than the women. The majority of the latter have but little sympathy for the labors that deck them in silks, satins, diamonds, and jewelry, so that their love of dress is fully met. They too seldom reflect upon the anxious hours passed by their willing tools. I again say: Make the laws equal and all clamor will cease and woman return to the station intended by the Almighty, viz: to rear good sons and daughters, capable of all duties required of them.

For a long time after our return home we continued to pursue our various duties on the farm and in the house, when my husband determined to rent the place and remove to the City. We required rest, the children education, and now our resources were ample to accomplish this desire of my heart. Accordingly we made all necessary arrangements and in the month of March 1824 reached Philadelphia with our whole family, consisting of eight sons and daughters, one niece of mine, a cripple who had lived under our care for many years. Soon after our arrival a ninth child, a daughter,⁴⁵ was added to the circle, and all things promised a happy future. But again death entered our home and a good, intelligent and most amiable son,⁴⁶ aged eleven years, was suddenly taken from us by an accident which resulted in brain fever. At the time of his death the whole of my children were prostrated by the measles. In rather more than another year my last beautiful babe was taken with the croup and died⁴⁷ in a few

⁴⁵ Letitia Cordelia Ellet, born December 12, 1823. (Ellet Bible.)

⁴⁶ Israel Thomas Ellet, born February 19, 1813; died October 19, 1823. (Ellet Bible.)

⁴⁷ Letitia Cordelia Ellet died February 7, 1826. (Ellet Bible.)

hours as two other of my little ones who had preceded her had done. At this period my family was again prostrated by sickness, my eldest and youngest sons both ill, one dangerously.

After two years and six months residence in the City, Mr. Ellet determined again to remove to the farm. He was disheartened by these afflictions combined with various other disappointments. For years we resided on the old place with fewer difficulties it is true in many respects, but in others far, very far, exceeding our former ones, which I will pass over with the assurance that these trials had not been brought on us by any misconduct on the part of our family, but from an accumulation of unlooked for difficulties growing out of the bad faith of others.

Our children were fast growing up. The two eldest sons became restless. They felt that the time had arrived to enter the world to endeavor by their own exertions to become independent citizens. The elder one was a great mathematician even at a very early age and showed that he possessed talents and genius of a superior order. He would grieve over his loss of time, thought every hour spent on the farm was a heavy loss to him. He wished to be an Engineer. I rejoiced and encouraged him in his laudable desire for improvement, although his father could not view it in that light.⁴⁸ He wished to keep all of his boys with him that he might instruct them in the art of farming, but my son could not be prevailed upon to remain to follow the plow and regulate on a farm. He had great views to accomplish and accordingly departed without money or assistance from anyone but relied on his own manly strength of purpose.⁴⁹ His success is recorded in history. I will only say here that he very soon obtained a situation which enabled him to fulfill his long and ardent desire to go to Europe, there to gain a perfect knowledge

⁴⁸ Mary Ellet wrote Charles Ellet, Jr., July 26, 1827: "Your father thinks there is danger in a too early promotion and in his usual desponding style thinks a boy had better not rise too fast." (Ellet papers, Transportation Library, University of Michigan.) Charles Ellet, Jr., wrote his wife, November 26, 1847, that with his father he had "no congeniality of character or sentiment — and there were many things in the relationship that have been to me through life sources of trial and trouble." (*Ibid.*)

⁴⁹ Charles Ellet, Jr., became a rodman on the Susquehanna survey in 1827. The next year he entered the service of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, where he remained until March, 1830, when he went to France. (H. P. Gambrell, "Three Letters on the Revolution of 1830", *Journal of Modern History*, I, 594-606; H. P. Gambrell, "Charles Ellet", *Dictionary of American Biography*, VI, 87-88.)

of the profession he had chosen. He succeeded even beyond his anxious mother's most sanguine expectations. She had obtained for him letters of introduction to some of the first men of Paris by the knowledge I had of my father's numerous friends who rejoiced to render his grandson any assistance in their power. In this way he was admitted into the first schools of the city⁵⁰ and had every opportunity to improve his great mind. Most fortunately I had it in my power to send him sufficient funds to enable him to remain. My father had given each of his children several shares in a Marine Insurance Stock. This I held in my own right, but had never used the interest when due; I always handed it over to Mr. Ellet. But now I raised money on it and when my boy returned⁵¹ I signed the certificates of stock over to Mr. Ellet, he paying the money I borrowed. Thus I was enabled to assist my worthy, most beloved and dutiful son without injury to anyone.

My second son⁵² had previously made up his mind to emigrate to the West. His life had been spent on the farm, he liked the business, and at the age of seventeen was so efficient in the various branches of agriculture his services could not well be spared; but although a most obedient and dutiful son, he was determined to accomplish his enterprise. We had been in correspondence with Mr. Ellet's nephew⁵³ mentioned in these notes. His account of the State of Illinois and its advantages to the young beginner fired the imagination of the young enthusiast, but the questions were, How could this great enterprise be accomplished against the express wish of his father (but who in the end yielded to the inevitable)? We then, that is myself, son and daughter, held council and succeeded admirably, for I was from the beginning in favor of the experiment. My motto was "Action!" My advice, honest industry; and all that led to that I encouraged in our

⁵⁰ Through the good offices of W. C. Rives, United States Minister at Paris, and the Marquis de La Fayette, to whom he had letters of introduction from Peter S. Duponceau and other friends of Israel Israel, young Ellet gained admittance to the *Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées* — "an institution where lectures are delivered for Engineers only, and by Engineers... Here all the French [military] Engineers, after having passed through the Polytechnic School, are obliged to spend one year previous to entering upon the practice of their profession", he explained to his sister. (Charles Ellet, Jr., to Mary Ellet, Paris, June 7, 1830. Ellet Papers.)

⁵¹ In 1831.

⁵² John Israel Ellet, born August 28, 1811. (Ellet Bible.)

⁵³ Thomas C. Lippincott.

sons, for I ever detested a drone or an idler either *male* or *female*. We were born for a purpose. Industry leads to happiness. Idleness to want and misery.

Our purpose was accomplished in this wise. I had lost a few years previous an old and beloved aunt who had saved a few hundred dollars out of her small annuity, which she proposed to give to me but I determinedly refused. She then left it to my two eldest daughters who proffered it as a loan to their brother. I sold my mother's beautiful present, the silver coffee pot, with other articles that I owned, also a horse which my brother had given to me. These sales enabled me to raise money sufficient to pay the expenses of *both*, for my eldest daughter⁵⁴ determined to go with her brother. They left us provided with all the necessities for so long and perilous a journey. They arrived safely to the hospitable home of their good cousin, who assisted them by his advice in selecting a farm which could be bought on credit. Fortunately an old settler by the name of Moore had become very much dissatisfied with the fast filling up of the country by emigration — to use his own expression, he was "too much scrouged" — and sought a home where there was no neighbors. The farm of 150 acres was near Alton, fast becoming a populous town. The improvements, a good brick house, an excellent orchard of fine fruit, with many advantages for a newly settled country. It was bought for eight hundred dollars on an eight years credit. On this spot my noble son went to work like a true man and in a few years succeeded in making the place both beautiful and valuable. At the age of 19 he married a Miss Scarrett⁵⁵ of Scarrett Prairie, by whom he had seven children, but two of them now living. She died of consumption, leaving her husband with a large family.

As soon as I heard of the purchase I went to work to send him furniture for his new establishment. I was enabled to do this from the quantities of furniture over and above the wants of our family which my parents had given me, added to which I had received various presents at different times from relatives

⁵⁴ Hannah Ellet, born October 10, 1802. (Ellet Bible.)

⁵⁵ John I. Ellet was married in 1830 to Laura Scarrett. The children of this marriage living in 1870 were Colonel John A. Ellet, Charles Ellet, and Lieutenant Richard Ellet, who married Bettie Cullen. (C. P. Smith, *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family* [Camden, 1870], p. 78.)

and friends, which still remained in the City. With the assistance of my youngest daughter⁵⁶ I was enabled with my own hands to box and pack up a vessel load of excellent household furniture which my good brother shipped for me. All arrived out safely and caused great wonder to the natives, expressing utter astonishment at the amount of "plunder", as they called the goods, and could not imagine what possible use could be made of so many articles. This happened in the early settlement in Illinois, where everything was in the most primitive order; but now they rival the Eastern States in luxury and magnificence. Many laughable occurrences took place that, had I the time or strength, would be worth recording. The united efforts of brother and sister soon put the house in complete order, and my son's knowledge of farming accomplished wonders on the place.

On account of an accident Mr. Ellet had received, he was unable to attend to business and as he wished to visit his son and also to make purchases of land in Illinois, he concluded to attempt the journey by water, taking with him a son⁵⁷ and daughter, the one to be placed at the Jacksonville College for education, the other to return with her father. I was to be left with my two youngest children to attend to the coming harvest of grain and hay. I then had a strong, healthy colored woman in the kitchen and I hoped that with the men under our employ that I should be able to have the crops garnered in safety and with little trouble. But soon it was apparent that the use of liquor was to destroy all my anticipated hopes. At first the men behaved very well, but the following Saturday, the time of payment having arrived, according to agreement between them and Mr. Ellet, I gave them orders on the store, the proprietor being ordered to sell no liquor to them. But the precaution was without effect, for they traded the goods they had purchased for their favorite beverage.

The consequence was most alarming. At night they took from the stable our horses and spent all Sunday in a drunken debauchery. When they returned on Monday they were unable to work and laid around the fences perfectly prostrated until

⁵⁶ Eliza Ellet, born October 28, 1814. (Ellet Bible.)

⁵⁷ Edward Carpenter Ellet, born September 25, 1819. (Ellet Bible.) He attended Illinois College, Jacksonville, during the 1833-1834 session. (The Registrar to H.P.G., October 13, 1932.)

night; my little son⁵⁸ taking charge of the stock with the assistance of my woman. When night arrived I thought it more safe to remain in the parlor than to retire to rest. While thus situated the four men came to the house for their supper and demanded of me money. I answered that I had none in the house. They threatened to break open the door. I felt that the time had arrived to prove my authority and save ourselves from brute force. I commanded them to leave or I would fire on them, although I had no gun, and if I had would not have used it, but it had the desired effect. They left for the barn and the next day, the effects of the liquor having been slept off, they returned to their labor, ashamed of their conduct. But before harvest arrived they again became unruly and I was obliged to discharge several of them.

About this time my son Charles had arrived in New York, his engagement on a certain road⁵⁹ being ended. I wrote him to come home at once, stating my difficulties. Then, with the fresh hands he was able to engage, everything went on prosperously and satisfactorily to both myself, Charles, and Mr. Ellet who, on his return in the fall found all his heavy crops well saved and valuable. But it was a time of great mental trial to me as well as most arduous bodily labor, for in those days our harvest continued for six weeks. 225 acres of land well managed produced abundant crops, and the laborers were fed sumptuously. They expected five meals per day, which I always furnished them with great pleasure, for they worked hard from dawn until the setting of the sun, and I always believed that the laborer was worthy of his hire and felt a pitying interest in them, as long experience had taught me that work was not play.

When Mr. Ellet returned he soon made up his mind to sell or rent the place. Fortunately our next neighbor bought eighty acres of it at 100 dollars per acre. Then a real estate dealer came up with a proposition to exchange City property for the balance of the farm consisting of 145 acres. The offer was gladly met

⁵⁸ Alfred Washington Ellet.

⁵⁹ He had surveyed for the Utica and Schenectady railroad and laid out the western line of the New York and Erie, 1832-1833. (See *Dictionary of American Biography*, VI, 87; E. H. Mott, *Between the Ocean and the Lakes* [New York, 1901], pp. 25-30.)

and once more we were preparing for an exit back to our native beloved Philadelphia.

But before our final departure, I had made a visit alone to my son.⁶⁰ I wished to see how he was situated as well as to take out various articles for the comfort of himself and family. On my return I brought with me my two daughters and my son⁶¹ who had been left at Jacksonville School.

We continued to reside in the City a number of years during which time many great changes had taken place in our family. My son Charles had risen to great eminence in his profession, was Chief Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal.⁶² He was considered a great and rising man. His salary was sufficient to warrant him to settle in life. He married a Miss Daniel,⁶³ of Lynchburg, Virginia, and removed to Richmond, where he remained for several years. He had taken his brother Edward with him, but he did not like the profession and left to go to the West. Soon after followed the marriage of my daughter Mary to a Mr. Bailey,⁶⁴ a merchant residing in St. Louis. In less than three months the happy bride was borne to her grave. This was another sad, sad affliction, one most painful to realize. I had contemplated for years the happy time I should enjoy with my darling daughters when they [had] a house and home to receive their worn out mother. They loved me and appreciated my love toward them. On parting after the wedding, she clung to me crying "Oh! Ma, this is too hard for you after so long looking forward to the time that your children could by kindness render your latter years more happy than your former ones, to be so cruelly disappointed; it is too, too bad." I saw her depart and never after beheld her dear face. She was one of the best, most

⁶⁰ John I. Ellet, then living near Alton, Illinois.

⁶¹ Edward C. Ellet.

⁶² Charles Ellet, Jr., became assistant engineer of the James River and Kanawha Company in 1835. From 1836 to 1839 he was chief engineer. This canal, one of the ambitious projects of the period, was intended to connect the Ohio river with tidewater. Ellet completed it as far as Lynchburg.

⁶³ Elvira, daughter of Judge William Daniel, Sr. (1770-1839), by Margaret Baldwin (1785-1826), his first wife, was born at Lynchburg in 1817. She was married to Charles Ellet, Jr., at "Point of Honor", Judge Daniel's home in Lynchburg, October 31, 1837. (Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and their Kin* [Boston, 1895], pp. 392-393; C. P. Smith, *op. cit.*, 78.)

⁶⁴ James Bailey. (Smith, *op. et loc. cit.*) Mary Ellet Bailey died November 8, 1834.

affectionate of daughters, beloved by all who knew her virtues and her most amiable disposition. After dear Mary's death another daughter⁶⁵ was married to a Mr. Hale from the East but residing in the City. They resided for a time in West Philadelphia. He was in the coal business. The next marriage was my youngest daughter, Eliza, to a Mr. Bryan,⁶⁶ a merchant of Philadelphia. I began to anticipate a realization of my early dreams, but was again doomed to disappointment and grief. In three short years she was taken from her most excellent husband, her sorrowing parents, and her two babes.

Thus ended my last fond hopes of daughter's tender care in old age; but God had afflicted me and I dared not repine, for as yet I was not wholly bereft. Four good and loving sons remained and I felt sure that they would be true and affectionate during life, although far from me. From choice they had gone not wishing to farm. Mr. Ellet had given them⁶⁷ a tract of land moderately improved, one of the purchases he had made on his former visit to the West. On this farm they worked industriously. (The particulars of their wonderful labor will be found in a long letter I wrote to Mr. Ellet while I was on a visit to them. I will not repeat what I said then in those notes, but they will be worth retaining if only for the example to their own children whom I here advise to go and do likewise).

In all these changes that time had made in our family, although years were increasing over me, I did not rest idle. My daughters I wished to do something for as far as I was able, and with various presents from friends and relatives, with the fruits of my own industry, I was enabled to prove to them my will to do if my circumstances could not meet my wishes. But much can be accomplished by unselfishness and self-denial. Thus I was able to do something for each daughter as they departed from me. My dear Mary's clothing her husband returned to me, the goods and furniture he retained. He soon married again and emigrated to Texas. I have never seen him since. Eliza's two children

⁶⁵ Hannah Ellet was married to George C. Hale. (Smith, *op. et loc. cit.*)

⁶⁶ George S. Bryan. (Smith, *op. et loc. cit.*) Eliza Ellet Bryan died June 18, 1841. (Ellet Bible.)

⁶⁷ The land was given to Edward C. and Alfred W. Ellet. Charles Ellet, Jr., and John I. Ellet had previously established homes.

were reared by their father's good sister; the daughter lived to the age of 28 years, was a wife six years,⁶⁸ and then was called to follow her young mother. . . . In the course of a few years Death had again entered my father's household. My three remaining brothers,⁶⁹ all that was left of our once numerous family, were called to pay the debt of nature. Two had wives and children to grieve after them, one was unmarried; while I, their sister, had to mourn the loss of three affectionate brothers who had ever been kind and sympathizing toward me in my many afflictions, but I had the melancholy satisfaction of attending their sick and dying beds to receive their last look, and to follow them to their last resting place. I also lost during those few years many very valuable, beloved, old friends. . . .

Now after eleven years of various changes, the time had arrived to part with my two remaining and youngest sons.⁷⁰ Like their elder brothers they were seized with the spirit of enterprise and with the approval of both parents started for Illinois to locate on the farm that their father had given them. It was unimproved, but they felt sanguine that they could in time and by industry render it both attractive and valuable. Again I was called upon to do what was in my power to render their simple home somewhat comfortable, and forwarded them what yet remained of my good parents' abundant gifts to me years previously.

After a time, hearing of their efforts to accomplish their praiseworthy intentions, I could not rest contented idle, ruminating on the privations of my sons when I might by a little sacrifice of ease render them effective service. I consulted with Mr. Ellet and proposed to him for me to join the boys, if he would consent to forward the amount of my weekly board, so as to furnish us with money to carry on the necessary improvements. Mr. Ellet would be well cared for during my absence by his son and two married daughters who were now residing in the City.⁷¹

⁶⁸ Mary Ellet Bryan was married to Robert Albree. (Smith, *op. et loc. cit.*)

⁶⁹ The surviving sons of Israel Israel in 1824 were: Samuel, William, Michael E., and James Hutchinson Israel. (*Schedule . . . of the Real Estate of Israel Israel*, p. 18.) James Hutchinson died January 1, 1829. (Israel Bible.) Samuel Israel "died on the 23 of Oct. 1834 at Cape Haytien where he had been stationed as American Consul for eleven years." (*Ibid.*) The deaths of William and Michael Israel are not recorded in the family papers.

⁷⁰ Edward C. and Alfred W. Ellet.

⁷¹ Philadelphia.

Accordingly, at the age of sixty-two, I started alone, taking only a small black boy with me, whose grandmother wished me to bring up and leave with my sons when I should return. I parted with my family with a cheerful heart, under the full belief that I was performing my duty and in the full hope that with my aid they would rise to independence. I arrived safely,⁷² was greeted with joy by my sons and soon entered on my self-imposed task. Everything was rough and primitive, but we were sanguine and buoyant with hope. We saw in prospect as the future vision of beauty flitted before us, and every effort we made towards improvement filled us with joy. There was at first only an old log cabin, a well of pure water, and some fencing; but very soon a nice double log house was built by my sons, with only the assistance of one carpenter and one laborer. They cut the timber from their own woods with their own hands, while I prepared their meals and improved the surroundings both indoors and out. I can truly say I was proud of my sons, so young, so enterprising, and so industrious. Their course foreshadowed the full grown man, and I was supremely happy. They planted trees brought from the woods, while I planted the wild flowers in the beds I had made surrounding the house. Some climbing wild rose reached to the roof and entwined in the windows. The rough yard grew into a smooth sod by cutting down the high places and filling up the hollows, which I would sow with blue grass which soon spread over the whole yard. The trees took root and soon afforded shade. The worm fence was succeeded by a neat rail fence, and excellent garden, yielding an abundance of vegetables, was planted in the spot that once was a refuge for cattle and hogs. Our stock increased in numbers, affording fine beef and pork. We luxuriated in cream and butter, poultry increased, affording eggs in great abundance. Thus with a great quantity of the good things of this earth afforded by industry we all enjoyed ourselves. I had added various articles of domestic use, such as a sofa, rocking chair, beds, curtains, and various articles of plain ornament, and when harvest came it was my delight to prepare cakes and milk for them as they would return to the house weary and dry. I would rise before the dawn of day to have fresh milk for their breakfast, with a hot batchelor loaf with a relish of prairie birds

⁷² At Bunker Hill, Illinois.

which my sons would shoot, also squirrels, fat rabbit, and mushrooms picked up in quantities from the road before the house. Many friends would visit us and partake of our fare and always complimented me on my culinary efforts for their enjoyment. Travellers would stop as they passed to admire the neatness of and improvements accomplished in so short a time. It might truly be said that we had made "the wilderness to bloom like the rose". My pride was to have everything in and around the house neat. One lady in passing observed my efforts and success in cultivating wild flowers, and although a stranger to me, she told my son that if he would call at her house that she would send me a load of rare plants. She said it afforded her pleasure to give to people who appreciated the beauty of flowers. I planted all that she sent and they grew luxuriantly, and no doubt are at the place now. Some of them I have growing in my lot at Laurel Hill over the graves of my children since buried there.

Within three months after my arrival at my sons, the sad intelligence reached me of the death of my youngest daughter,⁷³ the wife of Mr. Bryan. . . . She died nine days after giving birth to a son, her second child, leaving a mourning husband who yet remains a widower, now wifeless and childless. . . . The tender sympathy of my sons enabled me, with the necessity of action, to again return to my avocation.

At the end of nearly two years of pleasant toil we had accomplished all that we had worked for. About that time we had a visit from the daughter of a former neighbor when we resided in the City, a Miss Roberts.⁷⁴ She had come out to visit a brother in Southern Illinois and had extended her travels as far as my son John's and our house. After remaining with us during part of the summer, much pleased with our plain country life which my sons made agreeable to her by rides through the country, she had to return to her brother's house. Her society had afforded me much pleasure and the sequel proved equally so to my youngest son, for when she left us it was as the affianced bride of Alfred. This unexpected event rendered my presence no longer necessary, and I availed myself of the change to return to my home and home duties, accordingly when my son departed to ful-

⁷³ Eliza Ellet Bryan died June 18, 1841. (Ellet Bible.)

⁷⁴ Sarah Jane Roberts of Philadelphia. (Smith, *op. cit.*, 78.)

fill his engagement, I went with him as far as the place of his destination, then pursued my long journey alone. When I first joined my children I did not expect to remain over six months or a year. Mr. Ellet was to come out for me, but the situation of the farm and my sons rendered it impossible to return and conflicting causes prevented my husband from joining us.

When I parted with my son I retired to my state room and after indulging in a hearty cry, I threw myself on my bed but not to sleep. I rose refreshed and with my usual efforts threw off those morbid feelings and in the anticipated pleasure of again meeting my family a reaction ensued, and enabled me to enjoy the contemplation of the various characters before me as well as the beauties of the country as the boat sailed, the captain often affording me much information by describing the localities of interest and relating many amusing incidents that he had witnessed aboard his boat, with its concourse of human beings.

On arriving at Lancaster I was met by my good son-in-law, Mr. Bryan, and soon was welcomed by his large family of mother, brothers and sisters. The next day Mr. Ellet came for me and we returned to the City. As the cars came to the depot my dear son Charles was there to receive me with open arms and fast falling tears of joy. Soon his loved wife and many of my other friends who had heard of the old traveller's return joined us and notwithstanding the many changes which had transpired during my absence, we were very happy in the reunion, for although sixty-four years of age, I had not lost my energy or interest in the world, and looked forward for new fields of labor, and they did come all too soon. . . .

At this time my son Charles was engaged in building the wire bridge across the Schuylkill⁷⁵ and on the survey of the City

⁷⁵ His plan for a wire suspension bridge over the Schuylkill at Fairmount was accepted by the county commissioners in July, 1839, over fourteen competitors (Mary Ellet to Charles Ellet, Jr., July 14, 1839) and the work was completed in February, 1842 (*Philadelphia Daily Chronicle*, February 5, 1842). It was "one of the most complete structures of the kind" (Eli Bowen, *Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania* [Philadelphia, 1852], p. 20) as well as "the first wire bridge of considerable size erected in the United States" (J. L. Ringwald, *Development of Transportation in the United States* [New York, 1888], p. 37). In 1874 it was taken down to make place for the present Callowhill Street Bridge. (Records in Bureau of Engineering and Surveys, City of Philadelphia.)



CHARLES ELLET, JR.
(About 1850)

and County of Philadelphia. He resided in Girard Street.⁷⁶ My husband was boarding but we spent the summer at Cooper's Point, Camden, New Jersey. In the winter we returned to the City. Shortly I observed that Mr. Ellet's health was not as robust as hitherto. He had become a convert to the Hydropathic System and entered into its extreme use without due precaution. After a trial of over a year his constitution was much impaired and he yielded to the wishes of myself and his children to abandon the use of water to the excess which had produced his weakness. I had taken a house in Camden and he then gave up his water cure physician with his room and servant in the bathing establishment, and gladly he consented to call in our good family doctor, who attended him faithfully for the eleven succeeding months of his suffering life, during which period he had the satisfaction to have his two sons and last daughter⁷⁷ with him, assisting with love and tenderness their weary mother in her attendance on their father. . . . My Charles was absent; he had been called to build a bridge across the Ohio River at Wheeling, and also one across the Niagara River, but my son John had lost at that period his father-in-law and wife.⁷⁸ In his bereavement he came to us hoping to get into business near his parents. My youngest son⁷⁹ came at the same time in consequence of the farm being rented on which we had devoted so much time and labor. In consequence both brothers were out of business. Edward hoped to study medicine and immediately to attend a course of lectures. The death of his father occurred about this time. His great sufferings were ended. He breathed his last surrounded by his remaining family, and was borne to the lot already occupied by his youngest daughter at Laurel Hill.⁸⁰

It being inconvenient for my children to remain with me in Camden, it was thought advisable that I should be removed to my son Charles' home until my health should improve. Accordingly my pleasant little home was broken up, a house rented in the City, where in the course of two short weeks from the burial of my

⁷⁶ 33 Girard Street. Mary V. E. Cabell gives a vivid description of the place in her reminiscences. (Cabell Papers.)

⁷⁷ John I. Ellet, Alfred W. Ellet and Hannah Ellet Hale.

⁷⁸ Laura Scarrett Ellet. (Smith, *op. cit.*, 78.)

⁷⁹ Alfred W. Ellet.

⁸⁰ Charles Ellet died November 26, 1847. (Ellet Bible; Philadelphia Public Ledger, November 29, 1847.)

husband my last and only daughter⁸¹ was carried to join her father and sister in their last home on earth. Those two bereavements, coming in such sudden succession, nearly deprived me of self control. I questioned myself why it was that God had selected me for such great and heart-crushing sorrows. Could there be anyone born to repeated calamities? I thought not, and for a time could see nothing bright before me worth living for. But too soon I had to realize the fact that yet greater afflictions had to be met and borne.

These bereavements caused a breaking up of our family. Mr. Hale, with his only child, left for his native home in the East. Charles had to attend to his engagements in the West, building of the two bridges, one across the Ohio, the other across the Niagara.⁸² My son Edward commenced the study of medicine and attended lectures at the Pennsylvania University.⁸³ My son John remained for a time to attend to his brother Charles' business and the sale of his household furniture, as he had taken his wife and children with him, as his absence would of necessity be protracted in the prosecution of two such great works.

⁸¹ Hannah Ellet Hale died December 19, 1847. (Ellet Bible.)

⁸² Charles Ellet, Jr., was elected engineer of the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, July 14, 1847 (Telegram, James Baker to Charles Ellet, Jr., July 14, 1847), and on November 9, 1847, was appointed engineer and contractor for the Niagara Falls Bridge Companies (Ellet to his wife, November 9, 1847). These were two of the most spectacular engineering undertakings of the period before the Civil War. Both structures were designed by Ellet and the Wheeling Bridge, which he completed in November, 1849, was at that time the longest single span bridge in the world — 1010 feet. Its erection was the basis for the bitterly contested suit of the State of Pennsylvania *v.* The Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company in the Supreme Court of the United States; and although a decree of abatement was granted by the Court, Ellet saved his bridge by inducing Congress to declare it a post route. After the structure was severely damaged by storm in May, 1854, it was rebuilt by Ellet, and later by John A. Roebling. It is still in use.

After Ellet had constructed a temporary bridge across the Niagara gorge, disagreements with the companies resulted in his relinquishing that work (December, 1848) but not before he had demonstrated the practicability of bridging the Niagara. Ellet's bridge was between the Whirlpool and the Falls, on the site of the present Lower Arch Bridge. (Data from Ellet Papers.)

⁸³ Edward C. Ellet did not attend medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, (Assistant to the Dean to H.P.G., October 22, 1932) but was a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. (Editor, *Journal of the American Medical Association* to H.P.G., January 30, 1934.)

Now as I should be left without any relative near me, when the business was settled that detained my son John, it was thought unsafe for me to continue in the house. I then rented, and it was concluded that I should sell my furniture — now become painful for me to look upon — and that I should refurnish with purchases from my son Charles' sale. Accordingly all this was accomplished with the aid of my son. When everything was finished I entered my solitary room, spending my lonely hours in reflecting on my past most eventful life, anticipating the future with anxious dread.

My husband had in his last will⁸⁴ bequeathed his property to his *five* children, three sons and two daughters, without naming his eldest son⁸⁵ or myself, but not from unkindness to either but according to *his ideas of justice*. The reason he gave was that his exclusive use of my whole estate for the period of 26 years had convinced him that it was fully sufficient for my maintenance without addition from him. With this will I was then and am now after a lapse of 23 years perfectly satisfied with and have never wished it to be otherwise. But not as regarded my most dutiful noble son who had ever been the pride of his parents and family from his many virtues and great talents which had placed him unaided in a high position before the world. It was now my duty to repair this unfortunate seeming neglect as far as my resources would enable me.⁸⁶ Therefore, as soon as I began to receive my rents I commenced a series of retrenchments as regarded my personal wants. This was not difficult, for my life ever since early youth had been one of self-sacrifice fortunately as the sequel of these notes will prove. I accomplished my inten-

⁸⁴ Charles Ellet's will was dated April 25, 1842. (Original in Ellet Papers.) Of his fourteen children, these were living at the time of his death: Hannah Ellet Hale (who died December 19, 1847), Charles, John Israel, Edward Carpenter, and Alfred Washington Ellet. (Ellet Bible.)

⁸⁵ The only reference to Charles Ellet, Jr., in the will is as follows: "I request my executors to collect a debt due me by my son Charles Ellet, junior, for money paid to Moss & Son April 3, 1832, of three hundred and seventy-three 1/100 dollars with the interest thereon until the same is paid. I have not forgotten him: if Mrs. Hannah Israel Davenport, his aunt, wishes to make restitution for what she unrighteously obtained of her father's estate to the exclusion of her sister [Mary Ellet], she can bequeath to my son Charles what will make his portion equal to his brothers and sisters."

⁸⁶ The letter transmitting her gift to Charles Ellet, Jr., with his endorsement thereon, is among the Ellet Papers.

tions, not altogether as I wished had my income been greater, but satisfactorily to my children. How I have used those resources will be seen after my death by referring to a few memorandums made at various times. Suffice it now to declare that all has been used according to my first intention exclusively on my family, with the one exception of a bare maintenance for food and clothing and small, very small, sums for charity.

After my son John had concluded the business which had detained him, he returned to the West to again be with his motherless children, and enter into business.⁸⁷ Shortly after he left, my youngest son⁸⁸ with his wife and children came to the City for the purpose of seeing their relatives, he being anxious to get into business now that his farm was rented, returned to the West, leaving his family in the City. This was about the first great excitement on the California gold fever. He found the whole State deeply interested and full of extravagant hopes of great fortunes being made in a very short residence in the newly discovered Eldorado. After some deliberation, combined with the disappointment of not being able to enter into any suitable business, and weary of living so long idle, he determined to join the adventurers, wrote to his brother⁸⁹ just concluding his medical studies, having received from all of the professors flattering assurances that he had earned his diploma by close study and attention to the lectures.⁹⁰ As soon as he received his brother's letter he consented to join him in the expedition. My wish was that he should commence the practice of medicine here in the City, near his mother, but he was infatuated with the prospect. Accordingly I again had the work of preparation to make, succeeded in purchasing clothing for both, as well as many little necessities for comfort, and when he left me with the various articles I had selected for use, it was on my part with a dread that it was for the last time, but as usual I lived on in hope, and yet believed that I should not be entirely bereft. Then judge of my astonishment when on

⁸⁷ John I. Ellet operated a furniture business in St. Louis.

⁸⁸ Alfred W. Ellet.

⁸⁹ Edward C. Ellet.

⁹⁰ Edward Carpenter Ellet was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, on March 28, 1849. His thesis subject was "Iodine and its Therapeutical Applications." (*Catalogue of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Session 1849-50*, p. 13.)

meeting a friend I was hailed with the strange news that the whole undertaking was relinquished, that on the arrival of Edward, his brother's wife had preceded him and had succeeded in inducing her husband to relinquish the whole scheme. Again I was satisfied that it was for the best that they should remain.

Edward joined the oldest practitioner in the place,⁹¹ and at once entered into the practice of medicine. Alfred purchased out an establishment of Dry Goods and commenced store keeping. Then they were as they *then* thought established for life. They wrote to me to join them so that they might have the care of me in my declining years. I acceded to their proposal. My son Charles as well as many kind friends believing it to be the proper course for me to pursue. Although I was very comfortably situated, had a large and beautiful room, surrounded with numerous old, tried friends, with kind treatment from the ladies of the house with whom I boarded, they being also old friends. Yet I preferred being with my children. Again visions of peace and happiness floated before me. I would order the purchase of a cottage which I would adorn with running vines and flowers, my garden should yield the best of vegetables, fruit should be plentiful and gathered by me for my son, who was to live with me. How I enjoyed in anticipation the pleasant time we should have when he returned weary from long rides, how I would have provided for him the fragrant coffee, hot rolls, and nice relishes, and after the repast he would read to his mother such books as we both loved. To realize this vision I looked forward to its certain consummation. The cottage was bought in a beautiful situation, two acres of ground filled with fine fruit surrounded it, adjoining was a beautiful grove of Lumber de poplars afterwards owned by my son. Here were held picnics and popular meetings, here would congregate the children to amuse themselves with swinging and other plays.

The cottage was bought and paid for, my furniture shipped and money forwarded to complete all necessary arrangements and improvements. The house and grounds needed repair. My dear son Charles came for me to escort me as far as his home at Wheeling, Virginia, then. I parted with my pleasant home, my many dearly beloved friends, many of whom remained with me

⁹¹ Bunker Hill, Illinois.

until the carriage came for me late at night, showering on me the last tributes of affection, basket filled with dainties, many little keepsakes, some of which I yet have, and at last the parting embrace with many tears. Charles handed me into the carriage that parted us for a very long time, but not as we then thought forever.

When we arrived at the home of my son, I found his wife in a delicate condition. It was their wish that I should remain with them until her health was restored. She was a great sufferer and I am happy to say that I had it in my power to do her great service in many ways. I believe that I was the means under Providence of saving the life of the infant.⁹² Deprived by the illness of its mother of its natural food, it had to be raised by hand. I accomplished this task easily as I had had experience, but not before the constant pressure of the babe to my breast to prevent its mother from being disturbed by its cries had produced a lump which terminated in a tumor destined in the end to carry me to my grave, even before great age performed its work of decay. When my daughter-in-law had recovered, winter was approaching, they consented to my leaving them.

Charles placed me under the charge of the captain, and again I was afloat. Rain commenced and continued during the entire voyage from Wheeling to St. Louis, where we arrived after a weary week. The boat filled to overflowing with immigrants and rough passengers from Tennessee. With, as the captain told me, eighty-five children on board, to sleep was impossible, to keep dry even more so, and when at 12 o'clock at night we landed,⁹³ I did not know where to find my son⁹⁴ who had been telegraphed to and had come to the wharf several times. It being Sunday his store with all others were closed, but the good captain and his kind clerk would not suffer me to be disappointed and started through the pouring rain and never yielded the search until they brought my son to me. The consequence of this great exposure settled in a cold in my left breast, increasing the lump already there from the babe's pressure. I found on reaching my son's

⁹² Cornelia Daniel, daughter of Charles (Jr.) and Elvira Daniel Ellet, born at Wheeling October 2, 1849. (Memorandum dated April 7, 1850, in Ellet Papers.)

⁹³ At St. Louis.

⁹⁴ John I. Ellet.

house his whole family prepared to receive me with a most affectionate greeting. He had again married, a Southern lady by the name of Skillman,⁹⁵ quite a young woman. After remaining with my kind children several days, I left them with my sons Edward and Alfred, who had come for me.

We arrived at Bunker Hill, the name of the place where I was to reside. It was situated on the immediate line of the railroad from Terre Haute and Saint Louis, in an undulating prairie, and although unimproved and with but few inhabitants or houses, presented to me a very pleasing prospect, and now, twenty years later, it has become one of the most attractive towns on that line. Churches, schools, have increased with the influx of population, and it now stands almost unrivalled in the beauty of its buildings, the refinement of its inhabitants, or the taste exhibited in the culture of rare flowers and trees, so that on entering the town it presents the appearance of a very highly cultivated garden.⁹⁶ Owing to the improvements being unfinished in my cottage, I did not remove into it until the 1st of May.

Then near seventy years of age, but yet buoyant with hope and capable of projecting future improvements; but I must acknowledge that a temporary check was cast upon my dream of future bliss when I found that my son⁹⁷ was already engaged to be married to a lady from New York, Miss Lydia Little, who was on a visit to a friend. This event changed my plans and as property was and could be purchased very cheap, as in all new settlements, I availed myself of the prospect of making good investments and bought two good but unfinished buildings, each with a quarter of an acre of ground, in an eligible situation, and presented them to my sons. They have improved them very handsomely by adding to the original buildings. On one of them my

⁹⁵ Mary Skillman. (C. P. Smith, *op. cit.*, 78.)

⁹⁶ "Bunker Hill is one of the most beautiful little villages in the State, situated on a prairie in high cultivation; the houses are neat and arranged tastefully, and each is garnished with a pretty garden and plenty of shade trees, which give the loveliest rural aspect imaginable to the place... The population is about three hundred... There are Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist churches... No lawyers, and none are needed. The only one who ever lived there was drowned in Wood River. A monument is being erected to his memory. There are two excellent practicing physicians, Dr. H., and Dr. E[illet]." (Mrs. [E. F.] Ellet, *Summer Rambles in the West*, [New York 1853], pp. 176, 178.)

⁹⁷ Dr. Edward C. Ellet.

son, the doctor, yet lives. Alfred has sold his many years since. During my residence at the Hill I had many grandchildren born, some of them were early called home. The places the three families occupied were in sight of each other, in speaking distance. Daily my sons came to me, and I lived surrounded by their families and many, very many, kind friends, whose friendship I am happy to say yet continues.

I was fortunate in obtaining efficient help in my kitchen, who had as much pride in assisting me in my improvements as it afforded pleasure to myself. With our united efforts, and also the aid from my sons, the little cottage with its surroundings assumed, if not a grand, a most attractive appearance. By tearing down partitions (enclosing small useless rooms) I obtained fine, large, light apartments, with porticos and porches added outside giving shade within and without, paint and paper with tastefully arranged furniture suited to its humble pretensions. Added to the effect, owing to the richness of the soil, my plants and flowers and running vines grew as if by magic. The honeysuckles with climbing roses of great variety clustered around the trellises I had erected. The double white and red rose grew each side of my door, while beneath in the border grew the sweet violet and Lily of the Valley, perfuming both the porch and the parlor. Trees planted by the former owner surrounded the whole two acres, to which I had added the Osage orange for a hedge, fruit trees were in abundance, of excellent quality, such as apples, peaches, pears, and plums. My garden started from the back porch, where I often sat contemplating its vigorous growth and watching the gambols of the variety of beautiful birds that hovered around the flowers. The little humming birds would come in perfect safety up to the very door, sip the dew from the flowers and flit to and fro in perfect safety.⁹⁸ . . .

The years passed, I perfectly happy in my moderate possessions, intending there to end my few remaining days. But truly

⁹⁸ "Clay Cottage, the residence of my venerable aunt, is a rural paradise. The dwelling house, of substantial brick, painted light gray, peeps invitingly through a plantation of tall trees of several varieties — its verandah and trellised porch wreathed with roses and flowering vines, and a bordering of rare shrubs and rose-trees completely embowering it. The smooth lawn is sprinkled with shrubbery, and a clustering grape vine covers with its luxuriant drapery the whole of the rear buildings. . . . This, by confession the most elegant 'place' in town, may represent the better order of prairie homes." (Ellet, *op. cit.* 177.)

it is said that while "man appoints, God disappoints". During my residence in this place I had occasion twice to visit the East on business respecting my property, once in company with my son Alfred and his family. I think it was in the year 1855. From many circumstances seeming to delay our departure, we did not leave until December when, after passing Springfield, we were overtaken by one of the greatest snow storms on record. When we reached the great grand Prairie we could neither proceed nor recede, but were entirely engulfed in snow banks of huge dimensions. Our cars were filled with passengers all without food, but fortunately we had reached a station and could get both wood and water, the former sufficient to feed the one stove in each car, the latter useless as the engines were all embedded out of sight in snow drifts. In vain did all the male passengers turn out to assist the workmen in their efforts to disinter the buried engines. We could only discern a few inches of the pipes, and they soon disappeared with the fast falling snow. Our party consisted of nine persons, three children (the youngest taken ill with a high fever), myself aged seventy-five years: but my son was strong and healthy and determined that his family should not suffer for food. He with a gentleman friend who was the tenth of our party, started through the snow almost up to their waists, endeavoring to reach the nearest inhabited house. They succeeded in obtaining food for us, which we divided with two lone ladies who had no friends near them. Fortunately there was a physician on the cars who attended the child successfully. Every day for several days did our son and our friend go forth on this mission of love, and each day assisted the workmen to remove the snow from the engine. On the 17th day the end was accomplished and we left our long imprisonment with joy, but not before nature yielded to fatigue and privation in my worn frame. I was perfectly prostrated, sick at heart, unable longer to hold up my head when we arrived at Chicago. I was put to bed, a doctor was sent for and for several days was unable to leave my bed. As my strength returned, I became very anxious to resume my journey. All of our party under the care of Mr. Cundell, our friend, had gone on. Alfred remained with me. When we did leave I was in a very feeble state, but full of energy which enabled me to bear up under the long journey, deathly sick as I was.

When we arrived in Philadelphia we found my brother-in-law, Col. Davenport, at the depot waiting for us. He had been apprised through our friends of our detention. I was immediately taken to my bed where I lay prostrated for several weeks, completely worn out. Now, after a period of 15 years, when I refer to that disastrous journey, I wonder how we escaped with our lives. The weather was intensely cold, making ice from our breath on the glass nearly an inch in thickness. No sleep for seventeen nights, only as we could catch a moment of weary forgetfulness, never changing one garment in all that time, no exercise, as the floor was an inch thick or deep in tobacco juice, the ends of the seats we occupied were used by the now weary gentlemen passengers who were glad when night arrived when the floors were cleaned of its filth to throw themselves down with only a stick of wood for a pillow. Added to all these discomforts at the time, we were seriously threatened with riot from the poor frozen laborers, who thought they were entitled to one fire as well as the passengers. Many of them had their poor feet frozen and one I heard had to have his amputated. One gentleman died after he left the cars. Our party, being young, healthy, and vigorous, soon recovered from the fatigue and was able to come and see me on my arrival at my sister's, where I was very pleasantly situated, surrounded with every comfort and the kindest attention. As soon as our arrival was made known, my many friends flocked to see me. Daily I received assurances of sympathy from those who had long known me and loved me.

My son Charles at this time was in Europe on official business.⁹⁹ He had read an account in a foreign newspaper of the terrible snow storm on the Prairies of Illinois. He knew from our letters that we intended to make the journey and had become very anxious on our account. He did not return home until the fall, and then immediately removed with his family to Richmond, Virginia. But returned again in the spring to Philadelphia to take me back to Illinois, where he intended to invest in western land, which design he accomplished to his full satisfaction. After his departure I resumed my previous occupation. My house and

⁹⁹ Charles Ellet, Jr., went to Europe in October, 1854, to negotiate loans for the Virginia Central and the Hempfield railroads, of which lines he was principal engineer and financial agent. He returned to America, with his family, before June, 1855. (Data from Ellet Papers.)

grounds had been improved during my year's absence, by my sons. During this, my last, residence in my cottage I had again the pleasure of entertaining my dear son Charles and his family. He had been appointed by the Government to examine the Delta of the Mississippi in view of its improvement.¹⁰⁰ On his finishing his task he stopped to see me and left his family for a time with me.

In the course of less than two years I was again necessitated to return to the East, and I then determined that it should be my last journey. Consequently I rented my place, parted with my furniture and all my effects, but not until I had presented my son Charles with a deed to my homestead, which he and his family had so much loved and admired. Thus I was enabled to fulfill my long cherished wish to do full justice to my loved son. The place had become very valuable and is now in the possession of his children. I do hope that their duty to their parents will cause them to comply with the often expressed wishes and intentions of both, never to part with that spot so endeared to them by many associations so very dear.

I was accompanied on this journey by my dear son Edward. We stopped at Washington, D. C., where Charles then resided.¹⁰¹ I remained with them until fall, and then came back the City, but in the following spring my good son Charles came for me to return with him in hopes that I would make up my mind to reside permanently under his care, but there were many objections, however desirable the project might be. His business made his ab-

¹⁰⁰ He was appointed by President Filmore, on the nomination of the secretary of war, on November 4, 1850, to make surveys looking towards "the protection of the borders of the Mississippi from overflow and the improvement of the channel at the mouth of the river." His report was published by the government printer in 1852. (Ellet, *Report on the Overflows of the Delta of the Mississippi*, 96 pp.) During 1856 and 1857 he endeavored, without success, to secure congressional appropriations to enable him to put his plan into operation. It is possible that he made another survey in 1856, but it does not appear in the Ellet papers.

¹⁰¹ Charles Ellet, Jr., moved to Washington in 1856. In September he purchased a three-story residence at 288 H Street, where he lived until February, 1858, when he moved to "Clifton", his country place on the Heights of Georgetown. (Ellet Papers.) Here "the full and genial plenty of a Pennsylvania farm-house was gracefully blended with the not less hearty kindness of a Southern plantation..." (F., "The Colonels Ellet" in *Army and Navy Journal*. I, 212.)

sence from home very frequent and uncertain. His family were very delicate and when or where he went his family must come. I was now 80 years of age, and must have some secure settlement. However, for the present, I consented to comply with their united wishes to have me with them. It was in May, 1860, that he came for me. The following summer and winter I remained. He was frequently absent in surveying Western Virginia in reference to his project for improving the Ohio river, rendering it navigable at all times by reservoirs, &c, &c.¹⁰²

One morning he entered my chamber with a telegram in his hand and most tenderly communicated the contents. My property had been destroyed the night before by an incendiary. The news did not excite me for a moment. My first word was that the neighbors would rejoice to be rid of such an eye sore as those ancient buildings presented, and further I said I would return to the city in the spring to improve (without a dollar) the vacant lot. For, I said to my son, Building material is very cheap, labor plenty, and offices wanted, and I believe I can allow all this when I return in the spring. He expressed his great surprise at the manner in which I had received the news of my loss of income, but more at my energy. He agreed entirely with me respecting the improvements I desired. Having no one near me to assist in counselling me (for he had to be absent, and one son in California,¹⁰³ two in Illinois,¹⁰⁴) but I was not discouraged and determined to carry out my plans, for I knew I had credit from the known character of my father and my son, as well as my husband, who lived and died well known as an honorable merchant. But again I was doomed to disappointment for the present.

For the great Rebellion was about to culminate in a Civil War, such as history had never recorded. The South combined with the treacherous administration, the pitiful president who could not believe that a nation had the power to coerce a rebellious

¹⁰² From 1858 until the outbreak of the Civil War he was intermittently engaged in work connected with his favorite project, the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by means of reservoir lakes. His report on the Kanawha improvement, a plan subsidiary to the greater one, was published in Philadelphia in 1858 after surveys made for the James River and Kanawha Company. (Ellet, *Report on the Improvement of the Kanawha and Incidentally of the Ohio River*, 125 pp.)

¹⁰³ John I. Ellet.

¹⁰⁴ Dr. Edward C. Ellet and Alfred W. Ellet.

State or to punish a dishonorable, treacherous Cabinet, and by his false actions submitted to the wicked machinations of a thirty years' conspiracy to dismember our blessed Union and bring death and desolation throughout the Land in order to perpetuate Slavery and sustain them in their bloated Aristocracy founded and fed on the blood of 400,000 of human beings, and shame to say, these vile, plotting rebels, supported, upheld, and encouraged by the so-called freemen of the Northern States, our unscrupulous Democratic organization. But it will not do for me to write on this dreadful subject. At ninety years of age, every drop of blood in me swells and surges with indignation until it nearly prostrates my feeble body. Can it be wondered I thus feel when by their wickedness I have lost two of my beloved children,¹⁰⁵ while six brave sons and grandsons¹⁰⁶ with their lives in their hands went forth voluntarily to serve their country and its institutions?¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ Charles Ellet, Jr., Colonel commanding Ram Fleet, and his son, Charles Rivers Ellet, Colonel in the Mississippi Marine Brigade.

¹⁰⁶ Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., and his son, Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet; Brigadier General Alfred W. Ellet and his son, Lieutenant Edward C. Ellet; and Lieutenant Colonel John A. Ellet and Lieutenant Richard Ellet, sons of John I. Ellet.

¹⁰⁷ "I am decidedly for offering or accepting no compromise with traitors. I believe that the whole difficulty or scheme has been concocted by designing demagogues to break up the Government and construct another on their own dishonest Democratic platform, which has already brought our country to the brink of ruin by their thefts, falsehoods, and treachery, together with Buchanan's complicity with the traitors in their base treason. . . . Teach your boys, my son, to love, respect, protect, and if necessary, die by their country's flag. For my part, I am determined, if this Government is severed, while there remains one good old Federal State, to live, while I live, in that; and when I die, my request and will is that my body may be wrapped in the emblem of my country's glory." (Mary Ellet to her son, John I. Ellet, of California, December, 1860.)

In 1863, after the death of Charles Ellet, Jr., and Charles Rivers Ellet, she wrote again to John I. Ellet: "I wish to see your sons in the field. I am anxious to have as many of the name as possible in this effort to crush rebellion, so that in after ages the record will stand in history that not one of the family were cowards or disloyal; but that all were true Americans and patriots. . . . Then let us with one voice devote all we have — life, fortune, home, and family — for the preservation of the blessed Union. I have drained the cup of sorrow, and am yet to suffer more and greater trials; but nothing of self-sacrifice shall make me shrink from the duty I owe my country, and may God keep in His protecting power my sons and grandsons who are devoting their lives for the cause that I know He approves." (Both letters are quoted in *The Press*, January 11, 1869.)

But I must proceed with my narrative while I have strength to perform my task, which, when my age and infirmities are considered, cannot be called trifling. When spring returned, excitement and dismay combined with patriotic enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole land, for Fort Sumpter had been assaulted, our very capital threatened, our Treasury robbed, forts taken, navy and army demoralized. Nothing remained for us but valor, truth, patriotism, and a firm determination of leaders and men to rush forth to do or die.

At this crisis it was thought best that I should leave while transportation was unimpeded; therefore, on the 14th day of April¹⁰⁸ I bid adieu to my dear daughter-in-law and under the protection of my dear son¹⁰⁹ left Washington. Numerous rumors reached us on our journey that troops were on their way to defend the Capital, but horrible was the sight that met our eyes as the car reached the depot in Baltimore. The streets had been torn up, the stones piled in vast quantities on the road, while anchors from vessels had been hauled across the roads to prevent a passage. Many cars were demolished by the crowds of unscrupulous men, the windows of the houses were broken, and the doors hanging loose, while the mob shouted and yelled in joy that they had with murderous hands slain our brave defenders. Some of our wounded heroes were brought to the car that we had reached after great struggling through dense crowds of excited people, but we were told that many of our brave men had been able to proceed to the Capitol, which gave us much joy; for we felt that if but few that they were brave and determined to save their country. After much difficulty we reached the boat that conveyed us across the river. On reaching Wilmington a crowd of true Unionists met us and cheered us with hope. We arrived at 12 o'clock at night in Philadelphia.

In the morning we heard of the destruction of the bridge which caused a detention of a week to my anxious son, who had left his family unprotected; but as soon as the roads were again unimpeded, he returned, and after much difficulty reached home, only to make arrangements to devote his life to his loved country.

¹⁰⁸ They left Washington April 17, 1861. (C. R. Ellet to A. W. Ellet, April 17, 1861. Ellet Papers.)

¹⁰⁹ Charles Ellet, Jr.

His career stands recorded in history. He gave his life for that dear country. He fell by the hands of a Southern rebel at the moment of victory, while he and his noble brother Alfred had sunk and destroyed the whole rebel fleet before Memphis. I said that I had six sons and grandsons in the Army. They were Charles, Alfred, their sons Edward and Charles, with my two grandsons from California, the children of my son John, who both distinguished themselves, John bravely defying the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. Richard, who had joined the California Hundred, was shot down at the battle of Santa Anna Bridge and laid for months in a hospital, but as soon as he recovered, again went forth to meet the foe and served the country until the close of the war. I take great pride in thus recording that I am the mother of six patriotic men, which recollection enables me to bear the great calamity of the loss of my two loved ones, who were my pride and joy in life. But they died for their country: that must be my consolation.

And now I will resume my self-imposed task, fearing that my failing strength will prevent me from finishing this weary narrative. After my son had seen his mother as comfortably situated as circumstances permitted, he endeavoured to reach his home through every impediment and obstruction that the rebels had placed in his way. The telegraph wires had been cut, the mails impeded, the main roads impassable and in possession of the enemy; yet after great exertion, delay, and fatigue, he reached his anxious family, found the city protected by our troops who had succeeded in evading the enemy.

In consequence of the war I had relinquished all idea of improving the property or of rebuilding. The fire had led me into many extra expenses, such as fencing the lot to prevent accidents to pedestrians. Twice were the enclosures all carried away by midnight marauders, which they used for fuel. House rents and provisions increased in price, making boarding[-housekeepers] almost fabulous in their demands, while my income had decreased one-half, but the taxes increased proportionately. Thus situated, all that remained for me to do was to use increased economy if possible to meet my outlay.

It was not long after Charles reached his home before he laid before the Executive and Secretary of War his plans, which

were favorably received,¹¹⁰ and he had received full power to proceed with his patriotic doings under the title of Colonel, and with authority to offer that of second in command to his brother Alfred, who was accordingly telegraphed to join him.¹¹¹ After leaving his family, he came to me to bid me as he then thought a short farewell, but alas! and alas! it was a final parting. He was cheerful and sanguine, never for one moment doubted the final result. His tenderness to me during his brief stay was most affecting. He left me for a short time to provide all that he thought necessary for my comfort and health during his absence. Pens, ink, paper, and stamps in quantities. He so loved to get his mother's letters. The last kiss and embrace was received, and I followed him to the stairs, but not satisfied he stopped at Miss Longstreth's

¹¹⁰ From the moment that the disruption of the Union became a probability Charles Ellet, Jr., had turned his tremendous energies, first, to demonstrating to Virginians the futility of secession; second, to writing for New York and London periodicals analytical articles on the political and military problems involved in the crisis; third, to laying before President Lincoln and cabinet officers a series of plans for crushing the rebellion which his intimate knowledge of the topography and resources of Virginia and the Mississippi Valley enabled him to suggest; fourth, offering his services in any capacity to the President (Lincoln to Ellet, August 19, 1861), and to the Governors of Pennsylvania and [West] Virginia (Ellet to Governor Patterson, April 24, 1861; Ellet to Governor Pierpont, June 22, 1861); and, finally, to a series of critical studies of the strategy of Union commanders in the field and the whole conduct of war. He reserved for General McClellan his most scathing criticism, devoting two widely circulated pamphlets (*The Army of the Potomac and its Mismanagement*, [New York, December, 1861], 19 pp.; and *Military Incapacity and What it Costs the Country* [New York, February, 1862], 15 pp.) to the inefficiency of the commander-in-chief.

He was derisively dubbed "Lieutenant-General Ellet" and subjected to widespread ridicule (see cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, December 28, 1861); and when editors became cautious about publishing his communications, he seriously contemplated establishing a journal at Washington, which would be independent of official influence. (E. C. Ellet to Charles Ellet, Jr., March 9, 1862.) Indeed, "his excitement over the inaction of our Government made his friends almost dread his presence, for his importunity knew no bounds." (J. T. Headley, *Farragut and our Naval Commanders*. [New York, 1867], p. 214.)

As early as 1855 he had endeavored to induce the Navy Department to adopt his "ram boat" scheme of warfare, and had published a brochure setting forth its principles (*Coast and Harbor Defences or the Substituting of Steam Buttering Rams for Ships of War*. [Philadelphia, 1855], 17 pp.) As Ellet's professional interests were then largely in the South the pamphlet circulated widely there. At the outbreak of the Civil War he again endeavored, without success, to have his plan adopted by the Navy Department. When he learned of the conversion by Confederates of the frigate *Merrimac* into a ram, and further that the enemy was preparing a ram fleet to clear the Mississippi river of Union vessels, he appealed at last to Edwin M. Stanton, the new secretary of war, with whom he had been on bad terms for more than a decade. (Stanton had initiated the liti-

parlor to again urge her to attend and comfort me in case of sickness. Then the front door opened and I saw the last of that beloved, noble son.

Frequent letters came to me from himself and his wife. All the news each received was transported to me. Some of the fleet of rams were finished and in motion, when the glorious news reached the country that a complete victory had been obtained over the Enemy's fleet lying at Memphis by Col. Charles Ellet, and his brother, with the new mode of naval warfare that *he* had introduced. I had retired but not to sleep but to reflect on a satisfactory letter I had just received from him, when my door was flung open and my nephew came to me with the great news of my son's success, and that the enemy's fleet was completely destroyed. But, said he, Charles has been wounded.¹¹² Thus was my joy crushed. I knew full well his physical weakness; from

gation over the Wheeling Bridge and, in Ellet's opinion, had resorted to questionable methods to obtain a decree of abatement from the Supreme Court of the United States. [13 Howard 624, 1849.]

On March 12, 1862, Ellet offered his services to Stanton, and two days later was requested to proceed to Fortress Monroe and report upon "the most effectual mode of dealing with the Merrimack, should she make her appearance again." (Ellet to Stanton, March 15, 1862.) Upon his return to Washington, after a series of staff conferences in Stanton's office, March 20-26, 1862, Ellet was authorized to construct a ram fleet for service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in accordance with his own plans. He was commissioned as a colonel (on General Frémont's staff) to command the ram fleet, on April 28, with the stipulation that his expedition was to be independent of both army and navy commanders, and subject only to the orders of the secretary of war.

¹¹¹ Alfred W. Ellet was commissioned as a captain in the 59th Illinois Infantry August 20, 1861. At the request of his brother, Charles, he was appointed a lieutenant colonel, a.a.d.c. (on the staff of General Frémont) and assigned to the Ram Fleet on April 28, 1862. (F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*. [Washington, 1903], I, 401.)

¹¹² In an engagement before Memphis, June 6, 1862, Colonel Ellet demonstrated the effectiveness of his innovation in naval warfare. The commander of the Federal naval flotilla, resenting the interloping of this "civilian engineer", had delayed moving down the river against the Confederates until compelled to do so by Ellet's threat to proceed alone. Opposite Memphis the fleets engaged in battle, with most of the population of the city watching from the bluffs. In less than an hour Charles Ellet, Jr., in command of one ram and Alfred W. Ellet in command of another, had succeeded in sinking or disabling seven of the eight Confederate vessels engaged. It was estimated that 150 Confederates were killed or drowned and more than 100 were taken prisoners. Only Colonel Ellet, of the Union forces, was injured. Brigadier General M. Jeff Thompson, C.S.A., reported the next day to General Beauregard: "I saw a large portion of the engagement from the river banks... many of our boats were handled badly or the plan of the battle was faulty. The enemy's rams did most of the execution

long years of intense study his once vigorous frame had been debilitated, but his wonderful energy overcame his weakness, while his brain increased in vigor and capacity. He was unmindful of himself; his whole thought was for others, his wife, his family, and his beloved country. They were telegraphed to join him. Already had his brother, Edward, and Alfred's wife been apprised of the event. It appeared as we received the news, that Charles was the only person that was injured. His great desire to witness the proceedings and wish to save human life, caused him to expose his person, when he was struck by a Southern sharpshooter's bullet and immediately fell.¹¹³ But while in this condition gave his orders, wrote his dispatches, and ordered his young son to plant our glorious flag on the roof of the Post Office, which he did in the face of the whole rebel population, they pelted him with stones and other missiles.¹¹⁴ He was then taken to his bed and medical aid called in. For several days hopes were entertained for his recovery, but his sufferings were intense until the end.

He died¹¹⁵ tranquilly and in the full possession of his mind. His loved remains were brought to the City, his native place, ac-

and were handled more adroitly than ours... It is impossible now to report casualties, as we were hurried in our retirement from Memphis." (*Official Records, Navies*, Ser. I, v. 23, pp. 139-140.) Cf. Herbert Gambrell, "Rams versus Gunboats", *Southwest Review*, XXIII, 46-78 (October, 1937), summarized as "After the Merrimac", *Readers Digest*, XXXI, no. 186, pp. 39-42 (October, 1937).

¹¹³ "Brother Charles need not have been hurt if he had used the ordinary precaution to protect himself, but forgetful of everything else save the demonstration of his principle of warfare, he never thought of killing anybody nor of their killing him, but only of sinking the boats; and exposed himself to witness the effect of his blows." (Alfred W. Ellet to Mary Ellet, June 7, 1862.) The Colonel had stepped to the rail of his flagship to watch the sinking of a vessel he had rammed, when a Confederate soldier shot him in the knee. Captain J. E. Montgomery, C.S.N., reported to his secretary of war that the shot was fired by Signal Quartermaster J. Sullivan. (*Rebellion Records*, Ser. I, v. 52, p. 40.)

The wound was not a serious one, but Ellet's exhausted and enfeebled condition made his recovery improbable. He died as his ship touched shore at Cairo, Illinois, June 21, 1862. His body lay in state in Independence Hall and was buried in Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. His wife, who died two days later, was buried in the same grave. (Data from Ellet Papers.)

¹¹⁴ The incident is vividly described in a pencilled note of Colonel Ellet to his daughter, June 6, 1862. (Ellet Papers.) The Confederate flag which Charles Rivers Ellet removed from the post office and the Union flag from the *Switzerland* are in the possession of the Misses Cabell.

¹¹⁵ On the Steam Ram *Switzerland*, at Cairo, Illinois, June 21, 1862. (James Brooks to E. M. Stanton. Telegram, June 21, 1862.) See *North American*, Philadelphia, June 22, 1862.

accompanied by his broken-hearted wife, daughter, brother, and friends. They were all brought to my boarding house and conducted into my room where I lay prostrated with grief. All that dear Ellie said was, "Poor, poor Mother!" Then they led her to her bed, which proved the bed of death. I never saw her again alive. His dear remains were taken to Laurel Hill, placed in my lot where rested his father and sisters. His grateful country conducted him to the grave with the honors of war, and his body laid in state in the Hall of Independence, guarded by good and true men who loved their country's defenders. Two days after his interment, his faithful wife, who had died with a broken heart, was taken over the same road and the grave of her loved husband was opened to admit her good, noble body. Never was there a more lovely character than Elvira Ellet's, never a more faithful, loving wife. "Oh!" she said, "I have lost my heart's treasure. Lay me on his dear bosom" and her dying wish was filled to the letter.

The agony of his poor daughter¹¹⁶ cannot be described. It was dreadful to witness her agonies, thus in two short weeks to be deprived of both parents, and such parents as few were ever blessed with. Her health and even her mind at times yielded to the great grief which overpowered her. From the heights of human happiness to the depths of human misery, to be thus launched on the world at an early age to take responsibilities few had ever been able to fulfill; but she did in time yield to the will of Providence, after a long and fearful struggle, and accepted her situation and performed her duties in rearing her little brother and sister.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁶ Mary Virginia Ellet, born at Lynchburg, Virginia, January 24, 1839. She had been in Virginia, visiting in the homes of her relatives, Alex. H. Stuart, former Secretary of the Interior, and Wood Bouldin, in April 1861, and she left Virginia for Washington on the last train that made that trip. It was her custom to sit daily in the gallery of the Senate at Washington after her return, and she heard many of the withdrawal addresses of the Southern senators. (Cabell Papers.) Notwithstanding her attachment to her native state — she named *herself* Virginia — she was as devoted to the Union cause as was her father.

Secretary Stanton came personally to Clifton on the Heights of Georgetown to inform Colonel Ellet's family of his wound, and provided Mrs. Ellet and Mary with passes that they might join him without delay. They were at Colonel Ellet's side when he died, and accompanied the body to Philadelphia. (Ellet Papers.) When Mrs. Ellet died, two days later, Mary became the head of the family.

¹¹⁷ William D. Ellet and Cornelia D. Ellet.

After those dreadful, heart rending trials, and we had begun to realize our situation, my dear son Edward in the goodness of his heart insisted upon my returning with him to my old home at Bunker Hill, so that he could be near me and attend me in sickness. I was very old, very sick, and almost broken hearted; then why should I remain, not a relative near me excepting my aged sister who approved of the change? She was rich and well cared for by two faithful domestics. Mary had returned to Washington intending to remain there in the home her parents had so recently occupied; but the very sight of the place was too much for her, and after we had departed letters and telegrams came urging the necessity of her removal. Accordingly her uncle again returned to the East and brought Mary and the two young children home with him. Alfred, and his son; young Mary's brother; and my two other grandsons were yet in service.¹¹⁸ We were all under the protection of Edward.

Mary's health gradually recovered by change of scene and freedom from care. Then we began to hope for a time we might have a respite from domestic affliction, but this could not be while the war was in full force, and Vicksburg in the hands of the enemy, and all five of my brave sons with their lives in their hands in hourly danger. Daily we heard of some of our friends being cut down, and at times the remains of some gallant youth would be brought home to their sorrowing, bereft mothers and friends, who had joined their companies in high health and high anticipation of glorious victory. We all remained under the care of Edward nearly a year. Dear Alfred at times coming to see us, as well as the boys, when they could obtain a short furlough. Those times were times of happiness, although of short duration. Now and then the news would come of the capture of Vicksburg, but as soon contradicted. Then would come the thrilling news of my brave young grandson's¹¹⁹ endeavors to pass the Rebel Batteries at Vicksburg,¹²⁰ the loss of one vessel and the miraculous

¹¹⁸ Alfred W. Ellet (then in command of the *Ram Fleet*), his son, Edward C. Ellet; Charles Rivers Ellet, son of Charles Ellet, Jr.; and John and Richard Ellet, sons of John I. Ellet of California, were in the service in 1862.

¹¹⁹ Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Ellet and Lieutenant Edward C. Ellet were all engaged in the action.

¹²⁰ February 26, 1863.

escape of the men while my brave boys would flaunt the Stars and Stripes, even as the balls were rolling around them and the boat was sinking. They fired the last gun. Charles' young son escaped in the Switzerland with his life, but the boat much riddled. In this manner our lives passed, hoping and fearing to hear the details, and yet more miserable when none reached us. At length, while the war was raging a telegram came announcing the death of my sister, the last excepting myself of 15 children. My son Edward was named her executor. Therefore we had to return without delay as she could not be interred until our arrival. Mary and the children came with us. We all arrived safely in time to follow my dear sister's remains to the grave. She had been kept in the receiving vault at Laurel Hill until our arrival. I could not see her as she had been dead a week and the weather very hot. She was placed alongside of her husband and near the remains of our honored parents, — she had had them removed from the Church yard to her lot at South Laurel Hill.¹²¹

And now again, at the age of eighty-four years, I was without a home, only with strangers, and without a relative near me when my son again had to leave; and Mary I knew would return to the South as soon as the way was clear, I felt confident but yet I would not yield to despondency. I had many kind friends, old and tried, who assured me that I should never be neglected while they lived, and truly I have found their promises realized. After those great family afflictions, my time was mostly occupied in reading the papers and watching with anxious heart for the return of victorious peace, for I would not for one moment allow myself to imagine that we would fail in a cause so just, based upon the platform of truth, righteousness, and universal liberty. But as time passed, battle succeeded battle and our brave defenders fell before the cruel enemy, while yet more personal troubles awaited me, added to the many preceding ones. I lost by death one of my oldest best beloved friends for nearly eighty years. . . . Her revered name before her marriage was Margaretta Fitzgerald, her husband was Dr. Dale of Delaware. . . . In her death I lost the last of all my old and early friends, but God had spared to

¹²¹ Israel and Hannah Israel's bodies had been removed in October, 1860, under the superintendence of the Rev. Abel C. Thomas. (Mary Ellet to E. C. and A. W. Ellet, October 15, 1860.)

me three good, affectionate sons, but I was separated from them, one in California, another in the army defending his country's rights, the third for twenty-five years a resident of Illinois, a practicing physician.¹²² All had families of their own, and I had lost all of my eight daughters. . . .

Not many months before I had lost my beloved friend, a telegram came announcing the death of my young grandson, Charles Rivers Ellet, a youth of great promise and as brave as his dear father. His mind was of a superior order. He was learned beyond his years (only nineteen) and what rendered this stroke so peculiarly distressing was the manner of his death by taking an overdose of Morphia, to relieve great pain caused by severe colds and exposure while in service.¹²³ This great affliction when communicated to his sister again renewed the wounds yet bleeding, and again she was prostrated both in body and mind, but as time passed and his dear remains were brought to the City of his nativity and he was laid beside his beloved father and mother at Laurel Hill Cemetery, our feelings of renewed sorrow subsided. Al-

¹²² John I. Ellet was living in California, Alfred W. Ellet, now a Brigadier General, U.S.A., was in command of the Mississippi Marine Brigade, and Dr. Edward C. Ellet lived at Bunker Hill, Illinois.

¹²³ Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet, his health broken, applied for leave of absence from the Marine Brigade and in August, 1863, retired to the home of Dr. E. C. Ellet at Bunker Hill, Illinois, where he died on October 16, 1863.

"He was but twenty years and five months old," wrote John S. C. Abbott in *Harper's Magazine* (XXXII, 312, February, 1866) "and though so young had passed through perils and borne responsibilities such as few experience in a long lifetime. With remarkable acuteness and activity of intellect he read and discussed with avidity the philosophical works of Comte, Buckle, Mill and Cousin. His conversation, tone, and manners were gentle, almost womanly. His massive brow, large, lustrous eyes, and long, straight black hair and expressive features ever attracted the attention of the observing. . . In all the records of romance a more truly chivalric spirit can nowhere be found."

He had his early education under the direction of his father, and attended school in Paris, 1854-1855. Later he attended Gessner Harrison's school in Virginia and Georgetown College in the District of Columbia. In 1860 he began the study of medicine, and at the outbreak of the Civil War became a medical cadet at a Washington hospital. Secretary Stanton gave him permission, without consulting Colonel Ellet, to join the Ram Fleet (E. M. Stanton to C. R. Ellet, May 25, 1862) and he reported to his father for duty on his nineteenth birthday, June 2. After the battle of Memphis, he was sent ashore to receive the surrender of the city. He proceeded down the Mississippi with the Ram Fleet after his father's injury, and was subsequently commissioned as a Colonel of Infantry, attached to the Marine Brigade. (Data from Ellet Papers.)



CHARLES RIVERS ELLET
Colonel, U. S. V.

though not blasted, we had to yield to these repeated strokes that had so often brought misery upon us, but which we were as powerless to avert as we were ignorant of God's designs in thus afflicting us. If He will only take me ere the few who are left may be called, I will never murmur at those dispensations again, but submit to His decree and acknowledge that all His doings are intended for ultimate good. . . .

And now almost approaching the end of this condensed review of my long life, I have yet to record other trials and other bereavements. My youngest daughter, Eliza, left one daughter¹²⁴ when she was taken from her good husband, her mother and her kindred. . . . Nine months since, while alone in my chamber meditating on the past years so full of many sorrows, a telegram was handed to me stating that my dear child was dead at the Astor House in New York, where she was taken ill while she and her husband were on their way to the sea shore in pursuit of health. . . . Immediately I dispatched to my son at the sea shore and also to my other sons far distant. I wrote to the family letters of my poor, feeble consolation and to the papers announcing her death. When this was done I had time to grieve, for this child was very dear to me. . . . Although far distant, her home being in Pittsburgh, she with her husband often came to see me. . . .

Although I have paid the penalty prescribed to length of years by outliving many loved kindred and friends, I have yet living many grandchildren, but all are separated from me by long distances. Many I have never seen and others but seldom, yet I have the satisfaction of receiving assurances that they bid fair to be good and virtuous men and women. Those who are grown are in business and honorable men.

I think my testimony to the virtues of my beloved son Charles will not be inappropriate at this time, and I will therefore herein record some of these which has [sic] made my heart glad, even while in grief at his death. His virtuous character was unrivalled, his domestic duties fulfilled in life even to the end. He was the best of sons, brothers, husband, father, and friend. . . . In a letter received from my son Edward of Illinois on the subject of his dear brother's last will, he says, "I have quoted his own words

¹²⁴ Mary E. Bryan, who married Robert Albree.

from his will (Edward was in possession of the will) now lying before me. He commended to the tender care of his wife and children that beloved mother in such words as deserve to be commemorated."

Then judge, ye who may read those words, what that mother's feelings are in contemplating the dreadful fact that the loved wife is now in the grave with her devoted husband, and sorrowful to record, their children have all immigrated to Virginia. The eldest married on the very spot where secession first raised its hideous head,¹²⁵ and thus again has my hopeful vision been blasted, for a partition has been built between my son's children and myself, that time can never pull down. My glorious son's memory is too deeply imbedded in the inmost recesses of my heart ever to call his murderers my friends. I pray that they may repent all of their horrible crimes and crave the forgiveness of the Almighty. My son's children have been and are very dear to me. I counted much upon their tender care as recommended by their dying father, but this marriage has left me helpless,¹²⁶ and only for my long-tried friends alone in the world. Circumstances have rendered it out of the question for any of my sons to settle permanently in the East, for of choice in youth they selected the West for their home, have resided there for over thirty years. They

¹²⁵ Mary Virginia Ellet was married in the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, to William D. Cabell, of Norwood, Virginia, on July 9, 1867. (Alexander Brown, *The Cabells and their Kin*, [Boston 1895], p. 392.) She died on July 4, 1930.

¹²⁶ Mr. Cabell was a cousin and early playmate of Mary Virginia Ellet. A Virginian, he opposed secession until President Lincoln's call for troops. On April 17, 1861, he recorded in his diary: "I this day change my position and am for opposing him to the bitter end. Having been cool and conservative up to this date, I now feel thrice armed for the combat. May the God of battles be with us." (Cabell Papers, Charlottesville, Virginia.) He at once entered the Confederate service. Exempted from military duty on account of his dependents, he was made Commissary agent of Nelson County with the rank of Captain, buying and shipping supplies to Lee's army until the end of the conflict. He organized the Home Guard which blocked an advance of Federal cavalry down the James River valley. To care for families of soldiers, he advanced from his private funds \$25,000 on one occasion; for this as well as for expenditures of larger sums authorized by the county court (of which he was bonded agent), he had no return. The close of the war left him impoverished. (Account Books of William D. Cabell with Nelson County, Cabell Papers.)

In spite of the violence of this language and her bitter opposition to the marriage of her granddaughter to a Southerner, Mary Ellet expressed herself, elsewhere, as liking Mr. Cabell. (Elvira and Margaret Cabell, "Notes on Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell's Life", Cabell Papers.)



MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL
(From a photograph, about 1870)



MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL
(From a photograph, 1919)

come to see me as often as it is possible to leave home, business, or family, but the distance, danger, and fatigue attending so long a journey always causes me great anxiety. . . .

One month after the death of my dear grandchild, Mary [Bryan Albree], my husband's nephew, Mr. William Wainwright died, after a long and painful illness. Both himself and amiable wife had been for forty years the friends of our family, and in the necessary absence of my children they were to me in every respect like unto them. They were childless, but had adopted five orphans of their deceased brother who had now been with them over twenty years. . . . At the time of William's death, she was residing in *her own* house, where they had spent twenty happy years. She then in the kindness of her heart made me an offer of a home under her immediate care, and I most gladly accepted, thankful that at last a haven of rest was found to end my weary pilgrimage. . . .

I will attempt to describe this house and its surroundings.¹²⁷ The house is of medium size, say 20 feet wide, in perfect order, as it must be under the care of the very best of old-fashioned housekeepers. The room I occupy is the very perfection of neatness, my table supplied with all the delicacies of our abundant market, served by the hands of my niece, or more properly my granddaughter, for both Sarah and Alice choose to perform all offices tending to my comfort, by their own kind hands.

My second story windows overlook what is now Franklin Square, but memory recalls the time many years since when it was a burying ground, owned I believe by the Moravians. Once some fifty years ago, I passed it when the gate was opened to admit a funeral. Curiosity led me to follow. The coffin was borne (as was then the fashion of the day) on the shoulders of four men, four more to relieve the bearers when tired. The body was deposited somewhere near the center of the ground. I could almost point to the spot, for I recollect the grief of the mourners as the loved one passed into the earth. Again, many years afterward, I was passing the same spot, and again curiosity led me into the ground, for men were at work disintering the dead. Vehicles of various kinds were in attendance taking away the

¹²⁷ 627 Vine Street.

remains who had friends living to claim them. I saw the ground opened and a long space cleared to place, far beneath, those bodies who had none to recognize them. It was about the same spot that years before I witnessed the funeral. I saw the stone laid over the body, and the work of filling up commenced. Painful thoughts came over me. Can it be possible that one so lamented should in such a few years have none to claim relationship, or to preserve the bones so loved in life! On leaving the ground, near the Sixth Street fence, I observed an elegant tomb, and was told it was owned by a person of wealth and distinction, who disputed the right of the City to remove his dead. I do not know how the matter ended, but the rich monument has gone with the humbler ones to places unknown. Sitting at my window (No. 627 Vine St.) overlooking the spot so long remembered, I have been led into deep reflection, and can scarcely realize the changes that have taken place in half a century.

This place of my birth has grown from a medium sized village to a magnificent City, from a population of a few thousands to a million. Seventy-five years ago I heard my parent [say] that the increase of population *then* was wonderful; that in walking the streets he met so many strange faces, whereas but a short time ago he knew every person he met. He looked forward to wonderful improvements, and said were it possible to return after death to view the place 50 years hence, not one living could realize the change. He had a true prophetic vision of the future magnificence of our growing City and Republic. This park now before me is a small realization of his great anticipations. From an unadmired square of ground, only used for the dead, and part useless, it is now a magnificent miniature forest, the grounds laid out in tasteful order into walks and luxuriant grass plots, in the center a fountain throwing up many jets of pure crystal water, around it the evergreen trees and flowers are planted, while seats are placed to rest the admiring crowd who daily assemble there for recreation or rest from toil. The little children flock there in hundreds after school hours, enjoying themselves with their hoops, jumping ropes, and marbles. It is indeed a beautiful sight to contemplate their innocence and happy ignorance of the future. This park is frequented by that class of society on which our future prospects for a pure government depend, viz: honest, honorable mechanics

who in rearing their children to industry and pure morality will form the bulwark of our future grand and great Republican country.

But there is a growing evil, that if not checked, in time will lead to great trouble and fearful ruin, both in public and private life. I mean the unreasonable passion as exhibited in our female population for dress and fashion. It is not only in personal ornament, but even to the grave this vitiated taste is carried. I have witnessed such scenes as have made my heart sick in the house of Death, that should be of decent respect if not of real mourning. The family under the control of interested and too often unscrupulous hired [?] persons, are in the very presence of the dead consulted on the subject of the most *fashionable mourning*, the shade and quality of the crepe, the most fashionable patterns of sleeve or waist; the dead equipped as for a party or wedding reception, silks, satins, tassels, on the body ball decorations, flowers covering the attenuated form who but a few hours before was an object of pity if not disgust, and now of rejoicing that death had relieved the relatives of so much care. Accident presented this scene a few years ago, but 'tis always to be remembered. Many others I have witnessed equally to be regretted.

My idea of death is that, as we came into the world unornamented, we should return to our natural element and to the presence of the Almighty in decent, plain clothing, placed on the body by loving hands. My last request is that everything relative to my funeral shall be conducted in a plain, quiet, and unostentatious manner. If not mourned for in reality, let there be no show for effect. The great devotion to fashion is fast destroying the natural impulse of love and veneration for relatives and friends. My voice is weak but my interest in the rising generation is strong. I would if possible lead them into the only true paths to happiness. Had I the pen of our late lamented good philanthropist, Charles Dickens, it should be exerted and used in this holy cause.

It is not only in the manner that funerals are conducted and disgraced that I raise my voice, but also in that of weddings. The extravagance in which young people are ushered into domestic life is truly appalling and almost inevitably leads to ruin. I am glad to see that marriage before a curious crowd in a church is going out of fashion. I look upon the union of a young couple

as one of the most solemn, as well as one of the most eventful, periods of their lives. I cannot understand why a modest, delicate, young girl should cast off all delicacy and refinement at the very moment that these inestimable qualities are required, merely to gratify the vulgar curiosity of a crowd of strangers, for the indulgence of their vanity, by endeavoring to create a sensation in the exhibition of fine dress and long trains. The most beautiful ornament for a young bride is modesty, and the virgin blushes that mantle her cheek are far more beautiful to her lover than satin or diamonds. But I am very glad to observe that the old way of marriage is now performed, in the house of the bride's parents. I hope other reforms will soon follow, if not in the present generation, in the future. . . .

I am now nearly at the end of my life's record, both in the body as well as on paper. Therefore, before concluding, I wish to say that the foregoing is a very brief relation of facts, but I wished to condense and avoid saying anything that could be construed as a reproach. I therefore omitted all circumstances of a painful character, and avoided bringing in any person not immediately connected with the details relative to myself alone. These notes are private, only for my immediate family and near friends. I have been induced to write them because I wish to show those who read my record how much can be accomplished by a person who is willing to resign all devotion to self-interest and self indulgence in pursuance of a sacred duty to others. I have been supported in my labors by dutiful, affectionate children. My husband always aided me by a good example of honesty, sobriety, and industry in the pursuits of life, which prevented him aiding me as he wished in raising a very large family of children. I am now at the advanced age of 90 years, comfortably situated, although from unavoidable circumstances separated from my three sons and my two married granddaughters, Mary Anna Crandall and Mary Virginia Cabell, both a great distance from me. But I have by arranging my affairs obtained a sure income from my property. Although I could not build I have leased for ten years on such conditions as will leave it to the heirs a clear and valuable estate, unencumbered, and will afford me a living. My sons have again and again offered me support, which I have always refused, as I have my peculiar independent ideas of my

own. I believe that when men marry, that their duty is to their family, and all must know that a rising family requires means to educate, clothe, and rear, but were I in poverty I should accept relief unhesitatingly.

I wish here to observe that until Mr. Forney requested me to give him some reminiscences of the past century, I had never written a line only in letters to my dear children and family. I hastily drew up those notes, thinking that he might gather something new from my simple statement. I wrote then in two mornings before breakfast, and in two evenings. I had never even looked over them when I placed them in his daughter's hands. My astonishment was great when his beautiful sketch came out.¹²⁸ I thought then and I think now that he did me most undeserving honor. . . . I wish to express my grateful thanks both to Mr. Forney and my friend, Rev. Abel C. Thomas, for the beautiful *true* eulogium on the character of my son Charles and his son who both died for their country.¹²⁹ I am happy to receive the assurances of these gentlemen that they believe in the purity of their noble characters as also in the patriotism of my whole family, as they have so beautifully expressed in the Obituary of the one and succeeding notes of the other, and at the same time I must acknowledge my happiness that these gentlemen have considered my humble self deserving of such sons. My estimation of Mr. Forney's patriotism commenced on reading his editorials in the *Press*, long before I had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The tone of the paper was so different to the papers generally, that although unknown to me, I became his advocate and defender whenever I heard him denounced, for his honest republican principles, based on sure conviction of justice and morality. On a personal acquaintance and daily reading of his powerful pen, I am convinced that my first impressions were correct. Mr.

¹²⁸ Colonel John W. Forney, editor of *The Press*, Philadelphia, devoted five columns to a signed article, prepared by himself, on Mary Ellet, whom he characterized as "An American Cornelia". The hastily written notes, to which Mary Ellet here alludes, fill three columns immediately following Colonel Forney's article. The notes, as well as the article itself (which consists in part of quotations from Ellet letters), contain information regarding the Israel and Ellet families, as well as Mary Ellet's vivid recollections of events and personalities of early Philadelphia. (*The Press*, Philadelphia, January 11, 1869.)

¹²⁹ A[bel] C. T[homas]: *In Memory of Col. Charles Ellet, Jr.* (Philadelphia, 1862).

Thomas is a friend of many years. In his character of Pastor of the Church over which he presided from youth to middle age, he gained the love of his large congregation, assisted as he was in his pastoral care over his flock by his most faithful, highly cultivated companion, whom I am proud to number as one of my most valued and esteemed friends.

Since my connection in early youth with the first Universalist Church in Lombard Street, I have had the privilege of becoming intimately acquainted with many of the ministers who have presided over that Society, and have always found them gentlemen of cultivated minds, pure morals, and all devoted to the doctrine of the future holiness and happiness of the whole human family; all religious without pedantry or fanaticism, well versed in the scriptures, and filled with sympathy for all mankind. Among those pastors of a late date, I have the pleasure to number Rev. Richard Eddy, who succeeded Mr. Thomas and has to my great satisfaction continued his (Mr. Thomas') attention to the old friend and oldest member of their church. My feelings towards the congregation as well as the doctrine are most reverential, and even to the very building which my own father was instrumental in rearing, both by his counsel and material aid. He loved the doctrine, and I have witnessed the happy association of the old members who were the first followers of Winchester, Priestly, Murray. The names of this handful of good men who dared to defend a faith founded on the purest principles deserves to be recorded. They are as follows: Mr. Francis, Mr. Gordon, Mr. John Connelly, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Israel Israel, Mr. Cuthbert, Old Aunt Amy, and several others whose names, although familiar, I cannot at this instant recall. I have lately become acquainted with the present officiating minister of the Church, the Rev. Mr. Leonard and his [wife] from whom I expect to receive much information as well as most pleasant intercourse, should my life be spared yet a little longer.

And now I close these pages and drop my pen, one month since I first [took] it for the purpose of stating some of the events of my life. . . .

June 17th, 1870. This day brings to a close my ninetieth year. Tomorrow will commence a new year in my life. I know not what is before me, whether my years are yet to be lengthened,

but I am most thankful that I am yet able to help myself. I rise in the morning before the sun (my life-long practice). I read until breakfast, then I take my needle in hand and am able to create my little repairs, as in days long past. I pass the day in various occupations, entertaining my friends, answering letters, all my spare time reading. I never sit idle. It is my duty as well as pleasure to cultivate the hours in some useful employment, and I cannot be thankful enough that I yet have my eyesight (somewhat dim, but able to read, write, and sew). At eight o'clock I retire and sleep well, have a moderate appetite, and never over-dainty; my taste has always been very simple, my habits regular, my rule of action, system and order which has enabled me to perform my allotted tasks with comparative ease. I would advise all who read these pages to try the experiment.

And now, I bid you *all* an affectionate farewell. . . .

MARY ELLET.

POSTSCRIPT

IN closing this brief narrative of myself, I wish my children or my friends who may outlive me, to conform to this my last request in disposing of my body. Let everything pertaining to that event be conducted in the plainest and unostentatious style. Let the empty casket return to the earth from whence it came, clean but unadorned, without any expense for show.¹³⁰ The necessary money I leave for that purpose will be found and labelled in my desk. My reason for making this request is the great dislike and even horror that I have felt in witnessing the

¹³⁰ Mary Ellet died on November 2, 1870, at her residence, 627 Vine Street, Philadelphia. Funeral services were conducted at the home "by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, one of the most eminent Universalist clergymen in the world, assisted by the Rev. Henry C. Leonard, pastor of the Lombard Street Universalist Church. Mrs. Ellet was one of the oldest Universalists in America, having joined that denomination in 1807... The dying wish of the noble female patriot [was] that she should be buried with the American flag wrapped around her." Dr. Thomas said: "For more than a third of a century she was to me as a mother, and it is my deliberate judgment that in mental energy, and in all that goes to make up a truly regal character few have equalled and none have excelled her." The pall-bearers were E. Dallet, Esq., W. H. Wair, John Steward, Edward Simmons, and Colonel John W. Forney. At the grave in Laurel Hill, Dr. Thomas read "extracts from a memoir written in her own hand, most of it after she had passed her ninetieth year. They referred to her children, grandchildren, and friends, and were singularly clear and connected." (*The Press*, Philadelphia, November 8, 1870.)

most unnatural manner that funerals are now conducted, by displaying the extreme of fashion even in the grave by decorating the inanimate body in fashionable apparel only fitted for the ball room or bridal, burying in the grave valuables that might, if disposed of for money, warm many a desolate house. Could the poor inanimate departed only speak, what a lesson it would teach to those false, misguided people who show their love and respect for the departed by catering to their own depraved taste for fashion. Miserable, most miserable, devotees to fashion! Your turn is close at hand. Reflect in time, the uncertainty of life and how that life should be spent in doing all the good to our fellow beings while in the flesh that we are capable of doing.

I have another request to make before closing these pages. It is now twenty years since I have been greatly afflicted with a tumor in my left breast, not at all malignant or cancerous in its nature, but producing a great flow of blood, frequently amounting to severe hemorrhages. My desire is that at my death a competent physician shall be called in to examine and extract the tumor, in order to define its character, and by that means afford relief to many who may be affected in the same way as I have been. My mental sufferings for nearly a quarter of a century have been more than equalled by the pain arising from the malady. To prevent such discomfort to my fellow sufferers, I advise this course to be pursued at my death.

MARY ELLET.



The Last Purchase of Land from the Indians in Bucks County

By GEORGE WHEELER, PH.D. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(Doylestown Meeting, September 30, 1939)



IN the "Merchant of Venice", Shylock's servant, Launcelot Gobbo, declared that to get away from his tyrannical master, he would, if necessary, "run as far as God has any ground." Beginning at the Delaware River, the three original counties of Pennsylvania ran as far inland as Penn had any ground. No attempt was made to set up county government except where the land had been purchased from the Indians; but, as each successive tract was thus acquired, it automatically came under the jurisdiction of the county or counties in which it was situated.

For seventy years Bucks County extended to the New York line. In 1752 all that portion that lay above the Lehigh Hills was organized into a new county called Northampton. Three years before Bucks was thus drastically reduced in area, a great tract, most of which was in Bucks County, was bought from the Six Nations. The circumstances surrounding this "Purchase of 1749" make it one of the highly dramatic episodes of Pennsylvania history, but for some reason the story is unknown except in its barest outlines. Few are aware that it was closely related to the "Walking Purchase", of which it was the final chapter. To make this clear, let me take a few minutes to refresh your memory on some phases of this much discussed earlier purchase.

In the early days of the Province, the Delaware drainage basin, including the valleys of the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, was inhabited by Lenape Indians who soon came to be known as Delawares. The Susquehanna Valley was in possession of a powerful Iroquois confederacy, known at first as the Five Nations and later as the Six Nations. Before the arrival of William Penn, the Five Nations, either by contract or by strategy, had become the overlords of the Delawares, though they made no claim to the ownership of Delaware lands until 1736. At a treaty held in Philadelphia that year, the Six Nations sold to the Proprietaries a large tract in the Susquehanna Valley below the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain. The deed specified that it extended eastward only as far as "the Heads of the Branches or Springs which run into the

Susquehanna", thus distinctly excluding any land drained by the Schuylkill, the Lehigh or the Delaware itself.

Usually when a transaction of this kind was completed, the Indians started for home. On this occasion, however, nearly all of the signers of the deed remained in Philadelphia several weeks longer, during which time they were the recipients of very kind treatment and valuable presents. Fourteen days after they signed the deed, these Indians signed another document in which they declared that "their Intention and Meaning by the former Deed, was to release all their Right, Claim, and Pretensions to all the Lands lying within the Bounds and Limits of the Government of Pennsylvania beginning eastward on the River Delaware as far north as the said Ridge of endless [Blue] Mountains". It could scarcely have been a mere coincidence that the Six Nations claimed the right to dispose of lands in the Delaware Valley just when the Provincial authorities were making their elaborate plans to have the Walking Purchase include as much land as possible. Little, if any, publicity was given to this second document at the time, and it is extremely doubtful whether the Delawares had any knowledge of it when the Indian Walk took place the next year.

They were anxious to have the bounds of the Walking Purchase defined because the whites were settling in the Lehigh Valley, and particularly in the "Forks", which was the name given to the section south of the Blue Mountain between the Lehigh and the Delaware, which region, they felt confident, would be beyond the limit of the Walk.

Indeed, they cherished the rather flimsy hope that the walk of a day and a half might not go beyond the Tohickon. They were sure that it would not go past the Lehigh Hills. That it might extend beyond the Blue Mountain was unthinkable.

You know how the affair turned out. Edward Marshall, winner of the contest, by a remarkable feat of walking, reached a point far above the Blue Mountain, from which the northern boundary was laid out at a right angle to the line of the Walk. Thus the Purchase was made to include two tracts which the Delawares had no thought of disposing of, — the Forks below the Blue Mountain and the Minisink region above that ridge. As the Purchase was laid out, the portion above the Lehigh Hills was several times as large as that below these Hills. The Delawares

would have been something more than human not to have resented the outcome of the Walk. They stubbornly refused to give up the land above the Lehigh Hills.

The Delawares could probably have been placated, even though they were not satisfied, if the Provincial authorities had made some concessions, but they chose to resort to coercion by reporting the matter to the Six Nations. On July 12, 1742, Canassatego, spokesman for the Iroquios Confederacy, in a public address at Philadelphia said to Governor Thomas: "We see with our own eyes that they [the Delawares] have been a very unruly People and are altogether in the wrong in their Dealings with you."

Then turning to the Delawares, he made a speech full of taunts and ridicule that blasted their hopes that the Forks would be restored to them. Said the speaker: "You ought to be taken by the Hair of the Head and shak'd severely till you recover your Senses. . . . How come you to sell Land at all? We conquer'd you, we made Women of you; you know you are Women and can no more sell Land than Women. . . . You act a dishonest part, not only in this but in other matters. . . . We charge you to remove instantly. We don't give you the liberty to think about it. . . . We therefore assign you two Places to go — either to Wyomen or Shamokin. . . . Then we shall have you more under our Eye and we shall see how you behave. . . . Neither you nor any who descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any Land." Canassatego concluded by curtly dismissing the Delawares, saying: "We have some other Business to transact with our Brethren. Therefore depart the Council." Fearing to disobey, the Delawares left Philadelphia at once, and shortly thereafter removed from the Forks, some to Shamokin, some to Wyoming, and some to the Ohio River.

By this procedure the Proprietaries secured possession of the Forks; but they lost their claim to the Minisink region; for neither the deed of 1736 nor the supplementary document, signed two weeks later, made mention of any land above the Blue Mountain. If, as Canassatego declared in 1742, the Delawares had no power to sell any land, then the Minisink area still belonged to the Six Nations. It was not until 1749, twelve years after the Indian Walk, that this tract was transferred to the Penns.

Not many years after the Six Nations sold their land below the Blue Mountain, they began to be troubled by the encroachments of adventurous settlers who went through the Susquehanna gap, six miles above the present Harrisburg, and located along the river and its branches. By 1749 the condition had become such as to endanger seriously the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Provincial government and the Six Nations. Early in the spring of that year the Indians decided to send a delegation of chiefs to take up the matter with the newly arrived Governor, James Hamilton.

Accordingly, at the beginning of the summer, forty-six Senecas in charge of three chiefs started for Philadelphia. The representatives of the other five nations were expected to follow shortly thereafter. The Senecas came as far as Wyoming and there waited a month for the other deputies to arrive, but they failed to appear. The Senecas, after some hesitation, finally decided to go on without further delay. They came down the Susquehanna to Shamokin [now Sunbury] at the forks of the river.

Usually, travelers, both red and white, between Shamokin and Philadelphia followed a historic Indian path that left the Susquehanna at a point fifteen miles down the river and crossed the mountains toward Reading. On this occasion, however, the Senecas followed the river all the way to the gap in the Blue Mountain so that they might see for themselves whether the reports that the whites were settling on Indian lands were true. At the gap was a mill on a small tributary of the Susquehanna which was owned by the Widow Chambers. From this point they headed for the home of Conrad Weiser, who lived about thirteen miles west of the present city of Reading. Weiser had come from central New York twenty years before this. As a boy in the teens, he lived for some time with a chief of the Mohawk tribe, one of the Six Nations. Thus he became acquainted with their language and their customs, and was regarded as an adopted son. The Senecas, on their way to Philadelphia to see the Governor, took Weiser with them to act as interpreter.

At a meeting in Philadelphia on July 1, their speaker, Ogash-tosh, stated: "One of the most considerable Points which induced the Council [of the Six Nations] to send Deputies at this time was that they heard the white people had begun to settle on their

side of the Blue Mountain and we - - - - to our surprize found the story confirmed with this addition, that even this Spring since the Governor's arrival numbers of families were beginning to make settlements. As our boundaries are so well known and so remarkably distinguished by a range of high mountains, we could not suppose this could be done by mistake. - - - - The Governor will be pleased to tell us whether he has brought any orders from the King or the Proprietaries for these people to settle on our lands, and, if not, we earnestly pray that they may be made to remove instantly with all their Effects to prevent the sad consequences that will otherwise ensue."

In his reply on July 4, the Governor stated that proclamations had warned would-be settlers of heavy penalties for encroaching on Indian lands and added: "Some who have been so audacious as to go there - - - - have been forcibly removed and their plantations broke up and destroyed." Two weeks later Governor Hamilton issued another proclamation forbidding settlements on Indian lands.

The Provincial authorities realized that the heavy immigration from Europe to Pennsylvania would soon make it necessary to buy additional land from the Indians. On July 7, the Governor instructed Weiser to "sound the three Seneca chiefs on this important point," cautioning him to so handle the matter as to "make the first motion come from them - - - - for should the Indians discover that ye Prop'tys want to buy and that they are the first movers, they would be the more averse and insist on higher Terms. - - - - The lands to be sold should be of proper extent and not an insignificant part of ye country." The idea was to have the Senecas take back to the other five nations the suggestion to sell a tract above the Blue Mountain.

Before the Senecas began their return trip, they were presented with a large quantity of desirable goods. In the list was one item which injected a gleam of humor into the matter, a very rare element in the contacts between the Indians and the Whites. The Senecas was given "1½ groce of small Brass Juice Harps". Imagine the serious and dignified Indian deputies strolling through the forest or seated by their camp fires engaged in playing these instruments. Perhaps the clerk who wrote the list had in mind the method of playing when he wrote "juice" instead of "Jews"

and sacrificed correctness in spelling in order to secure vividness in description.

The visit of the Senecas had been expensive. In addition to their presents, which cost one hundred pounds, the Province paid their traveling expenses from the Widow Chambers' on the frontier to Philadelphia and back. Food was cheap, but forty-six Indians, who, as Weiser said, always complained of being nearly starved, consumed a prodigious quantity of provisions. For example, during their stay of three days at Weiser's on their way down, they disposed of 18 huge loaves of bread worth 9 pence each, 420 pounds of beef and mutton which cost $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pence per pound and "2 gallings of rum" at five shillings a gallon. The Province refunded to Weiser more than 60 pounds for such expenses. The Governor also recommended that he be paid a handsome reward for his service, no small part of which was the task of keeping in order forty-six Indians whose thirst for the white man's firewater was almost unquenchable.

As the Senecas departed, the Governor strongly urged them "if they met the other Deputies to inform them what had been done and perswade them to return." Weiser was also requested to do all in his power to keep the others from coming to Philadelphia. One such visit as that of the Senecas was quite as much, financially and otherwise, as the Governor and the other Provincial officers cared to have that summer. Imagine then their dismay when a letter came from Weiser stating that the deputies of the other five nations were at Shamokin on their way to Philadelphia. The Senecas had not yet reached Shamokin on their homeward journey, and Weiser expressed the hope that the new delegation would turn back when they heard what the Senecas had to say.

It was a vain hope. Not only did the newly arrived deputies insist on going to see Governor Hamilton, but they also persuaded the Senecas to go with them, as well as a large number of Delawares and other Indians who were not members of the Six Nations. The total number was nearly three hundred. They came down the Susquehanna to the Widow Chambers', as the previous delegation had done. Their first stop below the Blue Mountain was at Justice Galbreath's, whose house was near the Swatara Creek at the site of the present town of Hershey, from which place they sent four messengers to notify Weiser of their arrival

and to request him to meet them. The leader of this great body of Indians was none other than Canassatego, who so bitterly rebuked the Delawares seven years before.

Weiser met them the next day, but, instead of greeting them, he "stood at a distance like a stranger for above a quarter of an hour to signify to them" his displeasure at their coming. At last Weiser sat down with Canassatego on the creek side where they were encamped, and took him severely to account for ignoring the Governor's wishes, and also for inviting numerous other Indians to come, who, not being members of the Six Nations, had no official business in Philadelphia. After their arrival at Weiser's house, he made another attempt to induce Canassatego to turn back, but without success.

He wrote to Secretary Peters: "I belief I have offended him by telling him I thought it imprudent for them to go to Philadelphia with such a great number of people that had no business there at all, only to get drunk, etc. - - - As the Sinicker [Seneca] deputies had been down - - - and had cost a great deal of money - - - they must not expect any presents without they had something to do that I did not know; that they remembered well when they received presents it was for some land." Weiser's reminder of the connection between presents and land sales made an impression, as was proved by later events.

On August 8 the great delegation left Weiser's house for Philadelphia. An unpublished letter by the Interpreter is replete with interesting incidents, but is too long to be quoted in full. A few items will give some idea of this journey. The arrogant Canassatego, angry and humiliated by the reproaches of Weiser and some of the Indian chiefs, kept drunk most of the time and sulkily followed at the rear of the picturesque procession. The first day's travel brought them to William Hartley's at the site of the present Reading. Here, as Weiser wrote, "the poor creatures nearly perished" in a heavy rain storm which delayed them for a day. The Indians stripped the bark from the walnut trees in the neighborhood to make shelters for themselves, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the settlers there.

A day of two later there was a great commotion because a drunken Indian had struck a white man with his hatchet. Weiser

demanded that Canassatego find the guilty party. The wily chief, having discovered that the offender was not one of the deputies, made a great show of sending him back to Shamokin; but when the redskin was apprehended, he had been so badly beaten that he could hardly walk, and so the excitement died down. On another occasion there was a bitter quarrel between Canassatego and Sarristagus, an Oneida chief, and the latter announced his intention to go back home at once; but Weiser, fearing trouble if the Oneidas went back through the settlements unescorted, finally persuaded Sarristagus to change his mind and continue with the rest of the deputies to Philadelphia.

At a meeting on August 16, Canassatego offered to sell a narrow strip along the Susquehanna where the whites had settled. The Governor told Weiser to inform the Indians that so small a tract was not worth considering and offered to buy a tract whose upper boundary began at Shamokin and ran parallel to the Blue Mountain from the Susquehanna to the Delaware. The Indians rejected this proposal but offered to sell all the land within the following boundaries, — beginning at the Susquehanna gap in the Blue Mountain, then up the river to a mountain fourteen miles below Shamokin, then by a straight line across country to the Delaware above the mouth of Lackawaxen Creek, then down said river to the Blue Mountain at the Water Gap, and then along the said mountain to the place of beginning. These negotiations were privately conducted.

At a public council on August 21, Governor Hamilton stated: "Having received this second offer, tho' neither in this is there any considerable quantity of good land, yet in regard to your poverty more than to the real value of the tract, we sent you word that on your signing a deed we wou'd pay the sum of Five Hundred Pounds." He also announced that the Indians would be given a present practically identical with that which the Senecas had received even to the "1½ groce of small brass Jews Harps", but this time the clerk spelled "Jews" correctly.

The next day twenty-four Indians signed the deed. Surprising to relate, two of the signers were Delawares, though Canassatego had emphatically declared seven years before that none of the Delawares, "nor any who descend from you are ever hereafter to presume to sell any Land". In view of the fact that the

boundaries of the purchase of 1749 were drawn to include all that portion of the Walking Purchase that lay above the Blue Mountain, the signatures of the Delawares may have been the final step in removing any lingering vestige of doubt about the title of the Proprietaries to the Minisink lands.

A map of the Purchase was attached to the deed for the information of the Indians. Another was sent to England for the use of the Proprietaries. They were identical, except in one particular. The reason for this difference appears in a letter from Secretary Peters to the Proprietaries on September 11, in which he says: "The extent of the land purchas'd is laid down on a map herewith sent, w'ch is an exact copy of one annexed to the Indian Deed, save in this; — Susquehana is laid down beyond Wyomen, but in yt annex'd to the Indian Deed, it is broke off just about Shamokin, and the reason was, Susquehana after you come to Shamokin tends so much easterly that Mr. Weiser was apprehensive that on the Indians seeing the course of the river and how near the land sold went to Wyomen, they would not have ratify'd their contract."

Three days after the signing of the deed the Indians started for home. Because of the vivid picture of the journey from Philadelphia to the Widow Chambers' which appears in Weiser's expense account it is here quoted in full:

1749 the Government of pensilvania debtor for Expences on the return of
the Indians from philadelphia to Chambers Mill on
Susque Hana in paxton

August left philadelphia. Came to Whitemash with some of
the Indians the rest being drunk by the way I was
25 oblidged to lie still till all the Indians came up.

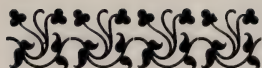
		pounds	shillings	pence
the 26	paid to Christian Raby 384 lb. of Beaf at 3 pens a lb.	4	16	00
	250 lb. of Meal at 15/per cwt.	1	17	6
	to Bread Milk & other necessarys	2	9	6
the 27	We marched from Christoph Raby's to John Shrocks over Berjomen [Perkiomen] had for refreshment at noone	1	7	9
	at John Schrack's 328 lb. of Beaf at 2½ peny a lb.			
	amounts to	3	8	4

	to 221 lb. of flower at 13/per cwt.	1 - 9 - 00
	to Horse pasturing & drink	0 - 11 - 1
the 28	we marched to Marcus Huelings [Pottstown]	
	had for refreshment at noone	1 - 3 - 6
	at James Kiemers Innkeeper for Bread, Sider, Indian Corn, Horse pasturing and other necessarys in the whole	2 - 6 - 00
the 29	reached Reading had for refresht at noone to the value of	1 - 8 - 4
	paid to paul dust damage done by the Indian dogs killing two sheeps it was done upon my own View	00 - 10 - 00
	to 440 lb. of Beef of Willm Hartley Esqr. at 2½ a lb. amounts	4 - 11 - 6
	to 150 lb. of flower	00 - 18 - 00
	to other necessarys	1 - 4 - 4
	this day Tawis tawis a chief of the Cayiuckers [Cayugas] died by the way the Indians carried him in	
the 30	a litter	
	to a coffin, grave, & funeral expence of Tawis tawis	00 - 15 - 00
	this Evening the most part arrived at my house Some that had Cabins made [of walnut bark on the way down] stayd at Willm Hartleys It rained very hard all day.	
Sept.	We marched the way to Susque Hana They marched	
the 2	the most part of them the way to Susque Hana About the 4d part went over the mountains toward Shamokin [by way of the trail] they had during their stay	
	996 lb. of Beaf, Mutton & Pork at 2½ pens a lb. amounts to	10 - 7 - 6
	Item 575 lb. of Meal at 12/per cwt.	3 - 9 - 00
	to 63 loaves of Bread at 9 pens a loave	2 - 7 - 3
	to the pasturing of Six Horses 3 nights	00 - 9 - 00
	to Milk & Butter	1 - 00 - 00
the 3	at James Galbreaths Esqr. 229 lb. of Beaf	3 - 2 - 3
	to flower, Bread, Milk & etc.	2 - 7 - 11
the 4	we reached the Susque Hana and came to Chambers Mill this day	
	Expense amounts to	2 - 18 - 0
the 5	I Bought a fat Cow for the Indians of the widow Chambers at	3 - 0 - 0
	to Sundrys	1 - 6 - 0
the 6	I took my leave of them and gave them in ligquor to the value of	00 - 10 - 00
the 7	arrived at my house to 11 Indians that were lame and could not folow the rest to philadelphia 21 days	10 - 00 - 00

The New Purchase did not look very promising as a farming region. In his letter to the Proprietaries Secretary Peters said it

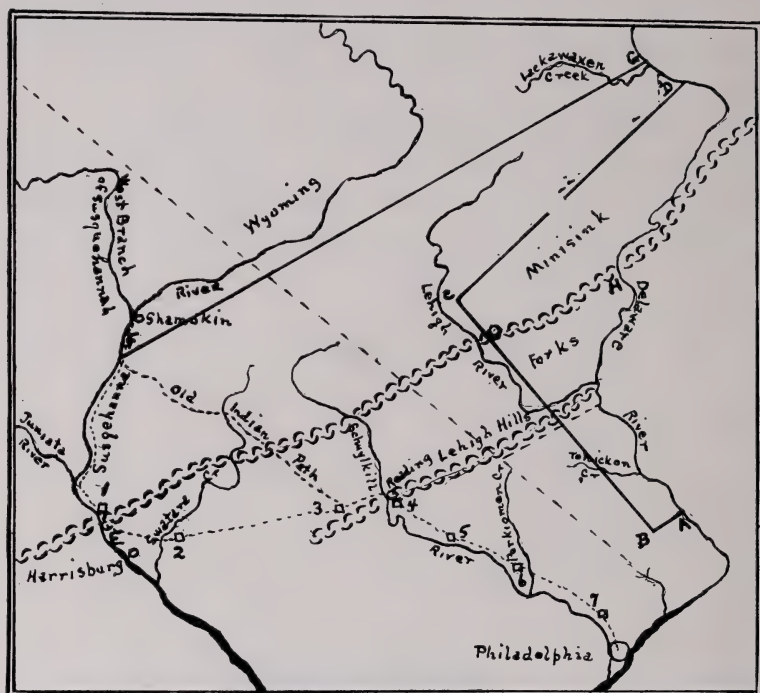
"was not comparatively speaking worth one sixpence, being broken, stony, mountainous land and almost impassable, as well on account of the Kittochtinny Hills as another range of hills at a little distance from them or rather - - - there was one continued broken succession of mountains - - - large undrainable marshes taking up most of ye valleys." A century later this mountainous land not worth a sixpence was producing year after year millions of dollars worth of coal from the richest deposits of anthracite in the world.

In 1768 the remaining land along the Delaware was sold by the Indians, but by this time that region was a part of Northampton County. Therefore the Purchase of 1749 was not only the closing act in the drama of the Walking Purchase, but also the last sale of Indian land in Bucks County.



MAP OF THE PURCHASE OF 1749

Showing its relation to the Walking Purchase and indicating the route between Shamokin and Philadelphia which was followed by the Indian Deputies who sold the land.



A B C D — Walking Purchase

E F G H — Purchase of 1749

- 1 — Chambers
- 2 — Galbraith
- 3 — Weiser
- 4 — Hartley
- 5 — Keimer
- 6 — Schrak
- 7 — Raby

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PA.,
Including an Account of Public Fairs
and Live Stock Exhibitions

By EDWARD R. BARNESLEY, NEWTOWN, PA.
(Doylestown Meeting, September 30, 1939)

A detailed account of our several agricultural societies would form a most readable chapter in the otherwise dry social history of Bucks county, provided that such an account had been written. But so far as we know, local historians have heretofore practically neglected this very interesting and important phase of our rural life more than a century ago. It is therefore, our purpose this afternoon to present before the Bucks County Historical Society an abridged history of the events leading to the formation of Newtown's far-famed and noble-purposed Bucks County Agricultural Society whose famous exhibitions had their origin in the Eighteenth Century town fair, and were in turn outmoded by the present type of Twentieth Century county fair having essentially the same motives. Particularly do we want to show the apparent development of one agricultural society into another of different format and later date, as well as to memorialize the names of certain pioneer farmers who, in those intellectually dark days prior to the public school system, had the vision and courage to build such institutions for the improvement of husbandry and general advancement of agricultural education throughout the county.

The chief function of each of our agricultural societies was to manage a county fair. Even the concept of the word "fair" seems to have changed through the years like have so many other of our words in common use. Today we are apt to think of a fair as a mileless potpourri of trylons and flood-lighted futuramas, but in the yesterdays of our greatgrandfathers, a fair meant a cattle show, or exhibition of prize live stock usually followed by the sale thereof, with the accessory entertainment being kept more

or less in the background. Rosa Bonheur painted the old type fair; Billy Rose paints the new.

* * *

The social center of Bucks county for the first half century of its existence was, of course, at Bristol, named originally Buckingham. So we expected to find that fairs originated in that old town where were located the courts of justice and the greatest population. In the Great Charter of the Borough of Bristol that was granted by Governor William Keith on November 14, 1720¹ is found official authorization for the holding of a semi-annual fair, two days in the month of May, and three in October, "In such place or places as the burgess from time to time may appoint."² It is a great loss that no contemporaneous records exist

¹Bache, William, *Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough*, 1853, p. 17. The first and only extensive publication of the charter of Bristol borough was when Samuel Hazard reprinted it in the May, 1829 issue of his *Register of Pennsylvania*. He, no doubt, used for copy the original charter, which has long since been lost or destroyed. William Bache, great grandson of Benjamin Franklin, stated that he reprinted it in June, 1849, in his newly established *Bristol Gazette*. No copies, however, of this newspaper have been preserved. The paragraph from the charter relating to markets and fairs reads: "And we do further grant to the said Burgesses and Inhabitants of the aforesaid town and Borough of Bristol, That they and their successors shall and may for ever hereafter, hold and keep within the said town in every week of the year one market on the 5th day of the week called Thursday; and also two fairs there in every year; the first of them to begin the eighth Day of May, and to continue that day and one day after; and the other of said fairs to begin the twenty-ninth Day of October, and to continue till the thirty-first day of the same month, in such place and places in the said town as the Burgess from time to time may appoint." This type of fair can be traced back to the early English settlement of the Delaware Valley, and perhaps even earlier. When Gabriel Thomas published in 1698 his *Historical and Geographical Account Of The Province and Country Of Pensilvania And Of West New Jersey In America*, he stated that Philadelphia "hath in it Three Fairs every Year, and Two Markets every Week," and that the "Four Great Market-Towns, viz, Chester, the German Town, New-Castle, and Lewis-Town" also had fairs in them. He then continues in another place to say that in Burlington, "the chiefest Town in that Country," i.e., West New Jersey, "There are kept also in this Famous Town several Fairs every Year." The *Bristol Courier* of March 4, 1940 contains a reprinting of the Great Charter, as recorded in the above mentioned edition of Hazard's *Register*, vol. III, p. 312.

²Davis, W. W. H., *History of Bucks County*, 1876, p. 341. The borough of Trenton, N. J., apparently had a similar fair; witness this advertisement from the *Pennsylvania Journal or Weekly Advertiser*, published at Philadelphia on October 3, 1745: "These are to give Notice, that on Wednesday the 16th of this Instant October, at the Burrough Town of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon in the Province of New Jersey, will be held and kept a Fair, in the selling and buying of all and all Manner of Horses, Mares, Colts, Cows, Calves, Steers, Hogs, Sheep, and all other Cattle, Goods,

to inform us about the details of this early fair, for its administration by the Borough authorities under the direction of the burgess was a curious and perhaps unique set-up.

Because of the absence of county newspapers, and the fact that few in rural Bucks county subscribed to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, this fair does not seem to have been advertised much in the newspapers. (We did not, however, search all the City papers for all the years of the period concerned.) Anyway, the fair was always held at a certain time, like Christmas, so how could one forget such an important date? We did, though, find one advertisement in Franklin and Hall's paper for the fair that was held 180 years ago. On October 4, 1759, the *Gazette* stated:

"For the Benefit of the Public, Notice is hereby given, that the Fair of Bristol Borough, in Bucks County, will be held on the 9th Day of November next, agreeable to Charter; for the buying and selling of all Sorts of live Cattle: The first Attempt of this Kind was made at the last May Fair, and succeeded beyond Expectation, there being a Number of Horses sold, and several horned Cattle. It is hoped there needs not many Arguments to evince the Utility of such a Practice to the Public in general. All Persons therefore, who have Cattle of any Kind, Horses, Oxen, Cows, Sheep, &c. to dispose of, and all who want to purchase such, are hereby invited to promote their several Interests, by meeting and attending said Fair, where proper Accommodations for the standing of Cattle will be provided."

It is indeed unfortunate that we are not able to trace the varying fortunes of the first fair to be held in Bucks county. All we know is that it degenerated pretty rapidly toward the close of what is now called the colonial period. Only fourteen years after the sanguine announcement that "there needs not many Arguments

Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever; Which said Fair will be held and kept the same Day above mentioned, and two Days next following, pursuant to a Clause in a Charter of Priviledges lately granted to the said Burrough Town for that Purpose." In the same paper, issue of April 19, 1750, we find the following: "The Charter of the Burrough of Trenton, being surrendered, and the said Surrender accepted by his Excellency in the following Words, 'By His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Caesarea or New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral in the Same, &c. Having perus'd and consider'd the within Instrument of surrender of the Charter for incorporating the Town of Trenton, I do therefore in behalf of His most sacred Majesty accept the same. Dated at the City of Burlington, in said Province, this ninth Day of April in the twenty third Year of His Majestys Reign, 1750. J. Belcher' Publick Notice thereof is hereby given to all Persons, to prevent their Trouble and Attendance upon the Fairs, which will not be held as usual."

to evince the Utility of such a Practice to the Public," the fair had gone completely to pieces. Perhaps more arguments would have been in order; but more than likely shift of population to the county seat at Newtown was the contributing factor in its downfall. Tradition tells us that fairs were held at Newtown during the latter part of this period, and if such was the case, the death of the Bristol fair was inevitable. Whatever the cause, we know that on November 10, 1773, the burgess and council of Bristol Borough resolved that the fair was useless on account of the large number of stores, and that the "debauchery, idleness and drunkenness consequent on the meeting of the lowest class of people together is a real evil, and calls for redress."³ No redress could be had, however, as the fairs were held by lawful charter. The opportunity to abolish them came after the Revolution, when the Borough was re-incorporated by an act of General Assembly passed September 16, 1785. But the privilege of continuing the long established fair was, for some reason undisclosed, renewed in this new charter, and it was not until eleven years later that the condition was permanently corrected.⁴ On April 4, 1796, an-

³Green, Doron, *History of Bristol*, 1911, p. 69. By this time the moral status of the previously mentioned fair held on the opposite side of the River was also bad. For an account of some articles stolen at the said Burlington fair, we quote this advertisement from the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* of November 8, 1750. It is dated "Burlington, November 4, 1750", and is signed by Joseph Scattergood. "Notice is hereby given, that this Day was taken up in this City, an old Bag, containing a piece of Irish Linen, a few Yards of Kersey, a dressed Deer Skin, a pair of Shoemakers Nippers, and 2 Knives, which are supposed to have been stolen from some Person or Persons a Day or two since in the Fair, by a certain Samuel Norris of Bucks County, who is now here under Confinement, for a Crime of that Nature. Any Person or Persons who have lost the said Goods or any Part thereof, are desired immediately to repair to the Subscriber, who hath the same in Possession, that the Person guilty of the Theft may be brought to Justice, and the Person or Persons injured may be restored."

⁴Bache, William, *Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough*, pp. 23 and 26. The original act, as recorded in *Statutes at Large*, vol. XV, p. 461, reads: "Whereas the burgesses and common council [and] other inhabitants of the borough of Bristol and the adjoining townships, in the county of Bucks, have, by their petition, set forth that the fairs originally established by charter within the said borough have become useless and unnecessary, and promote licentiousness, vice and immorality, and have prayed that the same may be abolished. Therefore: Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, so much and no more of any law or charter of this state as empowers the inhabitants of the borough of Bristol to hold and keep fairs within the same, is hereby repealed, annulled and made void."

other act was passed, "to annul and repeal so much of any charter or law of the State as empowers the inhabitants of the Borough of Bristol in the County of Bucks to hold and keep fairs within the same."

Such, in brief, is what we know about Bucks county's first public fair. It was distinctly one of those English products of the early Eighteenth Century which soon outlived its usefulness in this country, but because of its peculiar legal sanction, it was nursed into an unnaturally long life. No agricultural society could profitably sponsor a fair in Bucks county while this old Bristol fair continued to exist.

* * *

The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was founded as early as 1785, but it was not until twenty-four years later that the first definite attempt was made to start a similar society in our county. The date was December 30, 1809, the name adopted was The Bucks County Society for Promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, and the organizers were "Inhabitants of the Townships of Solebury and Buckingham."

Until last year, almost nothing was known about this pioneer association of central Bucks county farmers. It is true that their group held together for only two and a half years, but it is also true that their little group, feeble as it was, started the movement in the county which culminated in the great exhibitions of the mid-century. As pioneers in their field, these men deserve a place of honor today, and chief among them was Samuel D. Ingham⁵ who was chairman of the preliminary meeting held at his house. Mr. Ingham, benefitting from his experience in this society, became an active member of the 1820-society, and the first president of the 1843-society, until his removal to New Jersey forced his resignation.

About a year ago, the librarian of Bucks County Historical Society was able to purchase, for the price of the blank paper it included, the original minute book presented to the Agricultural Society by Samuel D. Ingham, and containing the minutes of

⁵See *Proceedings of Bucks County Historical Society*, Vol. I, p. 450, and Vol. IV, p. 19, for articles about Mr. Ingham. He was a member of the General Assembly, 1805-1807, and of Congress, 1813-1818 and 1822-1829. On July 6, 1819, Mr. Ingham was commissioned Secretary of the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania.

those meetings held from December 11, 1809 to February 29, 1812, inclusive, and the complete constitution of the Society in the handwriting of Mr. Ingham, who later became Bucks county's favorite son in the cabinet of President Andrew Jackson. An examination of these minutes reveal that there were thirty-two resident members of the society. Their names were:

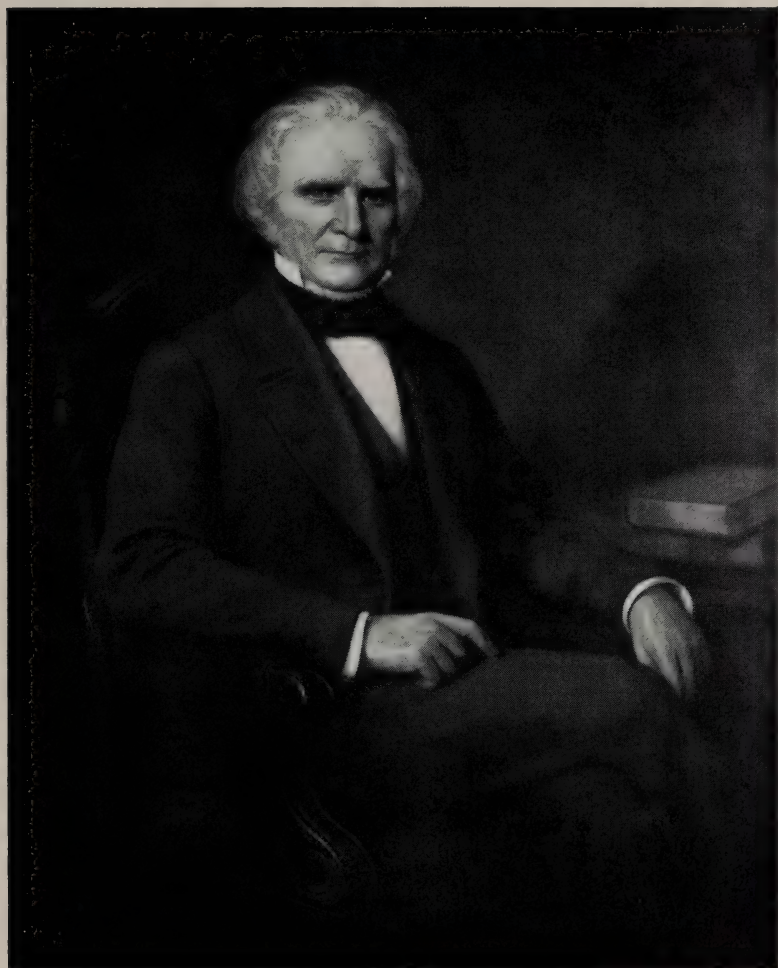
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ⁶ James Beers | 17. Jonathan W. Ingham |
| 2. ⁶ Abraham Chapman, Esq. | 18. Samuel D. Ingham |
| 3. Aaron Eastburn | 19. Samuel Johnson |
| 4. Amos Eastburn | 20. ⁶ John Lefferts |
| 5. Joseph Eastburn | 21. ⁶ Robert T. Neely |
| 6. Moses Eastburn | 22. John Parker |
| 7. John Ely, Jr. | 23. John Ruckman |
| 8. ⁶ William Erwine, Esq. | 24. ⁶ Benjamin Smith |
| 9. Charles D. Fell | 25. Jonathan Smith |
| 10. Jonathan Gillingham | 26. ⁶ Thomas Smith |
| 11. Samuel Gillingham | 27. Joseph Thornton |
| 12. William Gillingham | 28. John Watson, Jr. |
| 13. Oliver Hamton | 29. Joseph Watson |
| 14. John Hughs | 30. Dr. John Wilson |
| 15. ⁶ Thomas Hutchinson | 31. Stephen Wilson |
| 16. Hezekiah Ingham | 32. ⁶ Jonathan Wynkoop |

Following the example of the Philadelphia Society, this society also elected from time to time certain distinguished gentlemen, — usually from a distance, — to the roll of honorary members. The names of at least ten men so honored were:

1. ⁷Henry Clifton, Hunterdon co., N. J.
2. ⁷John Comley, Byberry, Pa.
3. George Farmer, Esq., Middlesex co., N. J.
4. ⁷Joseph Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.
5. John Kinsey, Little Brittain twp., Lancaster co., Pa.
6. Levi McKane, "Pawkepsy," N. Y.
7. ⁷Dr. James Mease, Philadelphia, Pa.

⁶These members joined after adoption of the constitution, December 30, 1809.

⁷These names were proposed, but their election was apparently not confirmed in later minutes. On May 26, 1810, the Society subscribed for two numbers of a work about to be published by Dr. James Mease, entitled "Archives of Useful Knowledge." It will be noted later that the 1820 society also had a library of some sort. See Sec. 11 of their second bye-law.



SAMUEL DELUCENNA INGHAM

Born in New Hope, Sept. 6, 1779; Died in Trenton, June 5, 1860.

An active member of all the agricultural societies of Bucks County. This illustration is from the steel engraving presented to Bucks County Historical Society in 1907 by his son, the late William A. Ingham, of Philadelphia; and the engraving was from the original painting hanging in the United States Treasury Department, of which he was the Secretary from 1829 to 1831.

8. Richard Peters, Esq.
9. John Skinner, near Edenton, N. C.
10. Dr. John Watson, Buckingham, Bucks co., Pa.

The preliminary meeting of the Society was held, on December 11, 1809, and a committee was appointed "to draft an essay of a Constitution for the regulation of said Association and produce it at the next meeting of the Society." The next meeting was held December 30, 1809 at Buckingham Friends schoolhouse, where all subsequent meetings, without exception, were held. Probably in lieu of paying rent for the schoolroom they contributed something towards its repair. At least on August 31, 1811, "Samuel Johnson produced an Acct for fitting up & repairing the room for use of this Society amounting to \$3.22 Cents which the Treasurer is directed to pay."

At the organization meeting of the 30th, the constitution was adopted⁸ and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Samuel Johnson, president; Dr. John Wilson, vice president; Oliver Hamton, secretary; and Aaron Eastburn, treasurer. A committee of correspondence, consisting of Samuel D. Ingham, Samuel Gillingham, Moses Eastburn, John Ruckman, and Jonathan Smith, was directed to draft a bill and apply to the General Assembly for an Act of Incorporation. The bill was presented before the next quarterly meeting, but apparently the move was premature, for nothing further is heard of it. Probably the Society was deemed too weak in finance and membership to warrant such a move by the Legislature. On May 26, 1810, the committee was directed to "digest a system of Finance", whatever that meant.

The first stated meeting of the Society was held on the last Seventh Day of February, 1810. Meetings continued quarterly thereafter to the end. Election of officers took place at the November meeting, when the annual dues of \$1.00 were payable. The initiation fee for new members was \$3.00.

At the meeting of February 24, 1810, "Sundry propositions were presented to the Society on agricultural subjects which were recommended to the individual attention of the Society & any

⁸Besides Ingham's manuscript copy referred to, the constitution was printed in Asher Miner's *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser* of March 26, 1810. This was the only newspaper being published then in Bucks County.

member or members who may make any experiments thereon are requested to communicate the result thereof to a future meeting." But what these "Sundry propositions" were, the minutes unfortunately do not state. This was the first mention of any discussion of agricultural matters. At the same time, the committee of correspondence was directed to get 150 certificates of membership printed "on a handsome scrip type." They reported at the next meeting that this had been done. According to the constitution the wording on these certificates was to be, "This may certify that A B was elected a member (or honorary member) of the Bucks County Society for promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufacture on the —— day of —— A. D. ——." What a pity that not a single one of these certificates has survived to the present day!

At the second election held November 24, 1810, all the old officers and the old members of the committee of correspondence were re-elected for another year. Samuel D. Ingham then proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to report to this Society on the general state of Agriculture & Manufactures in the County of Bucks & such other matters relating to the objects of this Institution from neighbouring Counties & States as they may think proper & the Corresponding Committee are directed to attend to the objects of said Resolution & report to a future meeting."

The committee of correspondence was also directed at this annual meeting to make arrangements for the holding of a fair for the sale of live stock. This was the first fair in Bucks county to be held under the auspices of an agricultural society.

At the quarterly meeting held May 25, 1811, the committee presented the following report, which was adopted and spread on the minutes:

"That in their opinion one of the chief objects of this association viz, the improvement of the various breeds of live Stock will be especially promoted by the establishment proposed.

"The committee would suggest that for the proper regulation of the proceeding at a Fair for the sale of Stock it may be expedient to appoint some superintending officers & adopt certain rules for their direction. The following are suggested for the consideration of the Society, viz, The Society shall at their meeting next preceeding the time of holding said Fair appoint a Committee of arangement who shall superintend generally

the business of the Fair & make all the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

"The Committee of arrangement shall employ a Clerk who shall keep accounts of sales & such other matters as may be required of him; also a Crier who shall make the publick sales that may be requisite. They shall also certify the pedigree of blood of such stock as may be offered at publick sale when the same can be particularly ascertained but if not the Crier shall announce the same at the time of sale. All moneys received by the Clerk for any animal sold at publick sale, & the pedigree or blood thereof certified by the Committee of arrangement shall remain in his hands ten days if the purchaser shall think such time necessary to ascertain the pedigree or blood of said animal & if it should be made appear to the Committee of arrangement that any mistake or deception should have been practised by the owner the purchaser on returning the animal shall receive his money without delay. The Committee of arrangement shall make report to the next succeeding meeting of the Society of the proceedings of the Fair & their opinion of the propriety of continuing the same & such other matters connected therewith as they may deem useful to communicate. Which report was unanimously adopted & John Ruckman, Joseph Eastburn & Moses Eastburn are appointed a Committee of arrangement for the purpose of carrying into effect the matters contained in the foregoing report and they are hereby instructed to make the necessary preparation for holding said Fair & show at the house of John Ruckman at such time as they may think most proper agreeably to the aforesaid rules & regulations."

The *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser* of July 29, 1811 carried this advertisement:⁹

BUCKS COUNTY FAIR.

"Pursuant to a resolution of the Bucks County Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, the undersigned inform the public, that a Fair will be held at the house of John Ruckman, in Solebury township, (five miles from New-Hope and four from Mitchell's Ferry) on Friday the 23d of August, where a considerable number of the several kinds of live stock will be offered at public and private sale—viz. Horses, working Oxen, and Store Cattle; also a few Yearlings of the celebrated Bakewell breed, and a number of Sheep, consisting of full and mixed blood Merino rams, of highly improved Leicester, and also of the common breeds.

"An establishment of this kind will afford so convenient an opportunity to farmers for the sale, purchase, or exchange of Live Stock, that it cannot fail to promote their interest, and meet their approbation and encouragement.

⁹A note at the bottom of the advertisement reads: "The Editor of the *Trenton True American* will please re-publish the above, and continue it until the Fair." Possibly such haphazard advertising as this resulted in a small attendance which caused the committee of arrangements to report unfavorably on "the propriety of continuing" the fair in 1812.

"All those who may be disposed either to sell or buy stock of any description, are respectfully invited to attend.—Proper regulations will secure a due regard to the interests of the seller, and the buyer may be assured that all kinds of imposition in the public sales, will be strictly guarded against.

"By order of the Society above mentioned.

JOHN RUCKMAN,
MOSES EASTBURN,
JOSEPH EASTBURN,

Committee on Arrangement.

"N. B. Any person who may be in possession of an improved breed of Stock, of whatever kind, and will exhibit the same at the said fair, or give a particular description thereof in writing, to the Committee of Arrangement, will receive the cordial thanks of the Society."

A complete report of the first and only fair held by the original agricultural society of Bucks county in 1811 is not available. An extract of the report, however, appeared in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent* on September 16th following. Among the exhibits mentioned were those,

"By Dr. Isaac Clark, of Middlesex county, N. J., two Cows and Calves, and a yearling Heifer, all of the celebrated Holland milk breed; they were large and handsome, and sold for 46, 42 and 26 dollars respectively.

"By John Vanhorn, a Cow of the heavy big boned breed, sold for \$33.50.

"By Joseph Eastburn and others, the celebrated imported Bakewell English Bull, together with a number of his Calves, which were large and handsome, and very much resembled their sire in point of symmetry and beauty; one of them, a Heifer about six months and a half old, owned by Matthias Hutchinson, Esq. weighed on foot 492 lbs.

"By Samuel D. Ingham, Moses Eastburn, Aaron Eastburn and others, a great variety of elegant sheep, of the famed Merino and highly improved Leicester breeds, of different grades of blood, from half to full blood; some of which yet remain in the hands of the owners, who would dispose of them at a fair price.

"The Fair was attended by a numerous concourse of people, among whom were many characters of the first respectability.—Harmony and good order prevailed throughout the day."

The minutes of the meeting held August 31, 1811 reveal the receipt from different correspondents of five communications on interesting subjects, not one of which is preserved.

"Dr. Samuel Moore sent a communication in which he informed the Society he had a particular breed of Swine lately imported from China and described some of the properties. A communication on the preservation of Timber was produced by Aaron Eastburn. Also one by Thos. Hutchinson on harrow teeth. A Communication was also presented by Samuel Johnson on the properties of a late imported summer wheat. And one also by Dr. John Watson on the subject of preserving manure &c."

At the third election, Moses Eastburn was chosen vice president in place of Dr. John Wilson, and John Watson, jr., was elected secretary in place of Oliver Hamton. The other officers were re-elected. Three new members were elected on the committee of correspondence: namely, John Wilson, Joseph Eastburn, and Aaron Eastburn, in place of Moses Eastburn, John Ruckman, and Jonathan Smith. The last minutes of the Society in the minute book above referred to are those of February 29, 1812. The quarterly meeting to be held on the following August 29th was advertised in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, but after this no record of any further meeting is known. Apparently after two and half years of trying, the attempt to form a permanent society was given up.

The only known description of the Bucks County Society for Promoting Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures was written over a half century after its failure, by some resident of Newtown who remains unidentified under the pseudonym, "Agricola." In his letter to the editor of the *Newtown Enterprise*, which was published in the issue of October 1, 1868, the unknown author of *Reminiscences of the Original Agricultural Society of Bucks County* said:

"It is believed that the first impulse given to the Association last named was the introduction of Merino sheep into this country. The person who took the deepest interest in that movement, in our county, was Samuel D. Ingham—the honored president for a number of years of the modern society. By his magnetic influence a number of influential persons in the townships of Buckingham and Solebury, were convened by public notice, at the school house in Buckingham Township, near Buckingham Meeting House. The Society was organized, and took the unpretending name of the "Bucks County Society, for the Promotion of Agriculture." Its officers were Samuel Johnson, President; John Watson, Recording Secretary, and S. D. Ingham, Corresponding Secretary. Among the members were Dr. John Watson, the father of the Secretary—Robert Smith, Jonathan Ely, Sr., and a number of others, mostly in the vicinity, whom I do not now recollect. The meeting convened annually, and had a very limited attendance. Several

topics connected with farm-work, were occasionally discussed, but that which enlisted most interest, at the time, was the proper management, and selection of the kind of farm stock, of which the introduction and purchase first gave rise to the organization.

"As might be expected from the narrowness of the range of action, which the society contemplated, the proceedings were very void of interest, except to those concerned in the leading object of the Association. Having no Exhibition or premiums to offer,¹⁰ and not being able to afford other attractions, the Society endured a lingering and premature life, of a few years—its rise being coeval with the Merino excitement—and its exit, terminating with the extinction of the said speculating spirit. And neither its life nor death would be now noticed, but for the purpose of showing, by contrast, the magnificent utility of the present Agricultural Society.

"I cannot, however, forbear to relate an incident or two, at the early period to which I have referred. I do this with the more satisfaction, as they tend to show that even in the original movements of our associated farmers, the skillful hands of the female sex were brought into requisition.

"At the only meeting of the Society, which I even attended¹¹ (and which was in its declining years), it was proposed by S. D. Ingham, that an emblematic device should be published, the hint for which he had observed in some late engraving. The prominent idea in the proposed design was "Science Shedding Her Rays on a Field," in which a variety of agricultural operations were displayed. All that I remember of the reception of this thought, was one or two trifling witticisms, to which it gave birth—one of which was a substitute in the form and manner of the "Sun darting his rays on a potato patch." But, on the whole, the proposition first offered, met with general favor.

"One of the officers of the Society, on returning home, mentioned the suggestion to his daughter, who possessed considerable talent for drawing in water colors; and long before the next annual meeting of the Society, she had completed an original design intended to characterize and properly designate the organization. The general outline of the picture comprised a delineation of a farm located on the margin of a river. Within a short

¹⁰Apparently the fair of 1811 had been forgotten by Agricola when he wrote this account 57 years later. It was the original intention of the Society to offer premiums as soon as the condition of the treasury permitted. In fact, section 14 of the constitution declared: "The Secretary shall as soon as necessary funds are provided annually propose prizes upon Interesting subjects, relative to actual experiments and improvements in agriculture & manufactures, & for the best essays written on proposed subjects. The Society will from time to time publish extracts from such communications as shall be made to them. To promote these views, all experienced agriculturalists and manufacturers are invited to assist the Society with their information. The Society will publish from time to time the prize subject, and the manner in which the claims shall be examined and determined." As far as we know, the last named provision was never carried out.

¹¹Part of section 10 of the constitution provided, "Strangers who desire to be present as auditors may be introduced by a resident member."

distance could be seen a flock of sheep grazing—near which, upon a grassy hillock, was seated a shepherd, with a dog by his side, and the emblematic crook in his hand. In the distance could be discerned a loaded wain, slowly wending its way to the farm-buildings, which, with the farm residence and other appurtenances, were all appropriately represented. This was duly exhibited to the Society at its next annual meeting, and a handsome note of thanks was tendered to the lady (including both the design and the execution of the piece), as, at that early day there was neither premium nor competition.

"Under the painting was inscribed the motto from Thomson's Seasons with the alteration of a single word, and this introduced without altering the measure. The inscription reads, 'Hence Columbia sees her solid grandeur rise.'

"This painting is still preserved in the family, although the executor of it has been deceased some twelve or fourteen years.¹²
Newtown, Sept. 24th.

AGRICOLA."

* * *

We have thus reviewed all the known data in connection with our county's first agricultural society. Its history has been presented as full as possible, — in the light of all known facts, — because it was one of our pioneer organizations. We are not as fortunate, however, in having such complete records pertaining to the second society, which was founded at Newtown in 1820.

¹²The artist referred to was Miss Elizabeth Johnson, born in 1790, who married in 1814, Jonathan Pickering, of Solebury. Her sister, Ann (Johnson) Paxson, was the one who "still preserved [the painting] in the family" after Eliza's death. Following the death of Mrs. Paxson, the painting probably descended to the late Judge Edward M. Paxson or the late Col. Henry D. Paxson. Eliza and Ann were, of course, the two daughters of Samuel Johnson, the first and only president of the Bucks County Society for Promoting Agriculture. The *Bucks County Intelligencer* of February 23, 1869, contains a shorter article from Buckingham very similar to Agricola's. It was probably written by Thomas Paxson, the husband of Ann, who signed it simply "T. P." His article, after more or less repeating the information in Agricola's communication, continued: "Eliza Johnson, daughter of the President, had a decided talent for drawing and undertook the task. The design and execution of the work would have done credit to a much more experienced artist. The prominent features in the drawing (which is in the possession of her only sister), are a farm on the margin of a river, with its buildings and ornamental shade trees, a load of grain in the distance, a plowman with his oxen, the boy with a team to the harrow, the cattle grazing, a shepherd's cottage, a flock of sheep and the shepherd with his dog and crook. The drawing was introduced to the society as a present from the hand of the self-taught young artist. It elicited a hearty and united response with a glad vote of thanks. The society awarded no premiums, neither had they a race course for fast horses, as a school to promote in the minds of their children a tendency to extravagance and immorality." Note the similarity between this drawing and the "diploma" depicted on a later page which was engraved by William H. Ellis for the Bucks County Agricultural Society, in the year 1846.

Unless additional information is uncovered in the future only an incomplete and sketchy history can be written. As far as we know, there is not a single contemporaneous document pertaining in any way to the history of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County, except the advertisements and the occasional reports of meetings that are found in the Doylestown newspapers.¹³ It has been stated that the minutes of the Society were lost, "having probably been burned with the house of John Linton, two miles from Newtown, on the Yardleyville road, in the spring of 1852."¹⁴ We see no reason why, (in the absence of positive proof to the contrary), that John Linton should have had the minutes in his house twenty years after the affairs of the Society had been closed.

A careful study of the newspaper advertisements of the various meetings, — which were always over the signature of the secretary, — revealed that former sheriff Thomas G. Kennedy, of Newtown, was the organizing secretary, that he held office through the meeting of February 12, 1821, and that sometime thereafter he resigned. The call for the meeting of October 29, 1821 was issued by Stephen Burson, M. D., as secretary pro tem., and declared, "in addition to the ordinary business of the Society, a secretary

¹³This statement should be slightly qualified, because two of the four extant annual addresses appeared exclusively in sources other than the county papers. The address of 1823 by Mr. James P. Morris was printed in pamphlet form, of which the only known copy is at Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The address of 1825 by Dr. Phineas Jenks, and the address of 1826 by Mr. James Cox both appeared in the *Bucks County Patriot*. The address of 1827 by Samuel D. Ingham, Esq., was printed in Samuel Hazard's *Register of Pennsylvania*, Vol. II, p. 118.

¹⁴Quotation is from an article appearing in *Newtown Enterprise*, September 15, 1923, by Mrs. Laura (Feaster) Gill, who compiled, for the Newtown New Century Club, the first histories of the second and third agricultural societies of Bucks county. We find the following account of the Linton fire in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* of May 25, 1852: "On the morning of the 23d inst., about twenty minutes before three o'clock, the dwelling of John Linton, on the Yardleyville road, near two miles east of Newtown, was discovered to be on fire. The family were aroused and made their escape, and succeeded in getting out the goods from the first story and the cellar; those in the upper stories being consumed with the house. The fire was seen by Joseph Cunningham, a neighbor, who repaired to the spot and assisted in removing the goods. There was an insurance in the Mutual Beneficial Insurance Association of Bucks County, on the house, for about \$1,000; the loss was probably not over \$1,500. It is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries, as the fire originated in a part of the house where no fire has been used for more than a year; and the thunder storm had not yet come up. We saw the light [from Doylestown] plainly at half past three o'clock in the morning, when the fire was probably about its height."

will be elected for the remaining part of the year." John Wanshear Wynkoop, grandson of both Judge Henry Wynkoop and General Francis Murray, was the secretary chosen to fill the vacancy created by Kennedy's resignation. Major Wynkoop held the office for four years. The John Linton above referred to was secretary in 1826 and 1827, and possibly in 1828. Michael Hutchinson Jenks was secretary in 1829, and perhaps longer. However, the call for the adjourned meeting of September 3, 1832 was issued by Dr. John H. Gordon, secretary. We do not, therefore, see why Mr. Linton who was the third from the last secretary should have received the minutes at the death of the Society.

The preliminary meeting to form the Agricultural Society of Bucks County was held at what is now called the Brick Hotel, Newtown, on January 20, 1820. The names of the men who formed the second society of its kind in Bucks county remain today unknown, for all the minute books, treasurer's accounts, and other papers belonging to the company have been lost or destroyed. The call for the meeting in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser* was unsigned, and simply stated, "Persons desirous of forming an Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at Mrs. Hinkle's Tavern, in Newtown, on Thursday the 20th inst. at one o'clock, P. M." Apparently a constitution was adopted at this meeting, for at the next meeting, held February 12, 1821 "Agreeably to their Constitution," it was announced that "considerable alterations and amendments to the Constitution will be proposed."¹⁵ The members convened at the old Court House,¹⁶

¹⁵*Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser*, January 23, 1821. At a stated meeting of the society to be held Monday, April 30, 1821, 1:00 P. M., it was advertised that there would be operated for exhibition purposes, "A machine for breaking Flax, which has been tried and found to perform the work better, and with less waste, than the common Break, and on which upwards of 300 weight of Flax, may be broken in one day." At the same meeting a year later, (April 29, 1822), it was announced that another machine, manufactured by Chapman & Rawley, for breaking and dressing flax would be exhibited.

¹⁶The exact date when the old Court House was torn down is not known with certainty. The vendue of the county buildings was advertised in the *Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser* of October 31, 1825; but the last sheriff's proclamation mentioning the election polls being at the "House formerly occupied as a Court House" was in 1829. We believe, therefore, that the demolition probably took place in the winter of 1829-1830. General Davis obviously erred in his date when he wrote, (*History of Bucks County*, Vol. II, p. 353, note), "The court-house was purchased by James Phillips, who attempted to dig a cellar under it, but the walls began to give way, and soon after 1827 it was taken down." Thaddeus Stevens Kenderdine implies

where their other meetings were held until 1826, at which time the meeting place returned to the Brick Hotel.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Society was held at first on the last Monday of January. But beginning in 1825, the time of this meeting seems to have been changed to May. Probably the spring was a more convenient time for the majority of members to assemble together than midwinter was. The announcement for the special election to be held on May 28, 1829, "earnestly requested that the members generally attend, as business of the utmost importance to the society will be presented for its consideration."¹⁷ Davis said, "At the May meeting, 1829, Dr. Jenks introduced a strong temperance resolution, which was adopted. The minutes are silent as to what was said on the subject, but, instead of preparing for the November exhibition at the next meeting, the society was adjourned until September, 1832." Mrs. Gill wrote that the following officers were elected in 1829, "Aaron Feaster, president; John Linton, vice president; Dr. John H. Gordon, secretary; Chapman Buckman, treasurer; Michael H. Jenks, orator; and Dr. P. Jenks, librarian. At the next meeting Dr. Jenks presented a strong temperance resolution. In 1829 the society met in pursuance of adjournment, and discussed a proposition for a temporary suspension of the meeting."

The activities of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County most interesting to us now are undoubtedly the annual exhibitions or cattle shows held in the yard of the Brick Hotel in the fall of the year, generally on the second Monday in November. However, the first show, a one-man affair and only a forerunner of what was to follow, was held February 12, 1821 in connection with the annual meeting. At this time Charles Brown showed one cow and one bull. An extract from the minutes printed in the *Pennsylvania Correspondent*¹⁸ contains this report by Enos

in his pamphlet *When Newtown was the County Seat*, illus. facing p. 57, that the Court House was pulled down before 1822.

¹⁷*Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser*, May 25, 1829.

¹⁸Issue of February 20, 1821. Several technical papers were presented before the Society in the year 1821. The *Correspondent* of May 8, 1821 contains a letter from John Linton to Secretary Thomas G. Kennedy about an invention of Lambert Torbert's, — "a very respectable neighbor" of Linton, — to prevent the ravages of the Hessian fly. James Worth, Esq., of Sharon, Middleton township, read two papers before the Society on July 30th of that year. They were so successfully received that he repeated them before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, on the

Morris, Esq., Dr. Phineas Jenks, and Thomas Yardley, "appointed a committee to view the Cattle exhibited":

"That they gave the preference to the cattle brought by Charles Brown of Poplar Grove in this County, viz.

"A Cow of more than ordinary size, of the milk breed, in fine order, and which if fattened would probably weigh 1000 lbs. She is in the opinion of your committee, more perfect in symmetry and beauty than any animal of the kind they have ever seen.

"Also a Bull of the Holland breed four years old, remarkably well fattened. He is long, low, and heavy, of apparent perfection in all his parts, except the horns, which are short and quite loose, he measures 4 feet 3 inches high, 7 feet 3 inches long, 7 feet 3 inches round the girth, 2 feet 7 inches diameter through the shoulder.

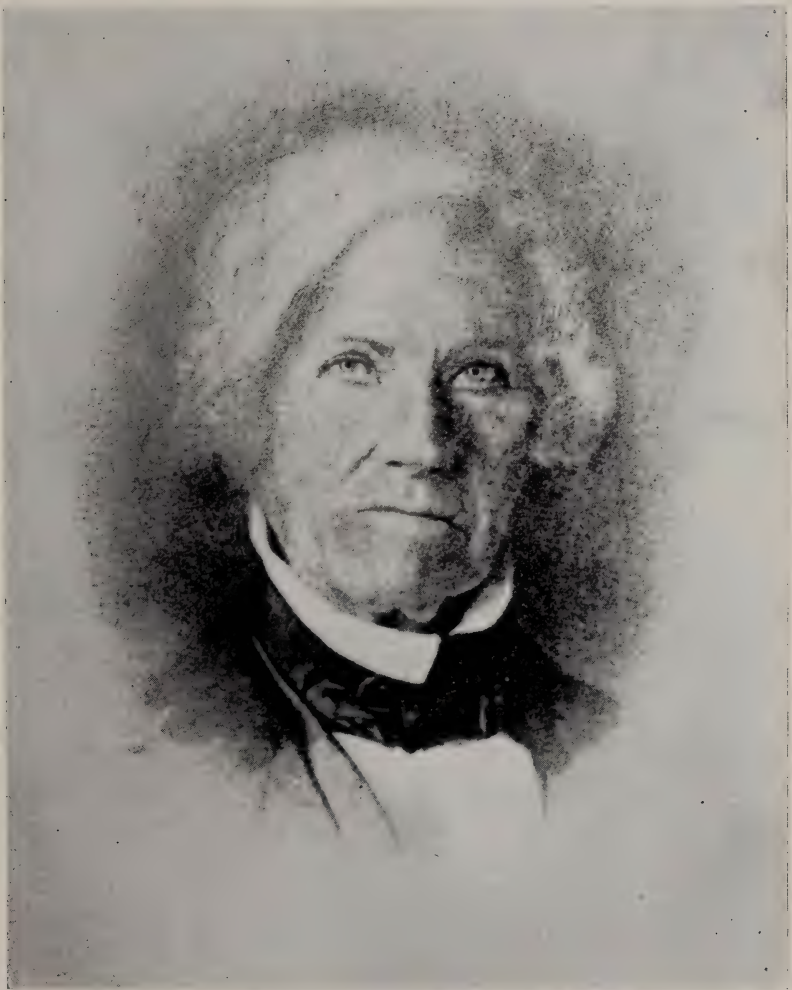
"Your committee have no hesitation in saying that they consider him far superior to any of the celebrated Bakewell breed that have come under their notice, and that Mr. Brown is entitled to the thanks of this society for his care in selecting and fattening cattle."

At a stated meeting held April 28, 1823, "a newly invented cleaning Mill" was exhibited to the Society. It was not, then, until the last Monday in October, 1823, that the first of six regular annual exhibitions was instituted. Unfortunately, no report of the first one of these is known to exist.

The announcement for the second exhibition declared, "It is proposed to have a ploughing match on the same day — a suitable piece of ground will be provided to test the qualities of the different kinds of ploughs. The neighboring farmers who have any of superior construction, are invited to come forward and join in the honorable competition. Any person having new and improved implements of husbandry; fine stock, or any superior productions of the earth, will confer a favor on the Society, by exhibiting them at the meeting."¹⁹ Fortunately, the complete report of the exhibition was extracted from the minutes and published by order

following October 23d. The first was on the pea fly, (*Bruchus pisi*), and the second was on the diseases of the Morello cherry and the management of fruit trees. These scientific papers were printed first in the *Saturday Magazine*, and then reprinted in the local *Pennsylvania Correspondent*, issues of February 12 and April 16, 1822. The first paper is addressed to "John Linton, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Entomology." The second paper is addressed to "Mr. James P. Morris, Chairman of the Committee on Fruit and Forest Trees."

¹⁹*Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser*, October 25, 1824. This was the first of at least five consecutive exhibitions to be held on the second Monday of November. The shows were officially opened at 10:00 o'clock in the morning.



PHINEAS JENKS, M.D.

Born May 3, 1781 — Died August 6, 1851

FOUNDER OF BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

"In his brain," wrote Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, "the idea of organizing this Society first found a lodgement."

of the Society in the *Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser* of November 22, 1824, by John W. Wynkoop, secretary. It follows in full:

"The committee on Stock, &c. report—

"That among the horses exhibited which were worthy of distinction, were Wm. Aspy's, three years old colt Standard, Sired by Badgers Sir Solomon, and bred by Mr. Stephen Hunt, of New Jersey—he bids fair to rank among the first rate thorough bred stud horses.

"Mr. Steele's Diomedé Virginia Mare, half sister to Henry the late competitor of Eclipse; she is a mare of superior form.

"Mr. McDowell's draft stud horse, grandson of Tate's imported Cornplanter, bred by Mr. David Jones from his blooded mare, he is a horse of power and great action for his size.

"Cattle—Mr. James Cox exhibited his imported Cow. She was pronounced by the multitude attending to be the handsomest Cow they had ever seen, and your committee are of opinion that her points and general figure are equal to any of the Teeswater or Durham short horn cattle that have been imported—bred and exhibited by John Hare Powell, the most celebrated breeder in Pennsylvania.

"Also, his high bred bull calf Blythe. His sire, Powell's Champion, by Palm flower, and Palm flower by Patriot, who sold for 500 guineas. Blythe's dam was Powell's Shepherdess. He is a calf of fine promise. Your committee anticipate great and lasting advantages to result from his progeny and recommend the thanks of the society to be voted to Mr. Cox for his liberal exertions to improve our breed of cattle.

"Mr. James Worth, in addition to his Alderly Cow, Sharon cow, native short honed beauty, and his large Sharon steer, that bids fair to be the largest ever bred in the country, also exhibited his three year old bull, bred by Nicholas Biddle, esq. from the thorough bred imported bull Denton; his dam the celebrated Southborough cow, which produced within one year 480½ lbs. of butter. (She is better known by the name of the Oakes cow, that made 16 lbs. of butter per week, yielding 36 quarts of milk per day.) Your committee are happy in beholding in this noble animal points equal to any of the imported Durham short horned cattle—that they have seen few men do as much credit to their surname as James.

"Dr. A. T. Moore's cow and yearling heifer are very fine cattle—we hope to see them crossed with the improved breed.

"Enos Morris' Bullocks were well selected cattle, and do credit to their feeder.

"Hogs.—Mr. Francis Mahan's barrows were the best fed hogs on the ground, in addition to which they are well framed, and your committee are satisfied that their feeder is not without a Hobby.

"Mr. John Linton's Boar is a well grown and well formed hog—he took the attention of the people, and we anticipate that there will be many of his progeny in the neighborhood the ensuing season. His brood sow

had nothing worthy of distinction. The pedigree of his stock was not furnished.

"Mr. Aaron Feaster exhibited a pig eight weeks old, of the Thorp breed, crossed with Maris's importation; it is even very fine, and your committee are of opinion the cross will produce a fine race of hogs. We are sorry we did not take its weight.

"Major John W. Wynkoop exhibited two sucking pigs, 78 days old—their dam a half blood of Haines' imported No-ball, and the sire a half blood of Cobbets importation crossed with good native hogs on both sides. They are fine formed pigs—the sow pig weighed $91\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. the boar $36\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. They are from a small stock on both sides, but very healthy, and will always do credit to the feeder.

"Mr. James Worth's Cobbet hogs—Although he has taken pains to introduce the breed, which is approved of by a majority of those who do not feed high; yet, from the appearance of his stock, your committee infer that a hog is not his hobby.

"Sheep—Mr. Chapman Buckman's quarter blooded merinos were the best of the kind we have seen.

"Mr. John Leffert's Bakewell sheep, originally from Capt. Farmer's flock of the Bean's importation; some of them are equal to Capt. Barney's, of Delaware. Mr. Lefferts is the only gentleman of the county who has taken care to preserve the Bakewell sheep pure in blood. They certainly are the most desirable breed to the farmers of our country. His flock is an evidence that farmers may breed in and in with safety and advantage.—He has lately however, procured a fine buck of the same breed from the neighborhood of New Brunswick; your committee are not without a hope that this race of fine animals will yet become more common, and that Mr. Lefferts may be remunerated for his attention is preserving his flock so high in the blood.

"Vegetables were produced in great variety. Those the most worthy of distinction were Mr. Thomas Cunningham's mercer potatoes; three of which were exhibited in a half peck, and they being clustered filled it, making good huckster's measure. Your committee are of opinion they can be cultivated to greater advantage to the farmer than any other potatoe now in use, as they are generally approved of for the table.

"James Worth's Mangel Wurtzel. One that was exhibited weighed 13 lb. 10 oz. without the top. They are known frequently to grow much larger. The experiment which Mr. Worth has made the present season in raising this vegetable, convinces your committee of the great value of the crop. The tops were not taken into the calculation, as they were cut off close before weighing.

"The last, not least, was a straw hat, exhibited by Miss Keyser, of Newtown, plaited by herself. It is superior in appearance to many of the Leghorn hats of No. 17. Your committee would recommend to the members of the society the cultivation of the Leghorn straw, in order to give

the American ladies an opportunity of displaying their skill in this branch of useful industry.

"The Committee appointed to superintend the ploughing report, that Enos Morris's plough drawn by two horses, William Austin, ploughman, ploughed $\frac{3}{16}$ of an acre of herd and timothy sward 7 inches deep in 24 minutes. — James Worth and John Linton's ploughs, each drawn by two horses, with Cornelius Torbert and Daniel Brass ploughmen, ploughed the same quantity in 27 minutes 6 inches deep; and that John Lefferts plough, drawn by three horses, himself ploughman, ploughed the same quantity in 40 minutes 7 inches deep — all of which was done in a superior and handsome manner.

"The Committee on implements of husbandry report, that there has been submitted to them by Mr. Worth, a Corn Shelling Machine, (Moore's patent) which, from the simplicity of its construction, cheapness, and complete operation, they believe is well entitled to the attention of farmers generally. They also examined an ox cart belonging to Mr. David Jones, which contained an improvement in the method of discharging its load, which they consider an important one."

At the annual meeting and election held May 16, 1825, "The imported Bull, Bishop, with some of his progeny" was shown to the members, but it was not until November 14th that the big annual exhibition and cattle show was held. "There will also be a ploughing match with horses and oxen, when the farmers of the county are cordially invited to come forward and test the qualities of their ploughs, horses, and oxen and their own skill as ploughmen."²⁰

The exhibition of 1826, was also apparently a success. Fifty dollars in prize money was awarded, and according to General Davis, "Jeremiah Bailey exhibited a model of his machine for mowing grass and grain, which had been in successful operation, in Philadelphia county, and was well indorsed by Edward Duffield and Samuel Newbold. James Worth, Newtown, had also used it the last season, and said it did better work than anything he had ever seen."²¹ The report of this exhibition, like the one of 1825, has not been preserved, only the premium list has survived. It is quoted below from the *Bucks County Patriot* of September 4, 1826.

²⁰*Bucks County Patriot and Farmers' Advertiser*, October 31, 1825.

²¹Davis, W. W. H., *History of Bucks County*, Vol. II, p. 353. See also T. S. Kenderdine's article, "An Old Mowing Machine", in *Proceedings of Bucks County Historical Society*, Vol. III, p. 373.

BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

"The inhabitants of Bucks County are respectfully informed, that a show or exhibition of cattle, sheep and other animals, domestic manufactures &c. will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Hinkle, in the village of Newtown, on Monday, the 13th of November, [1826] when the following premiums will be offered, for the annexed articles, viz.

CATTLE.

For the best Bull above two years old	\$5
For the best Bull under 2 years	3
For the best Cow above three years	4
For the best Heifer between 1 and 3	3
For the best Heifer calf under 1 year	2
	—17

SHEEP.

For the best Merino Ram	3
Ewes not less than 3 in number	2
Dishley Ram	3
Ewes 3 in number	2
	—10

SWINE.

For the best Boar	3
For the best Sow	2
	— 5

WINE.

Best domestic	3
---------------------	---

CIDER.

Best	3
	— 6

CHEESE.

Best	3
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BUTTER.

Best not less than three months old.....	2
	— 5

At the same time and place, there will be a ploughing match—Premiums as follow—

PLOUGHING.

Best, one eighth of an acre, performed within 35 minutes	2
Five next best 1 dollar each	5
	— 7
	—
Total.....	\$50

"Premiums to be confined to inhabitants of the county of Bucks. No person will be entitled to a Premium for any animal which he shall not have bred or possessed at least three months preceding the exhibition; and he must give satisfactory assurance of its remaining in the county for twelve months thereafter, provided it is of sufficient age to breed from. Nor for domestic articles unless manufactured at his or her residence, and the process in manufacturing stated.

"The society reserves the right of withholding premiums in every case, when the object presented is deemed unworthy of distinction.

"The society regrets that the limited state of the funds has necessarily confined the premiums to the objects enumerated, and particularly that they have been compelled to exclude Horses, Household Fabrics, the produce of the soil, implements of Husbandry, and other useful inventions. But it is hoped that the proprietors of those important articles will bring them forward; because it will not only benefit the community at large, to which every member of the human family is bound to contribute his part, but it will really comport with their own interest; for instance, what is known of the value of a horse by the pompous advertisements which appear when the meanest is often extolled beyond the most excellent, and therefore the owners of fine horses, would establish their true merits more readily at a public exhibition, than by all that could be said of them on paper; and the same observations may be applied to household fabrics, implements of husbandry &c.

JAMES WORTH,
Chairman of the Committee.

"Such animals as are intended for competition on the premium list, must be on the ground by nine o'clock A. M. By order of the Society,
JOHN LINTON, *Secretary.*"

The exhibition of 1827 was much more successful than the preceding ones. The following is a complete report of the show:²²

BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

"At the Exhibition Meeting of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County, held at the house of Mrs. Ann Hinkle, in Newtown, November 12, 1827.

"The Committees, on Stock—on Implements of Husbandry—on Household Fabrics, and on Ploughing, made the following Reports, to wit:

ON STOCK.

"We the Committee on Stock make the following Report:

"Mr. Miles Addis's Young Expedition, a Stallion 4 years old is, in the opinion of your Committee, a horse possessing many good points, with a handsome figure and action, and is entitled, we consider to the premium. [\$3.00]

"Mr. James Worth's Brood Mare with a Colt by her side, we consider a fine beast, and entitled to the Premium. [\$2.00]

"Mr. S. Y. Thornton's 2 years old blood Colt, sired by Rattler, is, we consider entitled to notice, although there is no premium for Colts of his age.

²²From the *Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser* of November 19, 1827. The premium money, inserted in brackets by the present writer, was taken from the premium list as published in the same paper on the preceding October 8th.

"Defiance, owned by Messrs. Worth & Feaster, a full blooded Durham short horn Bull, over 2 years old (well known in the neighborhood,) is entitled to the premium. [\$2.00]

"Mr. James Coxe's yearling, full-blooded Durham short horn bull, sired by Blythe, is a beautiful Calf, and promises fair to compete with any of his predecessors. He is therefore entitled to the Premium. [\$1.00] Mr. Coxe's full-blooded, yearling Heifer Fanny, by Blythe, is a very superior Calf, in some parts preferable to her brother. Entitled to the Premium. [\$1.00]

"Mr. Aaron Feaster's half-blooded short horn heifer Calf Tibbs, under 2 years old, is decidedly, in our opinion, entitled to the Premium. [\$8.00] We also award to Mr. Feaster the premium for the second best half-blooded Heifer Calf, under two years old. [\$1.00]

"To Mr. John Linton we award the premium for the best half-blooded Bull under one year old. [No premium listed]

"Mr. James Worth is entitled to the premium for his full-blooded Dishley Ram. [\$2.00] But your committee had much difficulty in deciding with respect to the full-blooded Dishley Ewes, exhibited by Mr. Worth and Mr. Lefferts—as they certainly were very superior; but finally concluded that three of Mr. Worth's Ewes were rather preferable and therefore awarded in his favor. [\$2.00]

Signed,

JOHN KIRKBRIDE,
JOHN LEFFERTS,
M. H. JENKS.

ON IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY
AND HOUSEHOLD FABRICS.

"The Committee on Implements of Husbandry and Household Fabrics, respectfully report: That they have examined the several articles offered for their inspection, and recommend the following premiums, viz:

FOR IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

To John Deates for his Plough manufactured by Garret Brown..... \$2.00
To Wm. Bache for his self-sharpening Plough manufactured by

James Philips 1.00
To Wm. Bache for his self-sharpening Cultivator..... 1.00
To Croasdale & Kirk, for a Sausage Cutter 1.00

"Buckman & Fasset, exhibited a Washing Machine, which, from the high character given to it by a very respectable member of the society, the committee recommend it to the notice of the public.

"The Committee further recommend the following premiums on Household Fabrics.

To Mrs. Alice M'Nair for her Carpet..... \$2.00
To Mrs. Ann Morris, for her Carpet..... 1.00
To Michael H. Jenks for his excellent Pomona Brandy..... 1.00

JAMES WORTH,
Chairman of Committee.

ON PLOUGHING.

"The Committee on Ploughing report.—That two different Ploughs only were exhibited, viz: Bache's and Brown & Deates. It is the opinion of the Committee that Bache's Plough will remove more earth, with the same strength, (of Horses) than any Plough in the County. At the same time they think that Brown & Deates's Plough is worthy the attention of the public, and performed the work in a much handsomer manner, managed by Joseph Buckman, with his own horses. Isaac Vanhorn with Mr. Morris's horses and Bache's plough, certainly deserves great credit. The Committee award to Mr. Buckman the first premium. [\$5.00]

Signed,

JOHN LEFFERTS,
M. H. JENKS,
WM. R. RICHARDSON.

"Extracted from the Minutes,

JOHN LINTON, Sec'y."

General Davis may have seen at one time the original minutes of the Society, for he said, "At the exhibition November 10, 1828, premiums were offered on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, miscellaneous articles and plowing. Some of the fine stock of John Hare Powell was brought to this last exhibition. Among other leading men, who encouraged the pioneer society, were Dr. John H. Gordon, Thomas G. Kennedy, Michael H. Jenks and James Worth."²³ Mrs. Gill wrote:

"In 1828 the society met at the house of Joseph Archambault (Brick Hotel). The exhibition made a good display; it was Archambault's first year at the Brick, and the dinner prepared for the members was a credit to the new landlord. The Pomona brandy, manufactured by Michael H. Jenks was placed on the table free and plenty, and appears to have acted like a charm. The brandy and the maker were warmly toasted. When the age of the brandy was given it was tasted again, and the more it was tasted, the older and better it became, while regret was expressed that a larger premium could not be given."²⁴ It was remarked afterward that several of the members knew more about good brandy than they did about good ploughing."²⁵

²³Davis, W. W. H., *History of Bucks County*, Vol. II, p. 353. A complete report of this meeting is to be found in the *Bucks County Intelligencer and General Advertiser* of December 1, 1828, and the *Political Examiner and Bucks County Advertiser* of December 8, 1828, but no mention, however, is made therein of "the fine stock of John Hare Powell."

²⁴Newtown's *Star of Freedom*, June 18, 1817, carried this brief advertisement by Michael H. Jenks: "Apple Whiskey, Of the first quality, for Sale, By the Hogshead or Barrel." Note that he received from the Society in 1827 a premium of \$1.00 for "his excellent Pomona Brandy", so he apparently ran his distillery for many years. This in spite of the fact that the bye-laws of 1821 provided for a standing committee "especially to discourage that great bane of society, the excessive use of spiritual liquors."

²⁵Newtown *Enterprise*, September 15, 1923.

Two of the most prominent members of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County were James Worth, Esq., a distinguished gentleman whose country seat was Sharon, in Middletown township; and Dr. Phineas Jenks, who lived in the old stone house at the southwest corner of State Street and Centre Avenue, in Newtown. Both of these men were received into the honorary membership of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture,—

BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the society will be dissolved on Thursday, the 4th of October next, when an equitable dividend of the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer and those which may arise from the sale of the books, &c. will be made among the members, in attendance or their representatives. The money not claimed on that day will be appropriated to some benevolent purpose. By order of the Society.

J. H. GORDON, Sec'y.

September 24th, 1832

N. B. The Books, &c. will be publicly sold at 2 o'clock P. M. on the day of meeting, at the house of Joseph Archambault, in Newtown. Members, who hold books belonging to the Society, will please to return them on or before the day of sale.

LAST NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT OF THE SOCIETY.

the former on February 15, 1820 and the latter on March 21, 1838. Why such men of recognized ability permitted their society, formed under the most favorable circumstances, to fall to pieces remains a mystery. In speaking of the wind-up of this organization Mrs. Gill published the following conclusions:

"A meeting was called in 1832, committees appointed to collect the books and adjust the affairs of the society, in order to close up the business.

At a later meeting the same year, the books were sold, and it was ordered that the proceeds be divided among the members, with the understanding that if any shares were not called for within ten days, all money then remaining in the hands of the committee was to be presented to the cause of temperance. The projectors of the society had a higher object in view than money for what they exhibited. The institution was, in fact, controlled by a high class of men.

"Charles B. Trego, of Philadelphia, who was spending the summer of 1874 at the home of his brother, Edward, remarked on hearing the names of members of the society; 'I remember many of them very well, and also the places at which they lived.' He was asked whether they were all farmers. 'Oh! no,' he answered; 'They were all men of solid worth and intelligence and in nearly every department of business, — farmers, mechanics, retired gentlemen, lawyers, and doctors.' He then told of the farms and places in which they lived. He was asked: 'How would they compare with the persons who now, after fifty years, occupy the same places?' The question was too direct to answer in one word, but the substance of it was that the tone and character had not been elevated, and if the present generation had not better facilities for business than they had fifty years ago, they would loose by comparison. It was remarkable that the society which had appeared to be in such successful operation in 1829 when officers were re-elected for the ensuing year, with the most favorable prospects for a good exhibition in the fall, should break down and crumble to pieces in the course of a few months. There were some causes for the change and it is interesting to know what they were. Among the changes might be noted: first, the old court house, in which the meetings had been held, was sold;²⁶ second, there had been some jealousy created in the society by rival exhibitors.

"James Worth, Aaron Feaster, and Jonathan Wynkoop were the fathers of the society, and had their farms better stocked than any others, with all improved breeds of animals, until James Cox, of Philadelphia, moved up to Northampton, and turned his attention to stock raising. He had good taste and ample means for making a fine display of the best kind of cattle. Public attention was originally all directed to what Worth, Feaster, and Wynkoop said. James Cox was likely to become the coming man.

"Temperance was beginning to be an exciting element in social life and a strong disposition was manifested to make the Agricultural Society of Bucks County do its share of temperance work. This soon made a bad feeling in the society and had probably more influence in breaking up the

²⁶This had nothing to do with the downfall of the Society. (E. R. B.) Some of the known members of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County include: Dr. Stephen Burson, William Carr, James Cox, John Cox, Aaron Feaster, Dr. John H. Gordon, Michael H. Jenks, Esq., Dr. Phineas Jenks, Thomas G. Kennedy, Esq., John Kirkbride, John Lefferts, John Linton, Esq., Yardley Linton, Enos Morris, Esq., James P. Morris, William R. Richardson, James Worth, Esq., Major John Wanshear Wynkoop, Jonathan Wynkoop, Esq., and Thomas Yardley.

organization than any other one cause. This can be appreciated by a little consideration of social life at that time. In that day it would have been regarded as cool treatment to visitors not to offer them a glass of wine. Mechanics who came at sunshine ready for work expected their bitters before breakfast, dinner and supper and it was the same with laborers. Rum was indispensable in the harvest field to brace up the exhausted systems of the workmen. The theory that rum has more tendency to prostrate the system, than to give it strength, had not been accepted. As this was the attitude of social life and public sentiment, there is little wonder that the strong resolutions offered at the meeting of 1829, condemning the use of liquor made a great sensation. The neighborhood was not prepared for it when it was only at the last exhibition that the Pomona brandy of Michael H. Jenks was very acceptable and highly praised at the dinner at the Brick hotel of Joseph Archambault."

* * *

CONSTITUTION

of the

Agricultural Society of Bucks County.

Amended and Adopted, February 12, 1821, and
first Printed in the "Pennsylvania Correspondent
and Farmers' Advertiser" on the April 3d following.

Article I.

The Society shall be styled the "Agricultural Society of Bucks County"—and shall consist of such persons as reside within the County, and shall comply with the provisions of this Constitution.

Article II.

The attention of the Society shall be called to Agriculture, and all subjects connected therewith.

Article III.

The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the last second-days, or Mondays of January, April, July and October, at such hour and place as the Bye-laws may designate, and five members shall constitute a quorum for ordinary transactions.

Article IV.

The officers of the Society shall at present, consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be annually elected at the stated meeting in January:—but should an election not be so held, it may take place at any after stated meeting; and any vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, may be supplied at any time, provided that such vacancy shall have been announced at some previous meeting. The number of Vice-Presidents may hereafter be increased and such other officers appointed, as may be found expedient. In all cases,

the officers chosen shall continue to exercise their functions, until others are elected.

Article V.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to preserve order, to state questions, to give the casting vote when the Society is equally divided, and to perform all such other acts as may appertain to his office. In the absence of the President, his duties shall devolve on the Vice-President.

Article VI.

The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Society, and perform such other acts as the Bye-laws may enjoin, or the transactions of the Society require.

Article VII.

The Treasurer shall give bond with approved security, for the faithful performance of his duties; he shall receive and pay all monies belonging to the Society, and keep a regular account thereof, and exhibit the same at the stated meeting in January annually, and at such other times as may be called for; but he is to pay no monies except on the order of the President, attested by the Secretary.

Article VIII.

In the absence of any officer at any stated meeting, his place may be supplied *pro tempore*, by a vote of the Society.

Article IX.

There shall be held annually at the stated meeting in October, a shew or exhibition of Cattle, Sheep and other animals, domestic manufacturers, implements of husbandry, new and improved varieties of fruit, grains, grasses, roots, and other productions.

Article X.

Every member shall sign the Constitution, and pay at the time one dollar, and on the first day of January annually thereafter, such further sum as may be required by the Bye-laws. Any member whose contributions shall be found to be two years in arrears, and shall omit to pay the same on application by Treasurer, or other person authorized by him, shall be considered as withdrawing from the Society, and shall forfeit all interests therein.

Article XI.

Amendments to this Constitution, may be made at the annual meeting in January by two-thirds of the members present.

BYE-LAWS OR RULES

For the government of the Agricultural Society of Bucks County.

1st. All meetings of the society shall be held at the Old Court-House, in Newtown, at one o'clock, P. M., except such as may be otherwise directed at a preceding meeting; and business shall be entered

upon within one hour after the time appointed, provided a quorum shall have assembled.

2d. At the annual meeting in January, the following standing Committees shall be appointed, viz:—

1. On Farm, Buildings, Fences and Implements of Husbandry.—To study the improvement of Houses, Barns, Barnyards and Out-buildings, both as it regards the plan and materials. To examine the relative cost of the different kinds of fences, and the best methods of constructing or raising them. To make improvements in the implements of husbandry, and to introduce such as may be made in other places.

2. On Domestic Animals.—To enquire after and introduce the best kinds, to endeavor to ascertain the most economical and best methods of rearing, managing, and feeding them, together with facts on the relative advantages of the employment of horses, mules and oxen, for labor.

3. On the Veterinary Art.—To investigate the nature and origin of the diseases of domestic animals, and the best methods of prevention and cure.

4. On Soils and Manures.—To examine the different soils of this County, and study their improvement. To endeavor to ascertain the relative advantages of barn-yard manure, plaister, lime, burnt clay, ashes, salt, and other kinds of manure, with the most proper time and manner of applying each; together with the best methods of accumulating and preparing them.

5. On Grasses, Grains, and Roots.—To enquire after and recommend the best and most profitable kinds, the time and manner of sowing and planting, and the proper quantity of each per acre; also, the previous preparation of the ground and seed, together with the best method of culture.

6. On Fruit and Forest Trees.—To endeavor to ascertain the best and most useful fruits of all kinds, with the best methods of making wine, cider, &c. To examine the causes of the premature decay of fruit-trees, with a view to their preservation; to ascertain the best time of cutting forest-trees, as it respects the durability of the wood, under ground or exposed to the weather—also, for fuel.

7. On Horticulture.—To ascertain the best and most approved methods of managing kitchen gardens, attend to the introduction of useful vegetables, modes of culture, &c. And also, to promote good taste in the planning and arrangement of gardens generally.

8. On Entomology.—To examine the habits of such insects as injure the crops of the farmer, with a view to discover the means of destroying them, or preventing their ravages; and to study such other branches of natural history, as are interesting to the Agriculturalist.

9. On Domestic Manufactures.—To endeavor to devise the best means of encouraging household fabrics, and raising the raw materials

for larger establishments, and generally to recommend a preference in the use of the manufactures of our country.

10. On Industry and Economy.—To endeavor to find means for the employment of the poor, and to stimulate the idle into industry; to introduce habits of economy and good management among the laboring class, and especially to discourage that great bane of society, the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

11. A Library Committee.—To superintend the library, to appoint a librarian, and to establish such rules for its government, as are consistent with the views of the society.

Every member of the society shall have the privilege of attaching himself to any one, or more, of the standing committees, except the library committee; each committee to consist of at least five members, besides the officers of the society, who shall be admitted ex-officio; and where that number do not voluntarily offer, the president shall appoint the deficient part.

Each committee shall transmit to the society, all papers which may be addressed to them, touching the objects of the association. It will be expected that every committee will make a report to the society at least once in every year. It shall be the duty of the first named on each committee, on being furnished with a list of the members, to notify his colleagues of their appointment, and call them together, whenever he may deem it expedient.

3d. It shall be the duty of the president to call special meetings of the society whenever he may deem it expedient, or on the application of any five members made in writing and stating the object of the call. He shall appoint all committees consisting of not more than three members; and he shall designate the first or Chairman of all the standing committees. It shall further be his duty to maintain all useful correspondence, not otherwise particularly directed; and he shall annually request some member to deliver an address at the stated meeting in January.

4th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to enter the number of members attending each meeting; to notify the Chairman of each committee of the object of their appointment, and furnish a list of the members. He shall publish the meetings of the society unless otherwise directed.

5th. The business of the society shall commence on the president calling the members to order, when all conversation and noise that might interrupt the proceedings, must be avoided. The secretary shall first read the minutes of the preceding meeting, but no debate shall be admitted on such minutes further than to correct inaccuracies. The reports of the standing committees shall next be in order, taking precedence as they stand recorded. Other committees shall then be called upon as they are entered on the minutes, and all unfinished business must be disposed of before any new matter can be introduced; except

at special meetings, when the business for which the meeting is convened must first be transacted.

6th. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if required, by the presiding officer, nor shall any debate take place until a motion is regularly seconded and stated from the chair. A motion may be withdrawn by the member who makes it before amendment or decision, and a motion to amend, commit, postpone or adjourn, shall always be in order.

7th. In all debates the members shall address the president. A member shall not be interrupted while speaking, except by a call to order or for the purpose of explanation, nor shall he speak more than twice on the same subject, without leave obtained from the society. The president shall be judge of all questions of order, but any member declared to be transgressed, may explain himself and appeal from such decision and on being seconded the society shall determine. All matters touching the objects of our association may be fully discussed either orally or written, but personal reflections may be deemed indecorous.

8th. All claims against the society must be presented at some regular meeting thereof, and when adjusted, the president shall draw on the treasurer for the amount. The annual contribution of members shall be fifty cents till otherwise directed.

9th. At the stated meeting in July a committee consisting of five members shall be appointed whose duty shall be to attend the exhibition in October and carefully view and examine all such cattle, sheep or other animals, domestic manufactures, implements of husbandry, new and improved varieties of fruit, grain, grasses, roots and other productions, as may be shewn or exhibited, and having completed their examination, they shall report to the society, a statement of their transactions generally, and shall particularly notice every person who may have distinguished him or herself, by exhibiting the best or most approved article of any kind, and also such as may have offered the next best, which report shall be entered at large upon the minutes, and a certificate signed by the president, and attested by the secretary, shall be issued to each individual so distinguished, bearing honorable testimony of the facts; or such other evidence of the merits of the case be granted, as the society may at any time direct. The president is hereby authorized to supply any vacancy that may happen in the committee.

10th. Any alteration or addition to these rules may be made at the annual meeting in January, or at any other stated meeting, provided notice thereof shall have been given at a previous meeting.

We have now reviewed the history of our county's second agriculture society. The third one was formed in 1843, by several of the men who had been active in the society that had become defunct about a decade earlier. They transposed the name of the old Agricultural Society of Bucks County to form the new Bucks County Agricultural Society, and with this change in name came a change in fortune. For forty years the Bucks County Agriculture Society was without doubt one of the most prominent of any county society in Pennsylvania.

We are most fortunate in having preserved to us a splendid history of this Society during the first quarter century of its life. This history, from the pen of none other than the late Judge Edward M. Paxson, appeared in the *Bucks County Intelligencer* of November 10, 1868. And we quote it herewith to preserve it in a more permanent form, because we could not, at this late date hope to be able to frame the story in the same colorful way that one of the founders could. The following is part of, "An Address Delivered before the Bucks County Agricultural Society, at Newtown, September 23, 1868, by Edward M. Paxson, Esq."

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bucks County Agricultural Society:—On the 9th day of October, 1843, I was sitting in the editorial sanctum of the Newtown Journal, when the door opened and in walked my fellow townsman, Dr. Phineas Jenks. He laid down his hat and cane, and with that solemn air so habitual with him, remarked: "Edward, I have been thinking that we ought to have an Agricultural Society in Bucks county, and I have come to consult you in regard to it." The matter was then and there considered and discussed between us, and the result of our deliberations was that I sat down at my table and wrote a notice in these words:

'Bucks County Agricultural Society.

'The Farmers of Bucks county are requested to meet in the Borough of Newtown on Monday the 6th of November next, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society. A general attendance is desirable.

Many Farmers.'

"This notice was published next day, October 10th, in the Newtown Journal, and it was the first step in the formation of this Society.²⁷ From

²⁷In the issue of his *Newtown Journal and Workingmen's Advocate* for October 24, 1843, Mr. Paxson wrote: "By reference to our advertising will be seen a call for a meeting of the Farmers and all others interested in the importance of Agriculture, to meet in this Borough, in the Free Church on Monday, the 6th of November, for the purpose of forming a Society for the promotion of agriculture in this county. We deem it unnecessary to speak to our friends upon the importance of this subject, believing that they are well aware that an institution of this kind can but prove highly beneficial to

which it will be seen that Dr. Jenks and myself were, in a measure, its fathers, and as our old friend, the Doctor, is no longer with us, I may perhaps, without egotism, lay claims to being the surviving parent. I confess I feel myself almost too young a man to have such a strapping progeny; and now after an absence of many years when I survey him in all the pride and strength of his full development, I may well explain in the language of the poet: 'The very mother that him bare would scarce have known her child.'

"On the sixth day of November, A. D. 1843, in pursuance of the notice I have referred to, a few of our farmers assembled at Newtown for the purpose therein indicated, and though they were few in numbers, they were mostly men of weight and influence in the community. Samuel D. Ingham, Joshua Dungan, Jacob Eastburn, James C. and Adrian Cornell were among those who attended the first meeting. After some preliminary discussion, the little band organized by calling Dr. Phineas Jenks to the chair,²⁸ and the appointment of a Secretary [i.e., Edward M. Paxson]. The President submitted a constitution to the meeting, which, after divers amendments, was adopted. The Society was formed, and it adjourned to meet at Pineville Hall, on the first Monday of February following, and the President was invited to deliver an address.

"It will thus be seen that the sixth day of November next is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of this Society—its "silver" anniversary, if I may be allowed to borrow the term for the occasion. I submit to the worthy Managers whether it would be right to allow the day to pass without some mark of recognition, and with this suggestion I leave the subject with those to whom it properly belongs.

"The Pineville meeting met, as was agreed upon, February 5, 1844. It was much larger than the Newtown meeting, yet the number present was quite inconsiderable. Pineville Hall was not near full. Indeed, the business of the Society was transacted in the parlor of the hotel then kept by Samuel Tomlinson. A series of by-laws were adopted, and a committee, consisting of Joshua Dungan, Jacob Eastburn, Josiah B. Smith, James C. Cornell, John K. Trego and William Neely Thompson, were appointed to report the names of suitable persons to serve as permanent officers. The committee after consultation reported as follows:—President, Hon. Samuel D. Ingham; Vice Presidents, Dr. Phineas Jenks, James C. Cornell, John K. Trego and John Blackfan; Secretary, Edward M. Paxson; Treasurer, Jacob East-

our county. Aside from the benefit to be derived, the subject is one which is highly interesting to all, whether engaged in that useful and honorable avocation or not. In Chester, Delaware, and many other counties, societies have been formed, farmers have associated together, and each has had the benefit and advantage of the experience of all; to say nothing about the exhibitions of Cattle and Stock, Farming implements of all kinds, Ploughing matches, Premiums, &c. At the last Ploughing match Bucks County was completely victorious, Mahlon Smith of Plumstead receiving the premium for the best plough, and Jonathan Smith the premium for the best ploughing."

²⁸They actually met on Saturday, the 4th, instead of Monday, the 6th, as advertised. (E. R. B.)

burn. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and thus the Society was now fully and permanently organized, and in complete working order.

"At this meeting the Secretary was directed to procure an engraved device, representing some rural occupation, to be engraved and printed as an ornament to the certificates to be granted thereafter to those who should exhibit the best stock, &c., at the annual exhibitions. For in that day of small things no one dreamed of offering large premiums in money, or other valuables, to excite competition. We had a Treasurer, it is true, and it sounded well. We had a treasury, but it required no strong box to guard it. The first few dollars that were thrown therein sounded like falling stones in an empty cavern. But the men who had charge of this enterprise at that time were men of pluck and courage. They put their shoulders to the wheel, and though at first it moved slowly, yet it was not long before the indomitable energy and vim of such men as Samuel D. Ingham, Joshua Dungan and James C. Cornell made it hum.

"Addresses were delivered at the Pineville meeting by Dr. Phineas Jenks, the President thereof, and by Samuel D. Ingham, the newly elected President of the Society.²⁹ They were both carefully prepared and interesting papers, and were published in the newspapers of the county for the following weeks. That of Mr. Ingham was marked by the careful thought and extensive reading for which he was deservedly celebrated, and contained many valuable scientific truths in regard to the nature and composition of soils.

"The Pineville meeting adjourned to meet again in three months, and Joshua Dungan was invited to deliver an address. Indeed for some time I think we had an address at each quarterly meeting. It answered very well and added interest to the proceedings. But four addresses a year was pretty severe drain upon the resources of the Society, so far as home orators were concerned; and this custom came to be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

"The first exhibition was held in Newtown, on the 24th of October, A.D. 1844. I remember the day well. Many of us looked forward to it with anxiety. We felt uncertain as to how the result. There had not been any such exhibition in the county for many years, and it was a new thing to most of our farmers. Besides, it came just on the eve of a Presidential election—the famous Clay campaign of 1844, which many of my hearers will remember as one of the most exciting as well as hotly contested campaigns we have ever passed through. We were in the midst of monster political meetings—very much like those we have now, excepting that 1844 was pre-eminently the campaign of big teams—twenty yoke of oxen, I think, having been harnessed to one team at the great Newtown meeting. This was all very well for politics, but very bad for Agricultural Exhibitions. But we persevered. Dr. Phineas Jenks, Garrett Brown and myself com-

²⁹Printed in pamphlet form at the "Journal" office. Barnsley, E. R., *Presses and Printers of Newtown before 1868*, 2d ed., p. 51.

burn. The report of the committee was unanimously adopted, and thus the Society was now fully and permanently organized, and in complete working order.

"At this meeting the Secretary was directed to procure an engraved device, representing some rural occupation, to be engraved and printed as an ornament to the certificates to be granted thereafter to those who should exhibit the best stock, &c., at the annual exhibitions. For in that day of small things no one dreamed of offering large premiums in money, or other valuables, to excite competition. We had a Treasurer, it is true, and it sounded well. We had a treasury, but it required no strong box to guard it. The first few dollars that were thrown therein sounded like falling stones in an empty cavern. But the men who had charge of this enterprise at that time were men of pluck and courage. They put their shoulders to the wheel, and though at first it moved slowly, yet it was not long before the indomitable energy and vim of such men as Samuel D. Ingham, Joshua Dungan and James C. Cornell made it hum.

"Addresses were delivered at the Pineville meeting by Dr. Phineas Jenks, the President thereof, and by Samuel D. Ingham, the newly elected President of the Society.²⁹ They were both carefully prepared and interesting papers, and were published in the newspapers of the county for the following weeks. That of Mr. Ingham was marked by the careful thought and extensive reading for which he was deservedly celebrated, and contained many valuable scientific truths in regard to the nature and composition of soils.

"The Pineville meeting adjourned to meet again in three months, and Joshua Dungan was invited to deliver an address. Indeed for some time I think we had an address at each quarterly meeting. It answered very well and added interest to the proceedings. But four addresses a year was pretty severe drain upon the resources of the Society, so far as home orators were concerned; and this custom came to be honored more in the breach than in the observance.

"The first exhibition was held in Newtown, on the 24th of October, A. D. 1844. I remember the day well. Many of us looked forward to it with anxiety. We felt uncertain as to how the result. There had not been any such exhibition in the county for many years, and it was a new thing to most of our farmers. Besides, it came just on the eve of a Presidential election—the famous Clay campaign of 1844, which many of my hearers will remember as one of the most exciting as well as hotly contested campaigns we have ever passed through. We were in the midst of monster political meetings—very much like those we have now, excepting that 1844 was pre-eminently the campaign of big teams—twenty yoke of oxen, I think, having been harnessed to one team at the great Newtown meeting. This was all very well for politics, but very bad for Agricultural Exhibitions. But we persevered. Dr. Phineas Jenks, Garrett Brown and myself com-

²⁹Printed in pamphlet form at the "Journal" office. Barnsley, E. R., *Presses and Printers of Newtown before 1868*, 2d ed., p. 51.

THE
BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
THIS Diploma IS Awarded



Mr. Andrew Watkins

of Milton, Bucks Co., Pa.

For his fine display of *Books, Manuscripts, &c.* exhibited at Milton, Oct. 25, 1879.

Carson Brewer,

Secretary.

James C. Cornell, President

DIPLOMA GRANTED TO ANDREW WATKINS AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
BUCKS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Mr. Watkins, a shoemaker by trade, later enlisted in Capt. Ayers' cavalry company, 18th Penn'a Cavalry, and died a prisoner of war at Richmond, Va., on July 20, 1864.

His home in Newtown was at the "Sandwich House" on the main street, next door to the Sign of the Bird-in-Hand.

posed the Committee of Arrangements. Dr. Jenks did not act, and the whole labor of that Committee devolved upon Garrett Brown and myself. We worked like beavers. The other committees were equally industrious. Kind friends were not wanting to help us and cheer us in our labors, but we lacked experience, and of course labored to some disadvantage. The announcement or advertisement of the Exhibition as published in the county papers occupied about three squares, to speak in printers' phraseology. It looks meagre now, compared with the extended and flaming announcements of modern Exhibitions. There were but six committees, and they were composed of three members each: 1st On Ploughing. 2nd. On Agricultural Implements. 3d. On Stock. 4th. On Agricultural Products. 5th. Committee to prepare a report for publication. 6th. Committee of Arrangements. The ground used for the Exhibition was a lot back of what was then Hough's hotel, [now called the Brick Hotel]. The arrangements, hasty and imperfect it is true, were all made at last and the eventful day dawned, and it brought a great crowd of people, and they brought their stock and their produce, their huge apples and mammoth pumpkins, and, best of all, our farmers brought their wives and daughters, with their rosy cheeks and bright eyes, to gladden our hearts.³⁰ The Exhibition was a success. The Society was a success. A large number of our best farmers enrolled their names as members. From that hour the Bucks County Agricultural Society became one of the substantial institutions of our county.

"The venerable President of the Society, Samuel D. Ingham, delivered the address, which was published in the county papers along with the official report of the Exhibition, prepared by the Committee on Publication. The report made a little over a single column of the Newtown Journal. The latter paper in its issue of October 29, 1844, says:

"The Exhibition and Cattle Show which came off in this place on last Thursday fully equalled our most sanguine expectations. There have been so many large meetings this season, and the public mind is so taken up by political matters just now, that we were fearful a matter which strikes more deeply than all others at the great interests of the country, would be comparatively neglected. But in this we were agreeably disappointed. The people were then—the bone and sinew, as the politicians say.'

"So closed the first exhibition, which at that time occupied but a single day. The second was held at the same place on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1845. The address was delivered by Joshua Dungan. The attendance was large and the display better than the year before. The Society had made another step forward. The Reports of the Committees were longer and more carefully prepared.

"The third exhibition was held on the fifteenth of October, 1846. It was an advance on both of its predecessors. The display was very good, and the people were there by thousands. No premiums were awarded, but diplomas, handsomely engraved, were delivered to the successful competitors.

³⁰Mr. Paxson was just twenty years old at this time, and unmarried.

"This is as far down as I propose to trace the operations of the Society. Its career since that time is perhaps better known to others than to myself, and while it has been pleasant to refer thus briefly to some of the incidents connected with the foundation and early career of this flourishing institution, it must not be forgotten that the picture has also its shady side. The graves that have opened admonish us that strong as our institution now is, some of its firmest pillars, shaken with the storms of time, have fallen, and crumbled back to their kindred dust. Our first President, the Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, after a life of rare usefulness and purity, like a shock of ripe grain ready for the harvest, has been gathered to his fathers. Our country has produced few men equal and none superior to Samuel D. Ingham. With a calm, clear mind, richly stored and garnished by culture, he joined the charm of pleasant manners and a generous heart. He was probably the most scientific farmer in our county. His knowledge of agri-



From the Library of Bucks County Historical Society.

cultural chemistry, and of the nature and character of soils, was equalled by few in this or any other country. And while such men are not always the most successful farmers in a pecuniary view, we must remember that their knowledge is in a great measure the result of experiments—that experiments in agriculture are costly, and that while they seldom benefit pecuniarily the man who makes them, the knowledge that he thus obtains and imparts without money and without price to others, benefits and enriches them. To Samuel D. Ingham this Society owes a debt it can never repay. But we can cherish and revere his memory. We can keep alive the recollection of those graces of mind and heart that in former days charmed us by the very richness of their simplicity. We can imitate, feebly indeed, but still imitate, those christian qualities that endeared him to us in life, and leave a bright halo around his memory in death. I speak not the language of mere eulogy, rather the earnest utterance of truth. Samuel D. Ingham was one of my earliest and best friends. At the very outset

of my career, when the future was uncertain before me, and the great battles of life were still unfought, his voice of kind encouragement and approbation was among the first I heard. Coming as it did, from a man of his years and position, it cheered me in hours that would otherwise have been dark, and has left an impression upon my mind, no time nor circumstances can efface. In life, I loved him for his high qualities, and in death, I honor and revere his memory.

"Joshua Dungan, too, is gone. We miss his genial smile and hearty support in every useful public enterprise. He was one of the most prominent, as he was one of the ablest men, connected with the organization of this Society. As a farmer, combining the practical with the scientific, he had no superior in our county. He was a man, too, of fine literary tastes, and an accomplished and elegant writer.—Some of his addresses and essays read before this Society were models of their kind—replete with fine thoughts clothed in the language of elegant simplicity. After a life of usefulness he, too, sleeps with his fathers.

"Dr. Phineas Jenks, the man in whose brain the idea of organizing this Society first found a lodgement, meets with us no more. His venerable form, as we used to see it about Newtown, with that look of profound wisdom, which, like his cane, he always carried with him seems before me now. Kind hearted, a good physician, a good farmer, a good neighbor, and last, but most important of all, a genial Christian gentleman—he has gone, I trust, to that better land, where neither constitutional conventions³¹ nor agricultural exhibitions are needed.

"Jacob Eastburn, after filling with entire satisfaction for many years the responsible position of Treasurer, has also departed upon the same long journey, after having first, I have no doubt, laid up his treasures in that kingdom where the "moth does not corrupt, nor do thieves break through and steal." No one connected with the Society was more efficient and zealous than Jacob Eastburn. No one more faithfully performed whatever was committed to him to do. In his death the community has sustained a great loss."

The first constitution³² of the Bucks County Agricultural Society, adopted November 4, 1843, contained twelve articles as follows:

"Art. 1. The Society shall be styled the Bucks County Agricultural Society,³³ and shall consist of such persons as comply with the provisions of this Constitution.

"Art. 2. The attention of the Society shall be called to Agriculture, and all subjects connected with it.

³¹This is an illusion to the fact that Dr. Jenks was one of the four delegates from Bucks county to the State Constitutional Convention of 1838.

³²Printed in the *Newtown Journal and Workingmen's Advocate* of Nov. 7, 1843. Note the similarity to the old constitution of Feb. 12, 1821.

³³The name was amended later to Bucks County Agricultural Society and Mechanics Institute. The date of incorporation was September 16, 1857.

"Art. 3. The stated meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Mondays of November, February, May, and August, at such hour and places as the By-Laws may designate, and five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

"Art. 4. The officers of the Society shall at present consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected annually at a stated meeting, but should an election not be held, it may take place at any after stated meeting; and any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, may be supplied at any time, provided such vacancy shall have been announced at some previous meeting. The number of Vice Presidents may hereafter be increased, and such other officers appointed as may be found expedient. In all cases the officers chosen shall continue to exercise their functions until others are elected.

"Art. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society, to preserve order, to state questions, to give the casting vote when the Society is equally divided, and to perform all such other acts as may appertain to his office. In the absence of the President, his duties shall devolve upon a Vice President.

"Art. 6. The Secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Society, and perform such other acts as the By-Laws may enjoin, or the transaction of the Society require.

"Art. 7. The Treasurer shall receive and pay all monies belonging to the Society, and keep a regular account thereof, and exhibit the same at the stated annual meeting, and at any other time when required; but he is to pay no monies except on the order of the President, attested by the Secretary.

"Art. 8. In the absence of an officer at any stated meeting, his place may be supplied pro tempore, by a vote of the Society.

"Art. 9. There shall be held annually a Show or Exhibition of Cattle, Sheep, and other animals, Domestic Manufactures, Implements of Husbandry; new and improved varieties of Fruits, Grain, Grapes, Roots, and other productions.

"Art. 10. Any person may become a member at a stated meeting by a vote of the Society, and complying with the requisitions of the Constitution.

"Art. 11. Every member shall sign the Constitution, and pay the sum of one dollar at the annual stated meeting; and thereafter such further sums as may be required by the By-Laws. And a member may at any time withdraw from the Society on paying such sums as may be in arrears.

"Art. 12. Amendments to this Constitution may be made at the annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; and the persons attending this meeting, and furnishing their names to the Secretary, shall be considered as members."

The sixteenth annual exhibition was the most successful one experienced in the early days of the Society. By noon of the

second day about "ten or twelve thousand people had entered the enclosure." "The fair sex were out in their strength, and in the jam hoops were demolished or compressed without the least consideration." The reason for such a large turnout was the dedication of the new building and the presence of the famous Horace Greely, of New York City, who was scheduled to make the address of the day. The *Bucks County Intelligencer* of September 20, 1859 noted:

"The time fixed upon for the annual exhibition of the Bucks County Agricultural Society is near at hand. To-morrow the Fair will commence, and should the weather prove favorable there will undoubtedly be an immense crowd in attendance.³⁴ Exhibitors of horses will find posted on and about the exhibition ground, printed regulations giving full and explicit directions in regard to the manner in which the training track is to be used. These regulations will be strictly enforced by the managers, and exhibitors will save trouble and confusion by consulting and observing them. Regulations giving the general order of exhibition will also be posted up, to prevent confusion and disorder. A few words of caution to visitors will not be out of place. Extensive preparations of course will be made in and about Newtown to furnish amusement for the crowds of visitors at the Fair, in the way of concerts, side shows, and "doings" generally. And doubtless, pickpockets, gamblers, "patent safe" men, and devil's emissaries of all sorts, will not be scarce, and snares for the feet of the unwary will be spread in abundance. One of the best preservations against danger from such sources will be to keep sober; and another will be to put no rash trust in strangers."

The reports of this famous exhibition were, of course, printed in all the county newspapers. In an article of this nature it is quite impossible to review all of the forty exhibitions held by this society, nor is it necessary to do so, because nearly all of the books and records were turned over, at the dissolution, to the Bucks County Historical Society, where they are now assured of permanent preservation. Anyone interested can examine them any time that the library is open.

³⁴The 16th Annual Exhibition Of The Bucks County Agricultural Society, which was advertised to take place on the 21st and 22d instant, in consequences of the severe storm was postponed to Wednesday & Thursday, October 12th & 13th, when the same premiums already published will be offered to competitors, and under the same Rules and Regulations. Their beautiful new Building will be inaugurated, with an Address by one of the most distinguished speakers of the country. The friends of agricultural and industrial progress, everywhere, are invited to participate, as exhibitors and spectators. (*Bucks County Intelligencer*, September 27, 1859.)

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION LAST WEEK.

"The Exhibition of the Bucks County Agricultural Society at Newtown on Wednesday and Thursday last was in every way successful and gratifying—completely restoring the position of the Society from the depression occasioned by the heavy storm on the days originally fixed upon. The weather was just right — and the roads good enough to make the travelling easy, and the consequence was a very large attendance of the citizens of the county — a full proportion of them being of the fairer sex. On Wednesday, the ground was still a little soft and slippery in places not reached by the sun, but in general the surface was in very good order for pedestrian travel and the display of horses upon the track.

"The display of articles in the various departments was very creditable to the productive abilities of Bucks county. The vegetables of different kinds would bear comparison with those shown at agricultural fairs in any county. -- They were all of the production of Bucks county farmers, and not of professional gardeners. In the department of fruit, the display was not very large in quantity, but in quality it appeared to be very superior. We could not ask for handsomer or larger apples than most of those on exhibition. Of pears there were but a few, the season being nearly over, and of peaches none at all. There were several specimens of quinces, grapes, pomegranates, &c.

"The clatter of machinery of different kinds was incessant. Most, if not all of the implement makers and machinists of the county were on hand, with almost every conceivable variety of straw cutters, mowing and reaping machines, plows, harrows and horse-rakes. There was a small steam-engine, which was an object of considerable interest, and a number of force pumps and water-rams, which supplied the water used on the grounds for drinking purposes. The display of machinery was quite up to the usual standard.

"The number of neat cattle on exhibition was rather limited on the first day, but on the second day a good number of dairy cows were added to those already on hand, and the display was exceedingly fine. The horses turned out finely, and there was a fair display of pigs, sheep and poultry of different kinds. The reader will see the details of the exhibition in the reports of the committees which we publish in full in another place.

"There was quite a large number of persons present on the first day — nearly as many as generally attend when the exhibition is held during a single day. It had become known that Horace Greeley would speak on Thursday, and very many persons accordingly deferred their visit until that time.

"The second day of the exhibition opened favorably in every respect. The sky was clear, and a balmy southwest breeze seemed to invite everyone into the open air, to enjoy the beautiful Indian Summer day. From eight o'clock to noon along every road leading to Newtown there were long trains of carriages proceeding towards the exhibition ground. Newtown was soon literally jammed with crowds of people and horses and carriages



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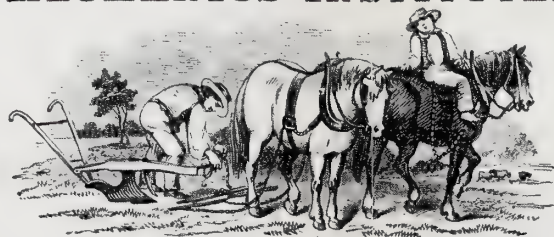
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INCORPORATED, APRIL, 1857.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Bucks County Agricultural Society
AND
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

No. 197



One Share

This is to Certify that *Stephen B. Cornell* is a member of and entitled to *One* Share of the Capital Stock of the Bucks County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute, subject to such annual or other contributions as may be provided for by the Society, or future By-Laws and Resolutions; transferable on the Books of the Society only on the payment of arrearages, provided, it is approved by the Board of Managers.

In Witness Whereof, the said Society have caused this Certificate to be signed by the President and Secretary, and affixed the Seal of said Institute, this *26th* day of *Sept.* 18*86*



Henry F. Linsley Sec'y.  *Adrian Cornell Pres't.*

SHARES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

without number. The scene outside the enclosure was exceedingly grand and enlivening. The booths and various shows did a lively business, and mammoth stage coaches and public carriages kept constantly rattling up to the gates, unloading scores upon scores of passengers. — For hours people poured through the several gates. Frequently large crowds of persons were kept waiting for their turn of ingress to the exhibition ground. By noon at least ten or twelve thousand people had entered the enclosure, and in and about the exhibition building and other points of attraction, the crowd was intense. The fair sex were out in their strength, and in the jam hoops were demolished or compressed without the least consideration. The several flags suspended from the building and the tents, waved gracefully in the breeze, and the spectacle presented was chequered and grand. All felt delighted that the exhibition had proved a complete success. The best order prevailed inside, and no accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Considering the large crowd of people assembled, the order outside was also very good, there being but a moderate amount of drunkenness. Some pick-pockets and gamblers were on hand, but we did not learn that they met with much success.

"The exhibition of horses on the track attracted much attention. A fawn on exhibition, forwarded to Judge Jenks by Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, was the centre of attraction, and appeared to be a great curiosity to the ladies. Master Hagy, of Plymouth, Montgomery county, with a small dog harnessed to a little coach, produced much merriment. The lad, mounted in his miniature carriage, drawn by his canine nag, made several journeys around the tract in imitation of a regular Jehu, to the especial delight of Young America, who greeted him with vociferous cheers.

"The receipts from the sale of tickets and the entrance of carriages at the gate, during both days, amounted to \$1,825 — far exceeding those of any previous exhibition of the Society. Add to this, about \$300 from the rent or sale of refreshment stands, &c., and the whole income from the exhibition will exceed \$2,100.

"At half past one o'clock, the gentlemen present to deliver addresses mounted a platform at the east end of the new building, and a sea of up-turned faces, extending far beyond hearing distance, bore upon the speakers. The first speaker introduced to the audience was the Hon. David Taggart, of Northumberland, who delivered a brief, but eloquent and spirited address. Mr. Taggart was frequently applauded.

"The next speaker was the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York. When his name was announced by the Chairman, there was a general closing up of all space around the speaker's stand, and the large crowd pressed forward until those in the midst of it were nearly pressed flat. There was a great desire to see and hear Mr. Greeley. Those who had read the descriptions given in the California newspapers of his personal appearance while in the Golden State could bear testimony to the truthfulness of their reports, if Mr. Greeley was attired while with them as he was on Thursday last. Mr. Greeley looks considerably older than he did when we saw him

last. He is much more fleshy than he was when he attended Beek's Exhibition in this county, four years ago, though he plainly shows the effects of age.

"Mr. Greeley's address was plain and simple, and entirely devoid of any attempt at eloquence or beauty of speech. — His remarks were mainly addressed to farmers, and he discussed the different modes of tilling the soil.

[Omitted here are nine paragraphs describing Greeley's speech.]

"We have hastily run over Mr. Greeley's remarks, not pretending to give his language. They were well received, and contained many practical suggestions and facts. — After he concluded his address he descended from the platform, and was at once surrounded by a crowd of our farmers, who cordially shook hands with him. He reached Newtown by way of Trenton in the morning, and returned to New York by the same route, in the afternoon. He had with him his old gray coat — identical coat that he carried with him on his recent overland journey. It looked much the worse for the wear, and was entirely buttonless, the Californians having cut every button off, for keepsakes of its wearer. It was examined with curiosity by hundreds."

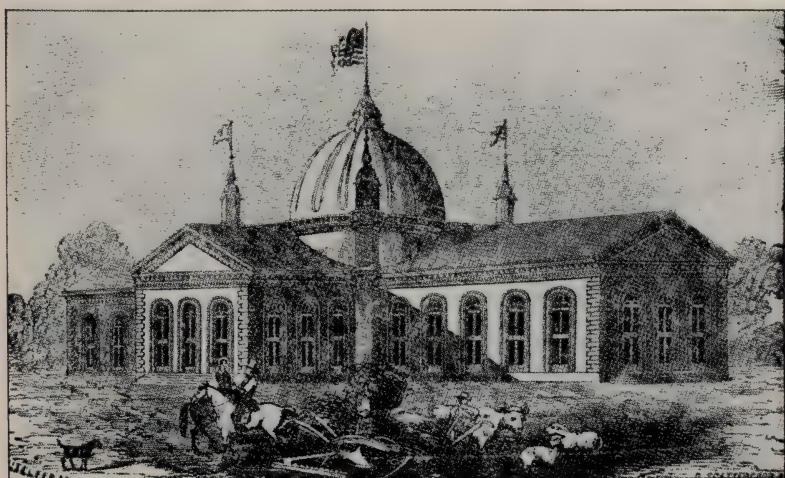
Because the later history of the Society has been treated elsewhere,³⁵ we will not dwell on it in detail at this time, but close the subject by saying that the business of the corporation was ended at the annual meeting in 1883, and the balance of \$3.92 remaining in the treasury was donated to Bucks County Historical Society.³⁶

³⁵Barnsley, E. R., *Historic Newtown*, pp. 96-100.

³⁶Thirteen years later the last physical evidence of the Bucks County Agricultural Society disappeared from the Newtown scene. The *Doylestown Democrat* of December 17, 1896, reported:

"The old frame structure in Newtown, known as the "Exhibition Building," was destroyed by fire Saturday night. [December 12, 1896.] The fire was discovered at about 9 o'clock, and in half an hour's time the building was a mass of ruins. Heroic and persistent work alone saved from destruction the double house nearby, on Lincoln avenue, occupied by John Bennett and Mrs. and Miss Tietjen. For a number of years the Exhibition Building has been used as a store-house, and at the time of its destruction it contained George B. Brown's steam threshing machinery, a rack wagon belonging to Warner & McGowan, manufacturers, and a small wagon of Harry A. Krusen's. Mr. Brown had his machinery insured in the Insurance Company of North America for \$1,300, which he says will cover about two-thirds of his loss. The building was the property of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York Railroad Company, and was probably insured. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin, as Mr. Brown says that his machinery had not been in use for a week previous to the conflagration. The old exhibition building held a warm place in the hearts of many of Newtown's citizens. It originally stood on Washington avenue, and in it were held the Newtown exhibitions so well known thirty years ago. Within its walls were drilled many of the "brave boys and true" from Newtown preparatory to their leaving their homes for the war of 1861-65. At about 1865 it was

The next exhibition to be held in Bucks County was conducted not by an agricultural society but by one William Beek, an adventurous citizen of the Borough of Doylestown. He had fond hopes for his fair, but the elements of nature worked against him. In 1855, he put on a splendid display of four days duration, including what was probably the first baby show ever to be held at Doylestown, or elsewhere in Bucks County. "But that autumn a heavy gale of wind blew down the exhibition building, that was never rebuilt, and ruined the enterprising proprietor."³⁷ Again we must turn to the files of our local newspapers to uncover contemporaneous accounts of what actually transpired at this, the



BEEK'S EXHIBITION BUILDING, 1855.

From illustration in Davis' "Doylestown Old and New", p. 320.

first of several county-seat fairs. A Doylestown correspondent to one of the Philadelphia newspapers wrote colorfully:

"The absorbing theme among our citizens, at the present time, is the Mammoth Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, which is to take place here in on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th of August. Splendid grounds have been provided for it, and permanent buildings erected thereon, which will undoubtedly excel in splendor and extent anything of the kind in the United States. The main building covers an area of 20,000 square feet, and is one hundred feet high to the apex of the dome, which is 60 feet in diameter.

moved on rollers to the location it occupied at the time of the destruction, where the annual exhibitions continued until 1873, since which time, as has been stated, it has been used for storage purposes."

³⁷W. W. H. Davis, *History of Bucks County*, Vol. II, p. 355.

It is lighted with windows 30 feet in height and 12 feet wide, and richly plastered and finished upon the interior. Gas works have also been erected in connection with it, and it will be lighted for evening exhibitions during the fair. A number of the heaviest manufacturers of Philadelphia have already entered goods in this department, and the display will, undoubtedly, be rich and beautiful. The grounds, which embrace an area of 30 acres, have been carefully graded at heavy expense, and enclosed with a firm and substantial fence, with four gates of entrance and exit. — The track for the trial of horses has been constructed with great care, and is half a mile in length, a feature which will probably induce an excellent exhibition of fine stock. Beck's Philadelphia Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will, undoubtedly, add greatly to its interest."

To the above, the editor of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* replied:³⁸

"The correspondent quoted above has omitted the most interesting part of the exhibition — the baby show.³⁹ This must not be lost sight of. The dear little creatures are being trained by their mammas to look nice in public. We understand that a vast number of babies have been entered to compete for premiums — among which are fat ones, lean ones, good, bad and indifferent. What a squealing time there will be, and what a grand sight for old bachelors! Who's got a baby to exhibit?"

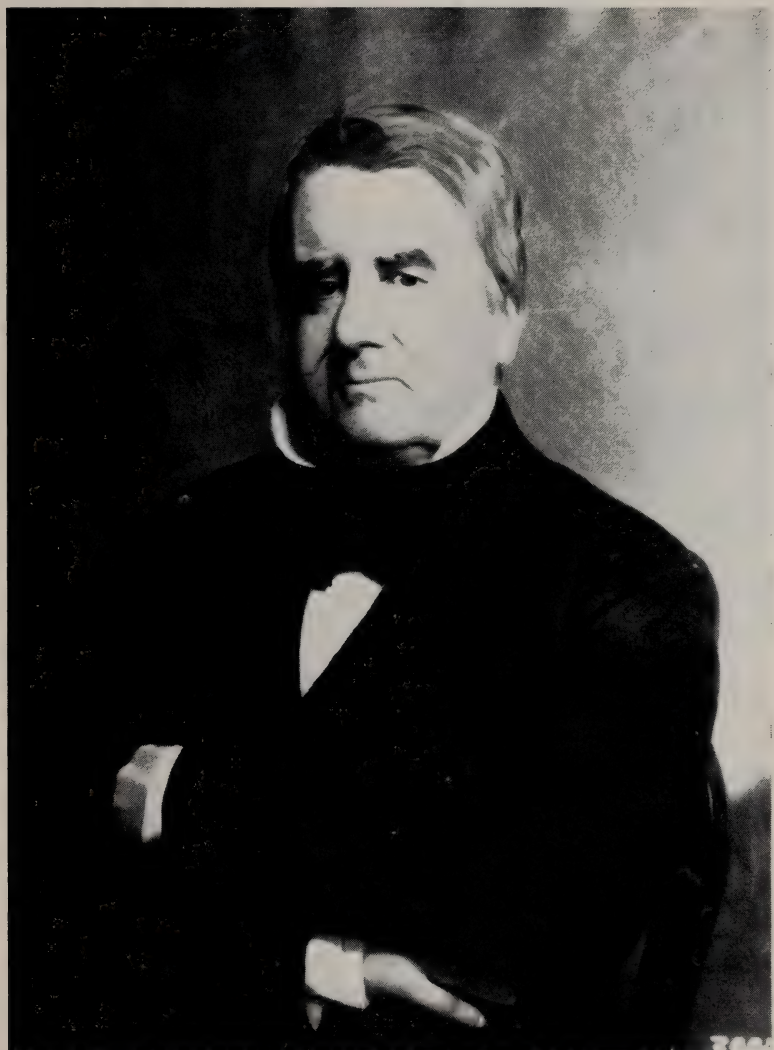
"The splendid training track on Beek's exhibition ground is a novelty in this neighborhood, and frequently it presents the appearance of a miniature exhibition of 'fast nags' in the process of initiatory training. There is a great deal of fun attending these trials of speed, a crowd usually collects, and at times it would be difficult for a stoic to keep cool. One evening last week, a company of spectators became so much excited on witnessing the feats of a couple of fast horses, that they could stand it not longer. A foot race around the course was proposed, and instantly put in execution, when one of the party made his half a mile in four seconds less than two minutes. Here's time for you. This young man ought to hire himself out for a locomotive."⁴⁰

"A busy scene was presented in and about the Fair grounds yesterday. Throughout the day wagons loaded with every description of goods and

³⁸Issue of August 7, 1855.

³⁹"It is a matter of amusement to notice how the approaching baby show has disturbed the equilibrium of the old bachelors of Bucks county. They can't resist this infantile attraction and hundreds of these peculiar people will favor the show with their presence. Many of them afterwards no doubt will be willing candidates for matrimony, so ladies watch your chance. A bachelor from the lower end, with no soul in family but himself, in the height of his ecstasy, has invested \$5 in season tickets, ostensibly as a compliment to the indomitable perseverance and genius of the projector of this enterprise, but in reality because of his anticipated pleasure on feasting his eyes upon the representations of babydom." (*Bucks County Intelligencer*, August 14, 1855.)

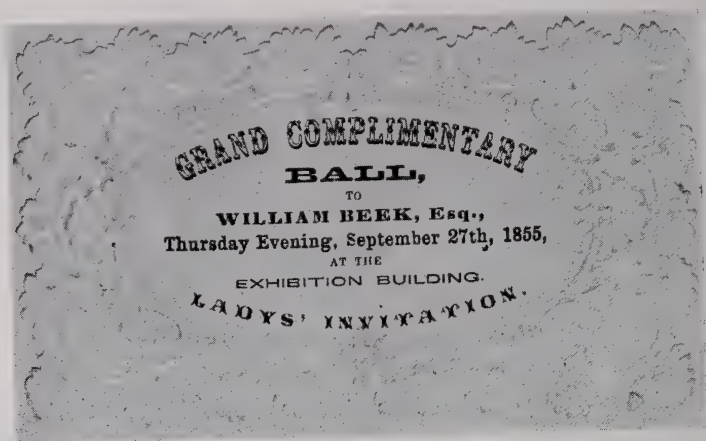
⁴⁰*Bucks County Intelligencer*, August 14, 1855.



HON. GEORGE G. LEIPER, OF DELAWARE COUNTY

This portrait of the president of Beek's Exhibition was painted by the late Samuel F. DuBois, of Doylestown, and it now hangs in the auditorium of Bucks County Historical Society.

articles for exhibition were entering the grounds and depositing their various contents. When we visited the building about noon, but a small portion of the space inside was occupied, but the remainder was rapidly filling up, and the display promised to be of much interest. Outside of the building but few articles were to be seen, and we suppose it is the intention to confine the mechanical display mostly within doors. We understand that nearly all the stalls for live stock, some three hundred in number, were engaged on Saturday evening, and that workmen are putting up additional ones. Refreshment saloons, stationary and on wheels, abound both inside and out of the enclosure; and numerous tents, occupied by magicians, showmen, &c., are scattered around. Everybody is taking advantage of the opportunity to turn a penny — small shows in abundance are clustering around the big one, and expect a proportionate share of patronage. Of the clouds of dust which envelop every vehicle passing to and fro, we will say nothing — they must be seen to be appreciated.”⁴¹



The original of this illustration was presented to Bucks County Historical Society by Miss Helen H. Ely, Newtown, Pa.

“The ‘Doylestown Universal Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition’ came off last week according to programme. The Exhibition commenced on Tuesday morning and was closed on Friday evening. It is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty thousand people visited the Exhibition. — We present to our readers the following particulars:

“The Exhibition Grounds were opened on Tuesday morning for the reception of visitors. The weather was auspicious — a clear sky overhead, and a cool breeze from the west, which occasionally wafted over those on their way to the grounds clouds of dust as it was stirred up by passing vehicles. On approaching the exhibition grounds from any point the visitor had ample opportunity of taking a glance at the outside shows, which lined

⁴¹*Bucks County Intelligencer*, August 21, 1855.

the road on either side, almost forming canvass villages, and their variety were equally imposing. At one place a large painting on the outside of the canvass displayed a huge "living crocodile" just in the act of biting the nether end of an affrighted darkey; further on was the "smallest living man" or the "greatest living curiosity," all represented in paintings true as life and twice as natural, and music playing inside to arrest the attention of the passer-by, and enveigle the shillings out of the pockets of the seekers after knowledge, while the pressing invitation of 'walk in, gentlemen, only a shilling,' could scarcely be resisted. The appearance of things seemed to indicate that these shows were doing but little business, and the countenances of their proprietors plainly expressed that unless they had more customers, in view of the ruinous rents they were paying, the Doylestown Fair would prove a bad speculation to them. The refreshment stands, eating establishments, &c., also were not doing much business. It appeared as if everybody came to the Fair with their stomachs well filled.

"The number of visitors inside was rather slim in the forenoon, perhaps not exceeding two thousand, and every one appeared to be more or less disappointed at the small attendance. Strangers were generally pleased with the display and arrangements within the enclosure, and many were quite astonished at the immensity and design of the exhibition building; they had no idea that the building was so large and beautiful.

"The inaugural ceremonies of the Exhibition appear to have been an address by the Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York. At three o'clock, the visitors were called to order in the area of the building, immediately under the dome, by Dr. Charles Huffnagle, presiding officer of the Exhibition. A letter was read from George G. Leiper, Esq., of Delaware county, in which he stated his inability to be present and preside over the Exhibition, in consequence of a sudden and afflicting bereavement in his family. The President then introduced to the assemblage Horace Greeley, Esq. Mr. Greeley rose and was greeted with applause. The speaker hesitated a moment, to have silence established; but this appeared impossible, for the place was the worst suited to hear that could have been selected, there being no seats for the audience, and the constant moving about of feet on the floor, rendered it impossible for any one fifteen feet off the speaker to hear what was said. This created great disappointment, and many persons who had seen Mr. Greeley for the first time, and who had come some distance to hear his address, had to content themselves with a sight of the distinguished stranger. This was exceedingly unpleasant to the audience, and discouraging to the speaker. Mr. G. remarked that the room was not the best suited to hear a speaker, and that his voice was too weak, from recent indisposition, to make himself heard any great distance, and hoped his hearers would be as quiet as possible. Mr. Greeley looked somewhat worn-out from hard service or recent sickness, and age, too, which is silvering what is left of his locks, is having its effect upon him. His appearance indicates close application, and hard, untiring attention to the columns of

The cut on the opposite page illustrates the first sheet of the famous Greely Manuscript in the library of Bucks County Historical Society. It is the address delivered by Horace Greely, Esq., (editor of the *New York Tribune*), at Beek's Exhibition, Doylestown, August 21, 1855. The following caption to the same was written by General W. W. H. Davis:

"Mr. Greely delivered the address without any notes, and after he was through, Hiram Lukens, then foreman of *The Intelligencer*, Doylestown, asked Mr. Greely for a copy of his paper. Mr. Greely said he had written no paper and therefore had no copy to give Mr. Lukens, and asked why it was that no stenographer was present to take down the speech if it was desired to have it printed in a newspaper afterward.

"Mr. Lukens explained that Doylestown was out in the country, and that Mr. Greely was not in the Tribune office, and it was up to him to write the speech out, because the people of Bucks county wanted to know what he said.

"Mr. Greely thought this was a great joke on himself, and sat down that night and wrote the speech. Although Mr. Greely's manuscript is notoriously illegible, Mr. Lukens took it and set the type himself, making only a few small typographical mistakes in the whole thing, as the proofs herein will show, and deciphering the manuscript in every case, although he had never seen any of Mr. Greely's copy before."

Substance of Mr. Greeley's Address
at the Fairs Town (Chesham)
Aug. 21st, 1835.

Mr. Greeley observed that this occasion seemed to indicate, as the proper subject of the opening Address, "Industrial Fairs," their origin, his topic, purpose and tendency," and this such is the topic I shall endeavor to illustrate.

The honor of propagating such Fairs is claimed by France; the period fixed for their origin is one of the years of comparative ^{to 1789} ~~1789~~ which followed the blessing of the great Revolution. When this first French Exhibition was held about 1795—it was intended to be repeated at stated intervals of five or ten years; but war ravaged Europe and absorbed the time and it was then decided that periodical Exhibitions could not be maintained. It was not till after the war peace which followed that ^{first} the use of a lot of ideas had recurred men's minds to the idea, ~~existing~~ ^{existing} but more beneficent products of Art and Industry that Industrial Fairs, at intervals of seven ^{stated} ~~ten~~ years were established in Paris, and then ~~only~~ for the purpose of exhibiting the latest and most improved products. The idea ultimately enlarged and a World's Exhibition was not only conceived until within the last decade. The honor of originating it is claimed, in his speech at the opening of the Exhibition now proceeding at Paris, ~~it~~ ^{it} by Jerome Bonaparte for France, it is also claimed for Great Britain, by the people of English Broomfield, who found with

the *Tribune*. He is not an eloquent speaker -- but his earnest, plain and unassuming style of delivery attracts the attention of his audience; while the spirit and sentiment of his addresses are such as every thinking man or woman might desire. The address was exceedingly instructive and entertaining."

"The Exhibition terminated on Friday evening about nine o'clock, the gas lights in the building having all gone out and left it in total darkness. The large assemblage of people dispersed to their respective homes, and Doylestown assumed its accustomed quiet, after four days of unusual excitement. Here and there during the night, boisterous revelry proceeded from fragmentary crowds where liquor had been flowing freely; but as a general thing quiet prevailed. Be it said to the credit of Doylestown, and Bucks county, that we have never seen such a large assemblage of people where there were less drunkenness and disorder.

"Of the Exhibition itself we may say more in some future number. The enterprise itself was a herculean work, undertaken as it was, principally by one enterprising individual; for there is no use concealing the fact that the whole affair was carried on under the auspices of Wm. Beek, Esq., a citizen of Doylestown; the enterprise was an emanation from his own brain -- he bore its burthens and alone shared its responsibilities. It was attended with a vast expenditure of money and great labor. It was no humbug. Mr. Beek fulfilled his engagement to the public, and under the circumstances, few men could have done better, or even as well. The number of visitors was not as great as may been anticipated by Mr. Beek, but yet we are glad to announce it was not a losing affair. We believe that the attendance from abroad would have been much greater if Mr. Beek had imitated Barnum, and paid more respect to the potency of printers' ink, and recognized the power of the press, saying nothing about courtesies. We are satisfied that proper notice of the Exhibition was not given in Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster and Delaware counties, and the neighboring counties of New Jersey. Where the Bucks county papers circulated, people were informed of the nature of the exhibition, and turned out."

"A balloon ascension was advertised to take place from Beek's Exhibition ground on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, a Mr. King to make the aerial voyage; and the entertainment to end with a display of fire-works. By some arrangement the ascension and fire-works took place about the same time. At the time announced for the balloon to go up, the balloon was not sufficiently inflated, from some difficulty in manufacturing gas -- nor was it sufficiently inflated to attempt a voyage among the clouds before about ten o'clock. The crowd assembled became impatient at the delay, and many departed in disgust. Finally, Mr. King, attached the car, entered it, and the balloon was let go, but there was not gas enough to lift him up, he being a man weighing about 150 pounds. A young man, an assistant of Mr. King, of the name of Marion, then proposed to go up. The car was detached in order to make the load as light as possible; a board was fastened to the ropes, and on this frail seat, without hat, coat or boots, the adventurous young man made his flight to the upper regions. The balloon went

up beautifully; and when up a few hundred yards, it apparently stood still. The grappling hook and rope were then thrown out to lighten the weight attached, and it then ascended rapidly, taking a northwest course, and was out of sight in a few minutes. The young man had no command of the balloon, having no ballast or grappling hook, and the rope connecting with the valve on the top of the balloon had drawn up beyond his reach, and he was obliged to await the expansion of the gas before he could descend.

"Much fear was expressed in regard to his fate. Nothing was heard from him until near noon on Monday, when he returned to Doylestown, having alighted on the farm of Jacob Eichlein, in Tinicum township, near Ottsville, on the Easton road, 12 miles from Doylestown. The whole time occupied by his trip was not more than thirty minutes. After rising through the first stratum of clouds, he saw above him, and passed through another, — soon after which he must have descended, as he heard what he supposed was the noise of Katy-dids. After securing his balloon he went to Eichlein's house for assistance, which was refused, and he was compelled to remain by it until morning, when he proceeded to Ottsville. Mr. King informs us that it is his intention to make another ascension from this place shortly."⁴²

* * *

A history of the agricultural societies, public fairs, and exhibitions of Bucks county would be far from complete if the story of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute was omitted. This Institute was established at the county seat to sponsor exhibitions in direct competition to the then very successful displays at Newtown under the leadership of the Bucks County Agricultural Society. We regret that neither time nor space permit a discussion of this interesting organization which flourished in central Bucks county for over twenty-five years, toward the end of the last century. Much original data pertaining thereto is to be found in the library of Bucks County Historical Society. So we will leave to another the writing of its history, together with that of the present highly successful Doylestown Fair.

We close, therefore, by quoting what General Davis had to say on the subject in his *History of Bucks County*:

⁴²*Bucks County Intelligencer*, August 28, 1855. The following account of Bucks County's first balloon ascension, taken from the *Pennsylvania Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser* of December 26, 1820, was signed by Joseph Able and Henry Shrader: "The public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers will raise a Balloon from the jail-yard in Doylestown, on the first of January, (New Year's day) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Balloon is about 16 feet in height and 48 in circumference. The citizens are respectfully invited to patronize the above to gratify their curiosity."

"In 1865, a chartered company, under the name of the 'Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute,' bought the Beek tract, and that fall held a successful exhibition under canvas. The following year a convenient brick building, in the shape of a cross, each arm ninety-six feet long, and other improvements were made, including a half-mile trotting track, one of the best in the country. The society grew to be one of the most prosperous in the State, and for several years the display was extensive and valuable at the exhibition. The stock paid a dividend, and several thousand dollars were awarded in premiums. Like its predecessors, it came to an end. The society wound up its affairs about 1890; the property was sold, and, after paying the debts, the remainder was divided among the stockholders."

1. Semi-annual Fair of Bristol Borough, 1720-1796.
2. Bucks County Society for Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, 1809-1812.
3. Agricultural Society of Bucks County, 1820-1832.
4. Bucks County Agricultural Society and Mechanics' Institute, 1843-1883.
5. Doylestown Universal Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1855.
6. Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute, 1865-1890.

APPENDIX

THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A CHECK LIST
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PERIODICALS
IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



FACKENTHAL PUBLICATION FUND
(Established in 1909)

DOYLESTOWN, PA.
THE BUCKS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1940



GENERAL ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE

Stipple Engraved Portrait by Gimbrede, published in the Issue of the *Analectic Magazine* for November, 1814. General Pike, one time a resident of Bucks County, Pa., was mortally wounded in the Second War between the United States and Great Britain by the Explosion of a Powder Magazine during his Successful Expedition against York, the Capital of Upper Canada, April 27, 1813, dying at the age of 34 years.

General Pike's birthplace has long been a matter of dispute among historians and biographers. General W. W. H. Davis, author of the "History of Bucks County", believed that he was a native of this county, but he does not offer positive proof. There seems to be little doubt that Captain Zebulon Pike, father of General Pike, and his family lived in Lumberton, Solebury Township, during General Pike's childhood. Most biographers of General Pike state that he was born in Lamberton, now a part of Trenton, N. J., and this statement was long accepted as a fact. However, William J. Backes, Trenton, N. J., puts up in a contribution to the *Somerset County Historical Quarterly*, Somerville, N. J., October, 1919, (Vol. 8, No. 4), a very good claim for Lamberton (now Lanington), Somerset County, N. J., as the actual birthplace. Mr. Backes says he found his clue leading to this conclusion in a scarce small volume of biography published in 1817 by Thomas Wilson, who couples the name "Allamatunk" with Lamberton. The same reference to the name "Alamatunk" as the original of the name Lamberton can be found in a biographical sketch of General Pike, published in 1814, three years earlier than the date of Wilson's book, in Volume IV of the *Analectic Magazine*, in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society. This sketch was doubtless the source of Wilson's information.

PREFACE

When your magazine comes to you today, you open it on your library table and turn back its sleek gorgeously-colored calendared cover to read what the editor and publisher have diligently provided for your edification or amusement. The large, clear-cut type, the attractive general makeup, and what the writers have to say, all interest you immensely. You may not say it out loud, but still the thought passes through your mind: "What a wonderful thing this magazine is!"

However, you may not know (and even may not care) that this prized magazine of yours, product of the keenest brains and the very last word in art, artisanship and mechanical ingenuity, had a most humble beginning. The first magazine was crude, like the processes, types and presses that produced it. But it represented something that men and women of the time wanted and publishers liked to make, and it persisted. In the intervening years between then and now it went through all the successes and defeats, the forward movements and recessions, quite like those that mankind itself encountered.

Save for recent efforts of the public library, the antiquarian, the historian and the bibliophile, we would today know little about the periodicals of the past. Magazines were born and died, some quickly, some lingeringly; others took their places, only to meet the fate of predecessors, with no one to keep a record of their comings and goings. Some, not necessarily the small and obscure, but sometimes the more important, were forgotten entirely. Others met a kindlier fate when copies were stored away in cob-webby garrets and private libraries, to be brought forth years later and carefully studied when their great value as reflexes of the social, political, economic, industrial and agricultural life of their times became recognized.

A century hence will the periodicals of today become as near being forgotten as were many of those of a century ago? There is hope that this will not be the case, as the tendency of today is to record the "passing show", and thus what is of value to future generations may be saved. An instance is the "Crypt of Civilization", now in the making at Oglethorpe University, Georgia, where the microfilmed works of a thousand recognized authorities on all the known wisdom of the world is being stored in a massive bed-rock and stone depository beneath the University building, to be sealed up two years hence, with the intent that it is not to be opened until A. D. 8113.

Public libraries have become asylums of old-time periodicals that otherwise would have been destroyed or lost, and these have been great aids to a number of researchers who lately have compiled important lists and histories of magazines. A recent publication admirably covering practically the whole field of magazine publishing in the past is "A History of American Magazines", 1741-1885, 3 vols., by Frank Luther Mott, Director of the School of Journalism, State University of Iowa, published by Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. Here is a fascinating story that has value for the library and student of periodicals and charm for the general reader. Mr. Mott's "History" has been of great help in compiling this Check List.

Acknowledgments are also due to other publications, mentioned in the proper place.

The need for a Check List of magazines in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society has been apparent for a long time. The effort here made to supply such a List does not pretend to conform entirely to the orthodoxy of library standards, formality being sacrificed where necessary to the purpose it is intended to serve. It is believed the List will be helpful to those patrons of the Society who desire access to such a source of information. Its plan has been simplified as much as possible, the data being presented by certain groupings.

First is given the last known name of the journal, its periodicity and when established, followed by the location of the publishing house and names of publishers. Next are given variations of title, if there are any. Third, the editors are named, when known. Next appears a list of all the numbers of the periodical in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society. This is followed by a line stating whether the periodical is still in progress, or, if suspended, the date of discontinuance. The final "Note" is either explanatory or contains such information as could not be conveniently placed elsewhere. In the matter of titles, exception is made in a very few cases, and the periodical is listed by its best-known instead of its last title. In a few instances the information presented is brief, either because the periodical is unimportant or because more data was wanting.

It will be observed from this List that the Library lacks many numbers to complete its files of important Eighteenth and Nineteenth century magazines. If members and friends of the Society who happen to have such missing numbers are disposed to present them to the Society, they will be thankfully received by
THE LIBRARIAN.

ABBREVIATIONS

- BCHS —The Bucks County Historical Society.
- est —established.
- V —bound volume or volumes.
- X —unbound number or numbers.
- —Library has all numbers from, to, and including
dates between which this character occurs.
- —when not used purely as a punctuation mark,
indicates missing numbers in Library's hold-
ings.
- In progress —current, still published.
- —months, except May, June and July, are ab-
breviated.

THE MERCER COLLECTION

The 425 volumes comprising the fine collection of works on anthropology, archaeology and ethnology, presented to The Bucks County Historical Society by the late Dr. Henry C. Mercer, president of Society (1811-1930), include seventy bound volumes of pamphlets, periodicals and fragments of periodicals. Only a small number of periodicals in these seventy volumes are complete. In most cases they comprise parts of periodicals, dealing with a single subject. Unfortunately covers were removed prior to binding and no dates or other data of identification are noted. In some instances even the names of the periodicals are not apparent. Under these circumstances it is possible to give here only the names of those that can be identified, as follows

The Archaeologist, Waterloo, Ind.

The American Naturalist.

The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London.

The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

The American Anthropologist, Washington, D. C.

The Halifax Naturalist.

The Natural Science Journal.

Bulletin of the New York State Museum, Albany.

Field Columbian Museum Publications, Chicago.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Columbus.

The Nugitna, Zoar, Ohio.

Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Art, University of Pennsylvania.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

Everybody's Magazine.

North American Notes and Queries, Quebec.

Prometheus, Berlin, Germany.

Wide World.

National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.

Mittheilungen des K. K. Oesterreich Museums fur Kunst und Industrie, Wein.

The Antiquarian.

The American Archaeologist, Columbus, Ohio.

The Philippine Journal of Science.

Popular Science Monthly.

The American Geologist, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Illustrated Archaeologist.

The Journal of American Folk-Lore.

The American Antiquarian, Chicago.

Archaeologia (British).

L'Homme Journal Illustre' des Sciences Anthropologiques,
Paris.

Science, New York.

L'Anthropologie, Paris.

Revue des Questions Scientifiques, Louvain.

Bulletin de la Societe de Geologique de France, Paris.

Transactions of the Wagner Free Institute of Science of
Philadelphia.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquities of Ireland,
Dublin.

There are two or more copies of nearly all the above named periodicals or fragments. Of many of them there are numerous copies.

AMERICAN MAGAZINES

In the following Check List of American magazines, the first and the last will not be found. In 1741, Andrew Bradford, first printer in Pennsylvania, launched his American Magazine, the first in America, and the shortest lived. Only three numbers were issued. It appeared only ten years after Edward Cave had established the first so-called British magazine, *The Gentleman's*. Although the first issue of Bradford's magazine is dated January, 1741, it really did not appear until February 13.

Between Bradford and young Ben Franklin, who had also announced his intention of publishing a magazine, there was bitter rivalry. Three days after the American Magazine appeared, Franklin was ready with his General Magazine. It lasted only six months, or twice as long as Bradford's. Franklin was robbed of the distinction of issuing the first magazine in America by the double dealing of John Webbe, his editor. Webbe, in the Bradford-Franklin war, went over to Bradford, communicated to him Franklin's plans and became Bradford's editor. This enabled Bradford to get into the field ahead of Franklin and aggravated the feud between the two printers. Neither Bradford's nor Franklin's magazine had enough merit to warrant a feud, and little would have been lost had no copies of either survived.

Beer's Check List of Eighteenth Century American magazines (1923) gives 98 titles for the whole country, many of which were unimportant. The *Columbian Magazine*, established in Philadelphia, September, 1786, was an exception, rating as one of the best. Mathew Carey, one of four men who had established The *Columbian*, soon withdrew and in January, 1787, established The American Museum, the best-edited and most important periodical of that century. With that periodical, the oldest American magazine in possession of The Bucks County Historical Society, this Check List begins.

For over a century Philadelphia was the periodical publishing centre. The Civil War brought to the front the New York pictorials and accentuated a change, already under way, and the Manhattan metropolis took the prestige that was once Phila-

dephia's. Boston and Baltimore also became important periodical publishing cities and today Chicago, San Francisco and other cities of the West and Middle West are forging to the front.

The increase in periodical literature within the last twenty years has simply been marvelous. One has only to look at the array of such material on the news stands today and recall the comparatively meager offerings of a quarter century ago to realize this enormous inflation. No one has attempted to make a complete list of the magazines of today, or, for that matter, of the last fifty years. That will be the big task for some one in the future. However, old magazines like old newspapers, hide between thier covers a vast deal of historical and genealogical information not obtainable elsewhere. This alone is sufficient reason for their preservation.



HISTORY — GENEALOGY

Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania. (Devoted to the Preservation of Every Kind of Useful Information). weekly. est Jan. 5, 1828.

Philadelphia: Printed by W. F. Geddes, No. 59 Locust Street, 1828-1830; Wm. F. Geddes, (Liberty Street), 1830-1835.

Title varies: Jan. 1828-June 1831, The Register of Pennsylvania; July 1831-Dec. 1835, Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania.

Editor: Samuel Hazard, No. 51 Filbert Street; no street address after Oct. 11, 1828.

BCHS has: V

1828 Jan. 5-1835 Dec. 26 (complete).

Publication discontinued December 26, 1835, "in consequence of the very limited patronage received."

Note: Hazard's Register is now regarded by many researchers as an important source of material for the eight years covered by its publication, and as well for its valuable articles on the prior history of Pennsylvania and the United States.

The Home Journal, and Citizen Soldier. weekly. est Jan. 7, 1843.

Philadelphia: Published by I. R. and A. H. Diller, No. 57 South Third Street, below Chestnut, Jan. 7, 1843-Sept. 13, 1843; No. 134 Chestnut Street, above the U. S. Bank, Sept. 20, 1843-Oct. 25, 1843; No. 3 North Sixth Street, Nov. 1, 1843-Nov. 16, 1843; A. H. Diller, No. 3 North Sixth Street, Nov. 17, 1843-May 8, 1844; No. 85 Dock Street (2nd Story), May 15, 1844-

Title varies: The Citizen Soldier, Jan. 7, 1843-Dec. 27, 1843; The Home Journal, and Citizen Soldier, Devoted to Literature, Science and the Military, Jan. 3, 1844-

Editor: "We are happy to inform the public that we have secured the services of a gentleman of the highest qualifications as editor of 'The Citizen Soldier'. He is a man of science, an elegant scholar, and one of the most popular writers of the day." (Publishers' announcement in the first issue).

BCHS has: V

1843 Jan. 7-Dec. 27.

1844 Jan. 3-May 29.

Note: The volume in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society comprises the only known copies of The Citizen Soldier and The Home Journal, and Citizen Soldier. It is a four-column, eight-page periodical, form size 10½ x 14 in., made up almost wholly of original

matter. It came to the Society from the General W. W. H. Davis collection. General Davis' inborn love for history led him to preserve many things of this kind that came to his hand, and he thus saved from oblivion much that today has enduring value. Two of the contributors to *The Citizen Soldier* were George Lippard and James Rees. The Battles of Germantown and the Brandywine are described at length, important "Sketches of the American Revolution" have a prominent place, and stenographic reports of the historical lectures of Captain Alden Partridge and others were admitted to its pages. All important news of the militia organizations of the day is well covered. The date of the last issue is not

PUBLISHED
By J. R. & J. M. DILLER,
No. 57, South Third Street, below Chestnut.

TERMS,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
If paid in Advance, or Three Dollars otherwise.

"In time of peace prepare for war!"—Washington.

VOL. I. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1843. NO. 8.

Published every week.

TERMS.
Our copy, Two Dollars per annum, payable in
advance.
Ten copies, in packages, for Fifteen Dollars.
Families copy for Twenty Dollars.
Subscribers, if not paid in advance, will be
sent in Bill.
Advertisements on second rate.

"Go the Citizens of the American Revolution!"

On the 22d of November, 1776, General
Washington returned to Newark, his whole
army consisting of no more than 8000 men
The British on the 12th of August preceding, on
the Pennsylvania river. He got his troops
and landed on land (and an army of 30,000 men
and his artillery was prepared to cover
his army in a strong, for the most part veterans, now
are supplied with military stores and
sufficient to last them for three days

immediately, but he did not join him till the
11th. He was General Washington's intention to have
made a stand at Newark, but he was dis-
satisfied in his expectation of the militia. On
the 11th, he sent the army to the Jersey
Jersey, and Maryland brigades expired, and
neither of them would stay an hour longer. On
the 11th, Lord Cornwallis's army marched
to Princeton, which the Americans quitted
same day. The next day the British marched
on to Trenton, without loss of time, and
reached the Delaware, just as the year
General Washington's army under Col. Hery-
ford, gained the opposite shore about twelve
o'clock at night.

Lord Cornwallis halted within six miles of
Trenton, and intended to have crossed the De-
laware, but when Currier's fleet, at a point where
the river is not more than twenty miles in
width, he found it impossible to pass in a boat
The British on the 12th of August preceding, on
the Pennsylvania river. He got his troops
and landed on land (and an army of 30,000 men
and his artillery was prepared to cover
his army in a strong, for the most part veterans, now
are supplied with military stores and
sufficient to last them for three days

delivered by General Mifflin and others, he
was made known, and her men were told, that
America expected every man to do his duty.
He had nobody else to rely on the call. He
determined to forego rule and discipline, and
relied upon, and these brave and devoted men
promptly carried themselves amongst the
British of their country. Bodies of militia were
driven, and huge corps of volunteers were
sent on without loss of time, and
sufficient force in the field to be compared the father
of his country with confidence in the American
cause. Instead of relying on Aquia County
in Virginia, and carrying on a desultory warfare
near the mountain fastnesses of that
State, he found a shelter, in their eternal home
or he is mortified, in the gallant hearts and
brave sons of the citizens of Philadelphia.
Three parties, let it never be forgotten by their
sons, at that interesting scene, left their com-
forts in their own world, to encounter the hard-
ships of the British and the British, and all that

happened at night, was the subject of four
pages. Each had at least twenty inches in diameter
in the interior were plentiful made of shagbark,
and raised from one foot from the ground
Upon these the men stood and fired through long
barrels. At each corner was a small gun, which
was occasionally fired, as the British knew
that such rank of men were within."

Three wells were sunk within the line of the
fortified, part of which was on last number one
hundred and twenty-five inches on the line be-
tween the numbers one hundred and nine, and
one hundred and ninety-five inches on the line
between the numbers one hundred and
twenty-five, and one hundred and ninety-five
last was for many years known as the "King's
Well." Within this fort, called "Fort Mifflin,"
the British and the British, and all that
country around, often sought protection from the
smoke of the mortar. In force, in 1758,
consisted of fifty men, and that of Fort Mifflin
at Chappaqua, of the same number."

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER

First-page Title of a Unique and Valuable Periodical. The only known copies are in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society.

known, but it was probably soon after the publication office was moved to Dock Street.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. semi-annual,
then quarterly. est 1845.

Newark, N. J.: New Jersey Historical Society, 230 Broadway.

BCHS has: V
1890-1939

Note: This official periodical of the New Jersey Historical Society contains reprints of Colonial and Revolutionary documents, addresses before the Society, original articles relating to New Jersey history, genealogical and bio-

graphical notes and reports of the Society meetings. Beginning in 1845, fifty-six volumes of the "Proceedings" have been issued. An index to the first thirty-six, 1845-1919, is available.

In progress.

The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries Concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. monthly. est 1857.

Boston: Published by C. B. Richardson, 1857; New York: C. B. Richardson, 1858-1863; J. D. G. Shea, 1864-1865; Morrisania, N. Y.: 1866-1875.

Editors: John W. Dean, 1857; George Folsom, 1858; J. D. G. Shea, 1859-1865; Henry R. Stiles, 1866; Henry B. Dawson, 1866-1875.

BCHS has: V

1867 Jan.-June.

1868 Jan.-June.

1869 Jan.-Dec.

1870 Jan.-Sept.

1871 Jan.-Aug.

— Extra, Feb. 1871.

1872 Jan.-Mar.

1873 Apr.-Dec.

Duplicates:

1873 July, Aug. (2), Sept.-Dec.

Suspended June 1875.

Note: Henry B. Dawson, last editor of this magazine, was a noted historical writer who became involved in several celebrated controversies on historical subjects. The magazine passed into his hands July 1, 1866, and he continued to publish it for a number of years, enlarging it to twice its former size. (See Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, 1888, Vol. II, pp. 108, 109). "The file contains a large amount of historical, biographical and archaeological material not elsewhere available." (See Mott's *History of American Magazines*, Vol. III, p. 175). Among the historian-contributors were Bancroft, Lossing, Schoolcraft and Sparks.

Now and Then. Devoted to History, Amusement, Instruction, Advancement. bi-monthly, then quarterly. est 1868.

Muncy, Pa.: J. M. M. Gerner; The Muncy Luminary, Luminary Building.

Editors: J. M. M. Gerner, T. Kenneth Wood.

BCHS has: V

1890-1892 (complete).
 1930 (Apr.-June missing).
 1931 (complete).
 1932 (Oct.-Dec. missing).
 1934 May-1935 June (reprint).
 1936 Vol. 5 (bound).

Duplicates:

1890-1892 X

Note: Now and Then continued The Magazine of History and Biography established at Muncy in 1868 by J. M. M. Gerner, which was revived in 1929 as a quarterly magazine by Dr. T. Kenneth Wood.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record. Devoted to the Interests of American Genealogy and Biography. quarterly. est Jan. 1870.

New York: Published by the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Editors: Rev. Melatiah Everett Dwight, H. S. Mott, J. R. Totten, et al.

BCHS has: V

1904 Apr. (430/160).

In progress.

Note: This genealogical magazine succeeded the Bulletin, published for only one year (1869) by the Society cited above. When it started the Record contained only eight pages. Now it is classed with The New England Historical and Genealogical Register as one of the two foremost publications of its class in America. It has consistently maintained its high character during its career of nearly seventy years.

The American Historical Record. (See Potter's American Monthly). monthly, est Jan. 1872.

Philadelphia: Published by Chase & Town, No. 142 South Fourth Street.

Editor: Benson J. Lossing.

BCHS has: X

1872 Jan.-Dec.

1873 Jan.-Dec.

Note: The American Historical Record was acquired January, 1875, by John E. Potter & Co., 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This firm changed the character of the periodical to that of a general magazine and its title to Potter's American Monthly Illustrated Magazine, which see.

The Chronotype, an American Memorial of Persons and Events. monthly. est Jan. 1873.

New York: Published by the American College of Heraldry and Genealogical Registry, No. 67 University Place (Society Library Building).

BCHS has: V

1873 Jan.-May. (430/160).

Discontinued 1874.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. quarterly. est 1877.

Philadelphia: Publication Fund of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 820 Spruce Street, 1877-1882; 1300 Locust Street, 1883-1935; The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, 1936-

Editors: A committee on publication.

BCHS has: V

1877 Jan.-1939 Oct. (Vols. I to LXIII complete).

Duplicates:

1877 Vol. I. V

1878 Vol. II. V

1880 Vol. IV, No. 2. X

1883 Vol. VII. V

1884 Vol. VIII. V

1885 Vol. IX. V

1886 Vol. X. V

1887 Vol. XI. V

1896 July. X

1898 Jan.-Apr. X

1907 Apr. X

1908 Jan.-Oct. X

1909 Jan.-Oct. X

1910 Jan.-Oct. X

1911 Jan.-Oct. X

1912 Jan.-Apr. (2), July (2), Oct. (2). X

1913 Jan. (2), Apr. (2), July-Oct. (2). X

1914 Jan. (2), Apr. (2), July (2), Oct. (2). X

1915 Jan. (3), Apr. (2), July (2), Oct. X

1916 Jan., Apr., July. X

1917 July. X

1918 Apr. X

1935 Apr. X

1938 Apr. X

Note: The objects of this magazine, as stated in its first number (1887), "are to foster and develop the interest that has been awakened in historical matters, and to furnish the means of intercommunication between those of kindred

tastes." Since this modest announcement the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography has been fulfilling an increasingly important historical mission and has become essential to every well-ordered historical library in the country.

In progress.

The Magazine of American History with Notes and Queries. monthly. est Jan. 1877.

New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Company, 1877-1882; New York: Historical Publication Co., 30 Lafayette Place and 743 Broadway, 1883-1893.

Editors: John A. Stevens, 1877-1881; B. F. DeCosta, 1882-1883; Mrs. Martha J. Lamb (who was also owner), 1884-1892.

BCHS has: V

1877-1892 (complete).

1893 Jan.-June.

Discontinued Sept. 1893.

Note: The twenty-nine beautifully bound volumes of this magazine in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society have the book-plate of the late Thomas MacKellar, Germantown, Pa., senior member of the firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, owners of what was considered in its prime the most celebrated and important type foundry in the world. "Thomas MacKellar, poet, was born in New York August 12, 1812, and in 1833 removed to Philadelphia, where on the death of Mr. Johnson in 1860, he became the senior partner of the great type-foundry of Lawrence Johnson & Co. He early wrote for the Journal of the Sunday School Union, and published 'Droppings from the Heart,' 1844; 'Tam's Fortnight Rambles,' 1847, and 'Lines for the Gentle and Loving,' 1853; also, 'The American Printer.'" (See Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, Vol II, p. 1167). The Magazine of American History was one of the more important historical periodicals of its time, reporting the proceedings of the New York Historical Society, and publishing valuable historical articles, manuscripts and biographical notices. After the death of Mrs. Lamb, Jan. 2, 1893, it passed through several hands, degenerated, and expired September of the same year.

The Biographer. monthly. est May 1883.

New York: 23 Park Row.

BCHS has: V

1883 May. (430/160).

The Biographical Magazine. An Illustrated Monthly. est. Nov. 1883.

New York: The Pictorial Associated Press, Clipper Building.
BCHS has: X

1883 Nov.

Suspended 1885.

The National Magazine. A Journal Devoted to American History. monthly. est 1884.

Cleveland, O.: Published by William W. Williams, 1884-1887; New York: The New York History Company, 132 Nassau St., 1888-1893.

Title varies: The Magazine of Western History, 1877-1891; The National Magazine, 1891-1893.

Editors: William W. Williams, 1884-1887; James Harrison Kennedy, 1887-1893.

BCHS has: X

1891 Nov.

Suspended Apr. 1893.

Note: After its removal to New York, this periodical ceased devoting its attention exclusively to publishing western historical material, its objective when it was founded by Williams. After its suspension in 1893, Mott, quoting from the Bulletin of Bibliography, says in his History of American Magazines (Vol. III, p. 262) "unscrupulous publishers later used the name (The National Magazine) for issues of a pretended magazine with contents taken from books and advertising improvised in order to get would-be notables to pay for steel portraits which were inserted in 'ghost magazines' never sold or distributed. Such issues of The National Magazine were printed as late as 1897."

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder. quarterly, except for the last year, which was monthly. est Jan. 1884.

Portland, Maine: S. M. Watson, Publisher.

Editor: Stephen Marion Watson.

BCHS has: X

1889 Apr.

Suspended 1898.

Note: According to Mott's History of American Magazines (Vol. III, p. 259n), this periodical was published with several intermissions; suspended during 1890-1892, 1894, and 1896-1897.

The Historical Record. Devoted Principally to the Early History of the Wyoming Valley and Contiguous Territory. monthly. est Sept. 1886.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Press of the Wilkes-Barre Record.

Editor: F. C. Johnson, M.D.

BCHS has: V

1886-1908 (14 vols. complete).

Note: This extremely interesting and valuable historical publication began as a monthly periodical; then sometimes two months were combined in one number. Later it was published quarterly, finally "appearing from time to time as a complete volume." Its contents comprises "a compilation of matters of local history from the columns of the Wilkes-Barre Record."

Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine. est 1890.

Salem, Mass.: Published by Eben Putnam.

Title varies: Salem Press Historical and Genealogical Record, 1890-1892; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, 1893-

Editor: Eben Putnam.

BCHS has: V

1895 Apr.

1898 Feb.

Note: Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine in October, 1893, absorbed Tilley's Magazine of New England History.

William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine. est Apr. 1892.

Williamsburg, Va.: Published by William and Mary College.

First Series: Apr. 1892-Apr. 1919.

Second Series: Jan. 1921-

Editors: Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, 1892-1919; Dr. Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, 1921-Apr. 1934; Dr. K. J. Hoke, July 1934; Dr. John Stewart Bryan, Oct. 1934- ; associate editor, Dr. E. G. Swem, 1921-

BCHS has: X

1921 Jan.-1928 July.

1929 Jan.-1936 Oct.

1937 Apr.-1938 Oct.

In progress.

Note: "This Magazine was established at his own expense in 1892 by Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president of the college. It was published and edited by Dr. Tyler for twenty-seven years as a private undertaking, the last number issued being number 4 of volume 27, dated April, 1919. Since Dr. Tyler's retirement as president, he has established a new magazine which is now published at Richmond, Va., entitled Tyler's Historical and Genealogical Quarterly."

(See William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, Jan. 1921, p. 72). This college quarterly has always been an authority in the field of Virginia history. All of its editors have been the college's presidents and its associate editor the librarian of the college.

Annals of Iowa. An Historical Quarterly. est Apr. 1893*.

Des Moines, Iowa: Published by the Historical Department of Iowa.

BCHS has: X

1898 Oct.

1899-1904 (complete).

1905 Jan.

*Note: Third series; publication resumed April 1893 after a suspension of several years.

In progress.

The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. quarterly. est July 1893.

Richmond, Va.: Published by The Virginia Historical Society, House of the Society, No. 707 East Franklin St.

Editors: Philip A. Bruce, William G. Stanard.

BCHS has: V

1893 July-1915 (complete).

1916 Jan. X

Note: "Instead of publishing an annual volume upon some one subject, the Executive Committee deemed it expedient to publish a magazine which would contain a variety of subjects of original historical value, and be more in accord with the methods provided by other similar societies. Accordingly the first number of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, which will be quarterly, was published in July last, the second number in October, and the third is now far advanced."—From the annual report of Joseph Bryan, President of the Virginia Historical Society, December 14, 1893.

In progress.

Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. annual. est 1895.

Philadelphia: Printed for the Society by Edward Stern & Co., Inc., 112 and 114 North Twelfth St., 1895-1897; printed for the Society by The Wickersham Printing Co., Lancaster, Pa., 1898-1914; Philadelphia: 1300 Locust Street, 1915-1922; Building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street, 1923—

Editor: M. Atherton Leach.

BCHS has: V

1895-1938 (complete).

----- Special Number, "The Newkirk Family", 1934.

Duplicates:

1933 Mar.

1938 Oct.

Note: The committee on publication, in the first number of this important periodical, said that, in selecting the articles for that number, they had "borne in mind that the primary object of the Society has always been to collect original records and material for genealogical and historical research rather than to turn their attention to the building up of pedigrees. . . . After this has been done, family history, properly speaking, can be compiled with certainty and the avoidance of those errors which are sure to creep in when the author is not familiar with the original sources of genealogical information."—A safe platform, on which every similar society can successfully work.

In progress.

The American Historical Review. quarterly. est Oct. 1895.

New York: The Macmillan Company; London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd.

Editors: J. Franklin Jameson, Andrew C. McLaughlin.

BCHS has: X

1898 Oct.

1899 Jan.-Oct.

1900 Oct.

1901 Jan.-Oct.

1902 Jan.-Oct.

1903 Jan.-Apr.

1911 Oct.

1912 Jan.-1919 Oct.

1920 July, Oct.

1921 Jan.-1927 Oct.

1929 July.

1930 Jan., July, Oct.

1931 Jan.-July.

Duplicates:

1902 Jan., Apr.

Americana Germanica. A Quarterly Devoted to the Comparative Study of the Literary, Linguistic and Other Cultural Relations of Germany and America. est Jan. 1897.

New York: The Macmillan Company, 1897-1901; Publishers, The German American Historical Society, 1902.

Editors: Marion Dexter Learned, University of Pennsylvania,
and a corps of contributing editors.

BCHS has: X

1897 Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2.

1898 Vol. II, Nos. 1-3.

1899 Vol. II, No. 4; Vol. III, Nos. 1, 2.

1899-1900 Vol. III, Nos. 3 and 4.

1901 Vol. IV, No. 1.

1902 Vol. IV, No. 2.

Note: Americana Germanica carried on its title page for the first year only the line: "Publication of the University of Pennsylvania." In the last issue, 1902, publication by The German American Historical Society was announced, the Society having been chartered December 10, 1901. The first meeting of the Society was held January 6, 1902. In 1903 Americana Germanica ceased as a periodical and was succeeded by German American Annals, a monthly periodical, which became the official organ of the Society, with nearly the same sub-title as that of Americana Germanica. (See German American Annals in this list).

Publications of the Southern History Association. bi-monthly.
est 1897.

Washington, D. C.: Published by the Association.

Editors: Publication Committee of five.

BCHS has: X

1900 Mar.

The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine. quar-
terly. est Jan. 1900.

Charleston, S. C.: Published by the South Carolina Historical
Society.

Editors: A. S. Salley, Jr., Mabel L. Webber.

BCHS has: X

1918 Oct.

1933 Jan.-Oct.

1934 Jan.-Oct.

1935 Jan., Apr., July.

1936 Apr., July, Oct.

1937 Jan.-Oct.

1938 Jan.-July.

Note: This is one of the best conducted historical magazines of
the day and its articles are always attractively presented.
In progress.

The Penn Germania. monthly. est Jan. 1900.

Lebanon, Pa.; Lititz, Pa.; Cleona, Pa.

Title varies: The Pennsylvania German, 1900-1911; The Penn
Germania, 1912-1914.

Editors: Rev. E. P. Croll, H. A. Schuler, H. W. Kriebel.

BCHS has: V

1900 Jan.-1914. Dec. (Complete set).

Duplicates:

1907 May (3), Aug. (5).

Discontinued Dec. 1914.

The West Virginia Historical Magazine, quarterly. est Jan. 1900.
Charleston, West Va.: Published by the West Virginia Historical Society.

Editor: W. S. Laidley.

BCHS has: V

1904 Apr.

The Gulf States Historical Magazine, bi-monthly. est Sept. 1902.
Montgomery, Ala.: Published by Joel C. DuBose.

Editor: Joel C. DuBose.

BCHS has: V

1903 July.

German American Annals. Continuation of the Quarterly Americana Germanica. A Monthly Devoted to the Comparative Study of the Historical, Literary, Linguistic, Educational and Commercial Relations of Germany and America. (See Americana Germanica) est Jan. 1903.

Philadelphia: Published by The German American Historical Society, Chas. H. Breitbarth, Business Manager, 1120 Chestnut Street, Rooms 54 and 56, (with agencies in New York, Berlin, Leipzig, London and Paris).

Editors: Marion Dexter Learned, University of Pennsylvania, and a corps of contributing editors.

BCHS has: X

1903 Jan., Mar.

Note: This periodical was the organ of The German American Historical Society, The National German American Alliance, and The Union of Old German Students in America.

Americana (American Historical Magazine). quarterly. est 1906,
New York: Published by Publishing Society of New York, 1906-1907; National Americana Society, 1908-1910; David I. Nelke, President National Americana Society, 1911-1916; The American Historical Society, Inc., 1917 to date.

Editors: Lyman Horace Weeks, 1908; Florence Hull Winterburn, 1910; John R. Meador, 1912; John Howard Brown, 1913-1914; I. M. Greene, 1915; L. Greenway Greene, 1916; Fenwick Y. Hedley, 1917-1924; Winfield Scott Downs, 1925-1938; Winfield Scott Downs, Litt.D., 1939-

BCHS has: V

1919 July.

1920 Jan., July, Oct.

1921-1938 (complete).

In progress.

Note: This is one of the most important current American magazines on genealogy and history. The value of its contents is equalled by the beauty of its typography and heraldic plates and genealogical charts in colors, and its attractive portraits and other illustrations.

Maryland Historical Magazine. quarterly. est Jan. 1906.

Baltimore: Published by the Maryland Historical Society.

Editor: Louis H. Dielman.

BCHS has: X

1912 Dec.

1913 Sept.

1914 Mar.

1915 Sept.

Genealogy. A Monthly Magazine of American Ancestry. est May 1909.

New York: William L. Clemens, Publisher, 56 and 58 Pine Street.

BCHS has: X

1916 Jan.

Chronicles of Oklahoma. quarterly. est Jan. 1911.

Oklahoma City, Okla.: Published by the Oklahoma Historical Society.

Title varies: Historia, 1911-1920; Chronicles of Oklahoma, 1921 to date.

Editors: William P. Campbell, 1911-1920; Board of Publication, 1921 to date.

BCHS has: X

1916 July.

In progress.

Note: A recent report of the proceedings of the Oklahoma Historical Society has the following paragraph: "A feature of the Society easily available to all its members is its quarterly magazine. Mr. William P. Campbell edited for some years for the Society a pamphlet called Historia; at a meeting of the board of directors on May 6, 1920, on motion of Judge R. L. Williams, a committee was appointed by the president to make arrangements for publishing a quarterly magazine. Judge Williams, A. N. Leecraft and Professor J. S. Buchanan constituted

the committee and they decided to name the magazine the "Chronicles of Oklahoma". With Prof. Buchanan and Dr. E. E. Dale as editors the first issue appeared in January, 1921. . . . We are now in volume XV of the Chronicles. The magazine is edited by a board consisting of Directors Harry Campbell, John B. Meserve, George Evans, Grant Foreman and the secretary."

The Montgomery Family Magazine. Genealogical, Historical and Biographical. quarterly. est June 1915.

New York City, N. Y.; William M. Clemens, Publisher, 56 & 58 Pine Street.

Editor: William Montgomery Clemens.

BCHS has: X

1916 Apr.

Minnesota History. quarterly. est 1918.

St. Paul: The Minnesota Historical Society, Central Ave. and Cedar Street.

Editors: Theodore C. Bleden, Bertha L. Heilbron.

BCHS has: X

1933 Sept.

The Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine. quarterly. est 1918.

Pittsburgh, Pa.: Published by the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Bigelow Boulevard and Parkman Avenue, 1918-1932; 4338 Bigelow Avenue, 1933-

Editors: Franklin F. Holbrook, Elisabeth M. Sellers.

BCHS has: V

1918-1939 (complete).

Duplicate:

1926 Jan.

In progress.

Note: The salutatory of this magazine said: "For a number of years the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania realized that it would be advantageous to conduct a magazine, but did not feel able to undertake the work. It is now prepared to answer the call, and the result is its entry into the list of publishers." This is now the leading historical magazine of western Pennsylvania.

The Quarterly Journal of the New York State Historical Association. est Oct. 1919.

Albany: New York State Historical Association.

Editors: James Sullivan, Dixon R. Fox, Frederick B. Richards.

BCHS has: X

1920 Apr., Oct.

Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine. est 1920.
Richmond, Va.:

Editor: Lyon G. Tyler, M.A., LL.D.

BCHS has: X

1923 Jan. (Washington number).

The Beehive. monthly. est 1921.

Germantown, Pa.: Published by Flen & Fetterolf, 5954 Germantown Avenue, and 10 to 16 Harvey Street.

Editor: Epentus L. Fetterolf.

BCHS has: X

1922 Sept.

1929 May, Sept.-Dec.

1930 Jan., Nov.

1931 Jan.

1934 July, Oct.

1935 Feb., June, July, Sept.-Dec.

1936 Jan., Feb., Apr., June-Dec.

1937 Jan.-Dec.

1938 Jan.-Dec.

In progress.

Note: This magazine is a worker mainly in the rich field of Germantown history.

The County Court Note-Book. A Little Bulletin of History and Genealogy. irregular, mostly bi-monthly. est Oct. 1921.

Bethesda, Montgomery Co., Md.; Washington, D. C.: Columbia Printing Co., Inc.

Editor: Milnor Ljungstedt.

BCHS has: X

1921 Oct., Dec.

1922 Mar.-Nov.

1923 Feb.-Dec.

1924 Jan.-Nov.

1925 Feb.-Dec.

1926 Feb.-Dec.

1927 Feb.-Dec.

1928 Feb.-Dec.

1929 Feb.-Dec.

1930 Feb.-Dec.

1931 Feb.

Discontinued.

The Perkiomen Region. irregular. est Dec. 1921.

Pennsburg, Pa.: Published by the Historical and Natural Science Society of the Perkiomen Region.

Editors: Thomas R. Brendle, 1921-1927; H. W. Kriebel, 1927-1936.

BCHS has: V

1921 Dec. 1-1936 Apr. (complete set).

Duplicates:

1934 Aug. X

Discontinued in 1936.

Note: The Perkiomen Region is a rich source for much historical material for the upper parts of Montgomery and Bucks Counties, Pennsylvania.

The Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Record. quarterly. est Jan. 1923.

Lincoln, Nebraska: Published by the Nebraska Genealogical Society.

Editors: Editorial staff, Miss Mabel Lindly, managing editor.

BCHS has: X

1923 Apr.

The Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey. quarterly. est July 1925.

Newark, N. J.: Published by the Genealogical Society of New Jersey.

Editor: Russell Bruce Rankin, with a staff of five associate editors.

BCHS has: V

1925 July-1939 Oct.

In progress.

Note: "The Genealogical Society of New Jersey was organized September 17, 1921, and incorporated April 5, 1924. . . . Our members have compiled or have access to much unpublished material relating to a great many New Jersey families. . . . It is our intention to continue these activities, and to preserve the results of our labors by putting our data in print whenever and wherever it may be practicable to do so—in this magazine or elsewhere."—From editorial in first number, July, 1925. This periodical holds a place of much importance in the genealogical field.

The Kansas Historical Quarterly. est Nov. 1931.

Topeka, Kansas: The Kansas State Historical Society.

Editors: Kirke Mechem, James C. Malin.

BCHS has: V

1931-1939.

Duplicate:

1931 Nov.

In progress.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

The Christian Herald, and Seaman's Magazine. semi-monthly.
est Mar. 30, 1816.

New York: Published by John Gray, No. 60 Church, near
Murray Street, ---- -- 1820; at the Office of Blackwood's
Edinburgh Magazine, 1821-1824.

Title varies: The Christian Herald, 1816-1820; The Christian
Herald, and Seaman's Magazine, 1820-1824.

BCHS has: X

1820 June 3.

1821 June 16.

Discontinued Mar. 1824.

Note: This was one of the early religious periodicals, established
by and for at least four years under the supervision of
John E. Caldwell, a founder of the American Bible So-
ciety. Its main object was to supply religious literature
to sailors.

The Berean. A Religious Publication. semi-monthly. est Apr.
1824.

Wilmington, Del.: Printed by Mendenhall & Walters, No. 31,
Market-Street; later by S. E. Merrihew, No. 103, Shipley-
Street.

BCHS has: V

1825 Apr. 19-Dec. 27.

1826 Jan. 10-June 27.

Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. (See The Presbyterian
Quarterly Review and The Presbyterian Quarterly and
Princeton Review.) quarterly. est 1825.

Philade'phia: M. B. Hope, Education Rooms, No. 29 Sansom
Street; R. E. Horner and J. T. Robinson, Printers, Prince-
ton, 1842- ; Philadelphia: Published by Peter Walker,
821 Chestnut Street, 1868; New York: Published by Charles
Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway.

Title varies: Biblical Repertory, 1825-1829; Biblical Repertory
and Princeton Review, 1830-1871.

Editors: Charles Hodge, D.D., Lyman H. Atwater, D.D.

BCHS has: X

1842 Jan.

1847 Apr., July.

1868 July.

1869 Apr.

1871 Apr., Oct.

Note: This publication was merged with The Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review Jan. 1872. Mergers of Presbyterian periodicals of closely similar names in the Nineteenth Century were so numerous as to lead to confusion unless the records are very closely scanned. "With the year 1831 Dr. (Edward) Robinson began the publication of the Biblical Repository, of which he was the editor and principal contributor for four years."—*Cyclopaedia of American Literature*, Duyckinck, 1856, Vol. II, p. 168. "In July, 1833, he (Bela Bates Edwards) established the American Quarterly Observer, a journal of the order of higher reviews; which, after three volumes, was united in 1835 with the Biblical Repository, which had been conducted by Professor Robinson. Edwards edited the combined work, known as the American Biblical Repository, until January, 1838."—*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 342. "The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review, such being its final title, is the oldest of American theological quarterlies, having now (1856) reached the thirty-first volume. It was begun by Professor Hodge in 1825, and has, with small intervals, remained under his hand until the present time. It has been regarded as the accredited organ of the Westminster Calvinists and Presbyterians, and has exercised a formidable influence; but its tone in regard to slavery has made it especially unsavory to abolitionists."—*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 615.

The Presbyterian Quarterly Review. est June 1852.

Philadelphia: Printed for the Proprietor, by Isaac Ashmead, No. 248 Chestnut Street, June, 1852; Published for the Proprietor by Willis P. Hazard, No. 178 Chestnut Street, Sept., 1825-1857; Presbyterian House, No. 1334 Chestnut Street, 1858-1862.

Editors: Benjamin J. Wallace; Albert Barnes, Thomas Brainerd, E. W. Gilbert, Joel Parker, associate editors, with the assistance of Professors in the New York Union, Auburn and Lane Theological Seminaries. John Jenkins succeeded E. W. Gilbert in 1854.

BCHS has: X

1852 June-Dec.

1853 Mar., Sept., Dec.

1854 Mar., Dec.

1858 July, Oct.

1859 Jan., Oct.

1860 Jan.

1862 Jan., Apr., Oct.

Note: The prospectus of this publication, in the first number, contains the following: "This work has grown out of the wants of the Presbyterian Church, and is intended to maintain a close connection with all its interests and plans." The Presbyterian Quarterly Review began a successful and lengthy career. It was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. (See Sharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, Vol. III, p. 2024). January 1, 1863, it was merged with The American Theological Review under the title of The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, which see.

The Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review. (See The Presbyterian Quarterly Review). est Jan. 1863.

New York: J. M. Sherwood, No. 5, Beekman Street; Philadelphia: Presbyterian Book Store, 1334 Chestnut Street; New York: J. M. Sherwood, 654 Broadway; 21 Barclay Street.

Title varies: The American Presbyterian and Theological Review, 1863-1868; The American Presbyterian Review, 1869-1871; The Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review, 1872-

Editors: Henry B. Smith, J. M. Sherwood, Lyman H. Atwater; associate editors, Albert Barnes, Thomas Brainerd, John Jenkins, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Jonathan B. Condit, George E. Day.

BCHS has: X

1863 July.

1869 Apr.

1874 Apr., Oct.

1876 Oct.

1877 July.

Journal of The Department of History (The Presbyterian Historical Society) of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. semi-annual. est May 1901.

Philadelphia: The Presbyterian Historical Society, Witherspoon Building, 1901-1929; Published by the Department and Society, Witherspoon Building, 1930-

Title varies: Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society, May 1901-June 1930; Journal of The Department of History (The Presbyterian Historical Society) of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Sept. 1930-

Editors: Committee on Publication.

BCHS has: V

1901-1939 (complete).

In progress.

The Presbyterian. weekly. est Feb. 16, 1831.

Philadelphia: Published by Russell & Martien, No. 9 George Street, 1831-1834; Alfred Martien, May 1, 1834-1873; Rev. Dr. S. A. Mutchmore, 1873-

Editors: Rev. John Burt, Feb. 16, 1831-Nov. 21, 1832; Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, Nov. 28, 1832-Jan. 9, 1834; Rev. Dr. William M. Engle, 1834-1864; Rev. Dr. E. E. Adams, Rev. Dr. M. B. Grier, 1864-1873; Rev. Dr. S. A. Mutchmore, 1873-

BCHS has: X
1833 Mar. 27.

In progress.

Note: This is the second oldest Presbyterian journal in the country, being antedated only by the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review (1825). It took the form of a newspaper, 17 x 22½ in., adhering to "the fundamental doctrines of evangelical Christianity." In 1931 it celebrated its centennial anniversary by publishing in its issue for February 12 a sketch of its career, where the history of the journal since 1873 may be found.

The Quaker. monthly. est 1827.

Philadelphia: Published by Marcus T. C. Gould, No. 6, North Eighth Street.

Editor: Marcus T. C. Gould.

BCHS has: V
1827 Feb. (?) (Vol. I).
1827 July-Dec.
1828 Jan.-Dec.
1828 (Vol. IV).

Duplicates:

1828 Feb., Mar., May, June, July, Aug. (2).

Note: Vol. I and Vol. IV were not published in periodical numbers, but in every other particular were considered by the editor as a part of the regular series.

Discontinued Dec. 1828.

The Friend. A Religious and Literary Journal. weekly. est Oct. 13, 1827.

Philadelphia: Published by John Richardson, Corner of Carpenter and Seventh Streets, 1827-1830; printed by Adam Waldie, Carpenter Street below Seventh, 1831-1841; William and Joseph Kite, Joseph Kite, Joseph Kite & Co., Seventh and Carpenter Streets, 1842-1847; Kite & Walton, No. 3 Ranstead Place, Fourth Street above Chestnut, and Lodge Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank, 1848-1855; Robb, Pile & McElroy, Pile & McElroy, William H. Pile, William H. Pile's Sons, Lodge Street, opposite the Pennsylvania Bank, 1856-1891.

Editors: Robert Smith, 1827-1851; subsequently edited by committees, the duties chiefly devolving upon John Richardson, Charles Evans, M.D., John S. Stokes and Joseph Walton. John H. Dillingham, Edwin P. Sellew, Davis H. Forsythe, and the present editor, Margaret W. Rhoads.

BCHS has:

- 1827 Oct. 13-1891 July 25 (complete). V
- 1900 Nov. 10, Dec. 25. X
- 1901 July 27-Dec. 28. X
- 1902 Jan. 4-Dec. 27. X
- 1903 Jan. 3-Dec. 26. X
- 1904 Jan. 2-Mar. 26. X

In progress.

Note: This periodical was founded when differences arose between the Hicksite and Orthodox branches of the Society of Friends, The Friend representing the orthodox or parent branch. The publication committee which controls the periodical is a self-perpetuating body and designates the editor.

The Friend: or, Advocate of Truth. monthly. semi-monthly and weekly. est Jan. 1828.

Philadelphia: Published by M. T. C. Gould, No. 6, North Eighth Street; New York: Isaac T. Hopper, No. 420 Pearl Street.

Editor: Marcus T. C. Gould.

BCHS has:

- 1828 Jan.-Nov. V
- 1829 Jan.-Dec. V
- 1830 Jan. 2-Feb. 27. V
- June 19-Dec. 25.

Duplicates:

- 1828 Feb., Mar., May, June, July, Aug. (fragment), Nov.
- 1829 Jan. 1-Dec. 16.

Note: Changed to weekly, January 2, 1830, and "joint office" opened at 420 Pearl Street, New York.

Friends' Miscellany. monthly. est Apr. 1831.

Philadelphia: Printed for the Editors by J. Richards, No. 13 Church Alley.

Editors: John and Isaac Comly, Byberry.

BCHS has: V

- 1831 Dec.
- 1832 Jan.-Dec.
- 1833 Jan.-Mar., Dec.
- 1834 Jan.-July.

Last issue, July, 1839 (Vol. XII, No. 7).

Note: "He (John Comly) was subsequently engaged with his brother Isaac in publishing a periodical called 'Friends' Miscellany', which was continued through a series of years, and has been the means of preserving many valuable records, biographical sketches, historical notes, and other matters of peculiar interest." (See A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland, by Joseph C. Martindale, M.D., page 296). . . . "There are second editions of Volumes 1, 2 and 3. The date of the second edition of Volume I is 1834. The content of both editions is the same, however." (E. Virginia Walker, Assistant Librarian, Friends' Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.)

The Friends' Intelligencer. weekly. est Mar. 30, 1844, by Josiah Chapman.

Philadelphia: Published by The Friends' Intelligencer Association, 1215 Chestnut Street.

Title varies: Friends' Weekly Intelligencer; Friends' Intelligencer; sub-title varies: A Religious and Family Journal, The Quaker Message, A Quaker Message.

Editors: Josiah Chapman, Howard M. Jenkins, Rachel W. Hillburn, Helen G. Longstreth, Lydia H. Hall, Alice L. Darlington, R. Barclay Spicer, Elizabeth Pownall Bond, Elizabeth Lloyd, Henry Ferris, Walter Halsey Abel, Anna Jackson, Sue C. Yerkes, et al.

BCHS has: X

1846 Mar. 7.

1855 Mar. 24-1856 Mar. 15.

1868 Mar. 7-1869 Feb. 20.

1869 Mar. 6-1870 Feb. 26.

1870 Mar. 5-1871 Feb. 18.

1873 Jan. 4, Mar. 1-1874 Feb. 21.

1874 Feb. 28-1875 Feb. 20.

1876 Feb. 26-1877 Feb. 19.

1881 Feb. 19-Dec. 31.

1882 Jan. 7-Feb. 11.

1885 Jan. 24.

1891 Jan. 3, 10.

June 13.

July 25.

Aug. 15, 22.

Oct. 17.

Nov. 7.

1892 Feb. 6.

Aug. 6, 13.

Oct. 1, 8, 29.

Nov. 5, 26.

Dec. 10.

- 1893 Jan. 7-28.
Feb. 4-25.
Mar. 4, 11.
Aug. 15, 22.
Oct. 31.
Nov. 21.
- 1894 Feb. 3-24.
Mar. 3-31.
Apr. 7, 28.
May 12-26.
June 2, 23, 30.
Aug. 8.
Sept. 1, 15-29.
Oct. 13-27.
Nov. 3, 10.
Dec. 8-29.
- 1895 Jan. 12, 19.
Feb. 2.
May 11-25.
June 1, 8.
Aug. 29.
- 1896 Apr. 18, 25.
May 2, 16-30.
June 6.
July 25.
Aug. 1, 8.
Sept. 5, 19, 26.
Oct. 3.
- 1897 May 29.
June 12.
- 1898 Apr. 2, 16-30.
May 7-28.
- 1899 Mar. 18.
Apr. 1, 8, 22.
May 13.
- 1900 Apr. 28.
June 9-30.
July 7-21.
Aug. 4-25.
Sept. 1.
Oct. 13, 27.
Nov. 3, 17.
Dec. 15.
- 1901 Jan. 5, 12, 26.
Feb. 23.
Apr. 13-27.
May 11, 25.
June 1-22.

- July 6-27.
 Aug. 3-31.
 Sept. 28.
 Oct. 5-26.
 Nov. 3, 30.
 Dec. 7, 14, 28.
 1902 Jan. 18, 25.
 Feb. 1, 8, 22.
 Mar. 8, 15, 29.
 Apr. 5, 12, 26.
 May 3, 17.
 July 12-26.
 Aug. 9.
 1903 Jan. 3-Dec. 26.
 1904 Jan. 2-Dec. 3, 17-31.
 1905 Jan. 7-Dec. 30.
 1906 Jan. 5-Dec. 29.
 1907 Jan. 5-Dec. 28.
 1908 Jan. 4-Dec. 5, 19, 26.
 1909 Jan. 2-May 15, 29-Dec. 25.
 1910 Jan. 1-Aug. 20, Sept. 3-Dec. 31.
 1911 Jan. 7-Dec. 30.
 1912 Jan. 6-Dec. 28.
 1913 Jan. 4-Dec. 27.
 1914 Jan. 3-Dec. 26.
 1915 Jan. 2-Dec. 25.
 1916 Jan. 1-Dec. 30.
 1918 Jan. 5-Mar. 2, 16, 30-Apr. 6, 13, 27-Dec. 28.
 1919 Jan. 4-Dec. 27.
 1920 Jan. 3-Dec. 25.
 1921 Jan. 1-Apr. 16, 30-Dec. 31.
 1922-1934 (complete).
 Duplicates:
 1874 Oct. 31.
 1903 Jan. 17-Feb. 14, Mar. 28-May 16, Oct. 31, Nov. 21.
 1904 Jan. 23, 30, Mar. 5-Apr. 2, 30.
 1909 May 15.
 1912 Sept. 28-Dec. 28.
 1913 Jan. 4-Dec. 27.
 1914 Jan. 3-Dec. 26.
 1915 Jan. 2-July 31.
 1927 June 11, Nov. 15, 22, Dec. 3, 10.
 1928 Jan. 28, Feb. 4, 18, Apr. 14-July 28, Aug. 18-Nov. 24.

In progress.

Note: In some histories and check lists this periodical is erroneously listed as having been established in 1838. This error, no doubt, occurred through confusing two publica-

tions. In a letter, dated June 29, 1939, Anna B. Hewitt, Secretary of Friends' Historical Association, Haverford, Pa., says: "Friends' Intelligencer, of Philadelphia, began publication in 1844 and has continued to the present. There was another publication called Friends' Intelligencer, which was published in New York in 1838-1839. Only one volume appeared, consisting of 24 numbers. I think that this was an entirely distinct publication, and that the Philadelphia periodical was not a continuation of it. We have a file of both publications in the Haverford College Library."

Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association. irregular, 1906-1921; semi-monthly, 1822- ; est Oct. 1906.

Philadelphia: Published by Friends' Historical Association. Printers, The Leeds & Biddle Co., 1010 Cherry St.; The Biddle Press, same address; Ferris & Leach, 29 S. Seventh Street, Lancaster, Pa.; Lancaster New Era; Swarthmore, Pa.: Publication Office.

Title varies: Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Society of Philadelphia, 1906-1923; Bulletin of the Friends' Historical Association, 1924-

Editors: Isaac Sharpless, 1906-1907; Allen C. Thomas, 1907-1920; Amelia M. Gummere, 1921; Rayner W. Kelsey, 1922-1927; Henry J. Cadbury, 1928-1929; Rayner W. Kelsey, 1922-1932; Thomas K. Brown, Jr., 1933-

BCHS has: V

1906 Oct.-1939 (complete).

----- General Index Vol. I-X, 1906-1921.

----- General Index Vol. XI-XV, 1922-1926.

----- General Index Vol. XVI-XX, 1927-1931.

----- Special Insert, Logan Story Index.

In progress.

The Christian: A Monthly Publication, for All Denominations of Christians. est 1847.

Philadelphia: Printed for George F. Gordon, Proprietor.

Editor: George F. Gordon.

BCHS has: V

1849 Jan.-Dec.

The Cavalla Messenger. "Good News from a Far Country". monthly. est July 1847.

Cavalla, W. Africa: Published by the Protestant Episcopal Mission.

BCHS has: X

1855 Mar.

The Moravian, the Official Organ of the Northern Province of the Unitas Fratrum or Moravian Church in America. weekly. est Jan. 1, 1856.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Published by authority of the Synod, 1856-1858; Bethlehem, Pa.: 1859-

Editors: Rev. Edmund deSchweinitz, Rev. Lewis F. Kampmann, Rev. Francis F. Hagen, 1856-1902; Rev. Charles D. Kreider, D.B., 1903-1937; Rev. Roy Grams, Th.M., 1938-

BCHS has: V

1908 Nov. 11-Dec. 23.

1909 Jan. 6-June 23 (missing, pp. 389-392).

In progress.

Note: While it is distinctly a church paper, The Moravian publishes much literary and historical. The file in possession of The Bucks County Historical Society contains a serial historical novel, "The Sister; or, Romance of the United Brethren or Moravians," by Sarah Biddle Cabeen, of Philadelphia — a story of the Indians and Moravians of early times.

Sunday Magazine. (A British periodical). monthly. est in U. S. A. Oct. 1869.

Philadelphia: Publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715-717 Market Street.

Editor: Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D. D.

BCHS has: X

1869 Nov., Dec.

1870 Jan.-Dec.

1871 Jan.-Sept.

Probably discontinued in 1873.

Note: Dr. Thomas Guthrie, editor of this periodical, was an eloquent Scottish divine, born at Brechin about 1803. He became minister of Free St. John's, Edinburgh, in 1840. As an associate of Dr. Thomas Chalmers he took a prominent part in the institution of the Free Church in 1843. . . . He was the chief founder of the Ragged or Industrial School of Edinburgh. He died Feb. 24, 1873. (See Lippincott's Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology, 1887, p. 1194). Sunday Magazine was controlled by a publishing house established in New York by Alexander Strahan, of Edinburgh and London, in 1865.

Griffin's (I. C. B. U.) Journal. monthly, except 1883-1912, when semi-monthly. est 1873.

Philadelphia: Published by Martin I. J. Griffin, 711 Sansom Street.

Editor: Martin I. J. Griffin.

BCHS has: X

1892 Feb. 29.

Discontinued in 1900.

Note: Griffin's Journal, though published under the auspices of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, was dominated by the strong personality of its editor. It was merged in 1900 with American Catholic Historical Researches, which had been established in 1884 in Pittsburgh in charge of A. A. Lamburg, but in 1886 came under the direction of Griffin, who removed it to Philadelphia. American Catholic Historical Researches in 1912 was combined with the Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, with which is Combined American Catholic Historical Researches. quarterly. est May 5, 1887.

Philadelphia: Published by the Society, Philopatrian Hall, 211 South Twelfth Street, 1887-1889; Athenaeum Building, 219 South Sixth Street, 1889-1895; 715 Spruce Street, 1895-

Editors: Editorial supervision in charge of a Publication Committee.

BCHS has: V

1884-1938 (complete, 49 volumes).

----- Supplement, 1893 Dec.

Duplicates:

1894 Dec.

In progress.

Note: Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia is a publication of the highest importance. It has performed invaluable service in rescuing much material from oblivion and bringing it to public attention. Each volume contains stores of historical and genealogical information either inaccessible or not readily accessible anywhere else. No well-equipped library can well do without this ably-edited journal. The first twenty-three volumes of Records were issued annually, and it was not until March 1913 that they began to be issued in regular magazine form. The first volume was announced to be ready for distribution under date of May 5, 1887. (See Records, Vol. XXIII, p. 8). But this first volume covered the proceedings of the Society back to its inception, July 1884.

Our Church Monthly. est July 1881.

Doylestown, Pa.: Devoted to the Interests of the Doylestown Methodist Episcopal Church.

Editor: Rev. L. B. Brown.

BCHS has: X

1881 July, Oct.

The Asbury Review. monthly. est 1882.

Wilmington, Del.: Published by the Mutual Improvement Society of the Asbury M. E. Church.

Editor: Sallie B. Shaw.

BCHS has: X

1883 June.

People's Pulpit, Bible and Tract Society. monthly. est Feb. 1909.

Brooklyn, N. Y.: Brooklyn Tabernacle, 13-17 Hicks Street.

BCHS has: X

1909 Apr.

The Mennonite Quarterly Review, Devoted to Mennonite History, Thought and Current Affairs. est Jan. 1927.

Goshen, Indiana: Published by Goshen College.

Editor: Harold S. Bender; associate editors, John Umble, Guy F. Hershberger, Edward Yoder.

BCHS has: X

1928 Apr.

In progress.

Note: "During the year 1926, I published three numbers of what was called here the Review Supplement to the Goshen College Record. The Goshen College Record was a student publication and is still a student publication. In a sense The Mennonite Quarterly Review is the successor to the Goshen College Record Review Supplement. The Mennonite Quarterly Review is the only scholarly journal published by any branch of the Mennonites in America. It is, however, not an official organ of our denomination, since the regular ecclesiastical organ of our denomination is the Gospel Herald, which is published by the Mennonite Publishing House at Scottdale, Pennsylvania." — Harold S. Bender, Editor of The Mennonite Quarterly Review, June 8, 1939. It may also be stated that in late years The Review has appointed as its publishing agent The Mennonite Historical Society, which is at the present time the publishing agent for Goshen College.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. quarterly. est Apr. 1931.

Milton, Pa.: Published for the Society of Pennsylvania Archaeology.

Editors: Frederick A. Godcharles; assistant, Donald A. Cadzow.

BCHS has: X

1936 Jan.-Oct.

The Pennsylvania Archaeologist. Bulletin of the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology. monthly. est 1931.

Lancaster, Pa.: Published by the Society.

BCHS has: X

1934 Jan.

American Journal of Archaeology. The Journal of the Archaeological Institute of America. quarterly.

Concord: Published by the Institute.

Editor: George W. Elderkin.

BCHS has: X

1929 Jan., Mar.

LITERATURE

The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine. monthly. est by Mathew Carey, Jan. 1787.

Published by Carey, Stewart, and Co., Front Street, east side, at the fifth door south of Spruce Street, and other Front Street addresses.

Title varies: The American Museum, or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, &c., Prose and Poetical, 1787-1789; The American Museum, or, Universal Magazine: Containing Essays on Agriculture — Commerce — Manufactures — Politics — Morals — and Manners. Sketches of National Characters — Natural and Civil History — and Biography. Law Information — Public Papers — Proceedings of Congress — Intelligence; Moral Tales — Ancient and Modern Poetry, &c., &c., 1790-1792.

Editor: Mathew Carey.

BCHS has: V

1790 Jan., Feb., Apr., May, Aug.-Dec.

Discontinued Dec. 1792.

Note: The suspension date given above is on the authority of Mott's "History of American Magazines", vol. III, p. 100. In "One Hundred and Fifty Years Publishing, 1785-1935," Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger (1935), p. 14, it is distinctly stated that the Museum was continued for thirteen years. Mott explains the discrepancy by stating in a footnote (Vol. III, p. 103) that "six years after the discontinuance of the magazine, Carey published a volume called *The American Museum: A Repository of Valuable Newspaper Essays and Pamphlets*. This is sometimes mistakenly called Vol. XIII of the magazine." Lea & Febiger also state that the firm name during the existence of the Museum was simply Mathew Carey, whereas the title page of Vol. VII, 1790, bears as its publishers' name Carey, Stewart and Co. The Museum easily headed the American magazine field as long as it was published. Among congratulatory letters Carey received was one from General Washington. The original is now in possession of Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

The New-York Magazine; or, Literary Repository. monthly. est 1790.

New York: Printed by Thomas and James Swords, At their Office, No. 43, Crown-Street.

BCHS has: V

1790 Jan.-May (pp. 315-382 missing from May issue).

Aug.-Dec.

Plates:

Trinity Church, New York City (missing).

Unfortunate Mistake. Engraved by Tiebout (fragment).

Federal Edifice, New York City (missing).

View of the Bastille. Engraved by Tiebout (from original French engraving).

View of Columbia College in the City of New York. Drawn by Anderson; engraved by Tiebout.

St. Tamany. An original piece of music.

View of Light House at Sandy Hook. Drawn by Anderson; engraved by Tiebout.

View of Hell-Gate (missing).

View of the Town of St. Peter and St. Paul in the Bay of Awatchka. Engraved by Tiebout (half plate missing).

Mt. Aetna in Eruption (1669). Engraved by Tiebout.

Map of New Discoveries from Lake Superior to Cook's River (missing).

Discontinued Dec. 1797.

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, or, Universal Repository of Knowledge and Entertainment: Consisting of Original Pieces, and Selections from Performances of Merit Foreign



View in Easton upon Delaware

VIEW OF EASTON, PA., IN 1798.

Northampton County, of which Easton is the County Seat, was Erected in 1752 from a portion of Bucks County. The Engraving is from The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine for September, 1798, and is the Earliest Picture of Easton.

(A similar engraving is reproduced in the volume, "The Forks of the Delaware," 1900, by Ethan Allen Weaver, with the comment: "From a Rare Engraving in the Collection of Ethan Allen Weaver." However, the Weaver engraving is dated 1800, two years later than the engraving in the Library of The Bucks County Historical Society.)

and Domestic. Calculated to disseminate useful knowledge among all ranks of people, at a small expense. Embellished with Elegant Engravings. est Jan. 1798.

Philadelphia: Printed for Thomas Condie, Stationer, No. 20, Carter's Alley.

BCHS has: V

1798 July-Sept.

Probably discontinued at the end of the year 1798.

Note: In the three numbers of this scarce magazine in the BCHS Library, much space is devoted to the yellow fever scourge. Soon after they appeared, the fever articles were printed in pamphlet form under the title "History of the Pestilence Commonly Called Yellow Fever, which almost Desolated Philadelphia in the months of August, September and October, 1798. By Thomas Condie and Richard Folwell." A copy is bound in with the BCHS magazine volume. The fever articles provoked much comment and elicited letters from the city's leading physicians and others. September number contains a plate, "View in Easton upon Delaware", engraved from a drawing by I. Hoffman, with descriptive text. This may be the earliest picture of Easton extant.

The Analectic Magazine. monthly 1809-1820; weekly 1821. est Jan. 1, 1809.

Philadelphia: Published by Enos Bronson and John F. Watson, 1809-1812; Moses Thomas, No. 52 Chestnut-Street, 1813-June 1819; James Maxwe'll, July 1819-1821.

Title varies: Select Reviews and Spirit of Foreign Magazines, 1809-July 1811; Select Reviews of Literature, and Spirit of Foreign Magazines, Aug. 1811-Jan. 1813; The Analectic Magazine, Feb. 1813-1821.

Editors: Samuel Ewing, 1809-1812; Washington Irving, 1813-1815; Thomas I. Wharton, subsequently the distinguished editor of law books.

BCHS has: V

1814 July-Dec.

1815 Aug.

1819 July-Dec.

Discontinued Dec. 29, 1821.

Note: Strictly speaking, The Analectic Magazine began its career in 1813. Moses Thomas, Philadelphia bookseller and publisher, purchased Select Reviews, a monthly periodical, from John F. Watson in 1812, started a new series in January, 1813, and changed the name in February to The Analectic Magazine, with a long sub-title, which sub-title was also changed two or three times. Under Thomas'

direction The Analectic took front rank among American periodicals. Special attention was given to naval and army affairs. Among its biographies of military heroes (probably written by Washington Irving) is that of General Zebulon M. Pike, sometime resident, if not a native, of Lumberton, Bucks County, Pa. The biographical sketch is illustrated by a well-executed stipple portrait of the General, by Gimbrede. November number, 1814, contains the first magazine or book printing of "The Star Spangled Banner", by Francis Scott Key, under its original title, "Defence of Fort McHenry." July number, 1819, publishes the results of the first experiments with lithography in America, illustrated with a design made by Bass Otis on a stone brought from Munich and now in possession of the American Philosophical Society.

The London Quarterly Review. (American Edition). English ed. est 1809.

New York: Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, corner of Gold.

BCHS has: V

1852 Jan.-Oct. (Vol. XC, Nos. CLXXIX-CLXXXII.)

Note: This was one of several London and Edinburgh reviews republished verbatim in the United States. Leonard Scott & Co., of New York, were pioneers in this field. It is said that in 1865 as many as eight such periodicals were reprinted here. It was profitable business, as the reprints were widely read. At first the American publishers pirated them, then the British publishers invoked the copyright law, forcing the printers here to buy advance sheets from them. The number of American editions then declined. "As it (Edinburgh Review, est Oct. 1802) was devoted to the support of Whig politics, the Tory or ministerial party of the day soon felt the need for a similar organ of opinion on their side, and this led to the establishment of the Quarterly Review in 1809. The Quarterly has ever since kept abreast with its northern rival in point of ability, and is said to have outstripped it in circulation." (Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, Third edition, Vol. II, p. 412).

The North American Review. bi-monthly, May 1815–Sept. 1818; quarterly, Dec. 1818–Oct. 1876; bi-monthly, Jan. 1877–Dec. 1878; monthly, Jan. 1879–Aug. 1896; fortnightly, Sept. 7, 1906–Aug. 16, 1907; monthly, Sept. 1907–June 1924; quarterly, Sept. 1924–June 1927; monthly, Sept. 1927–Mar. 1935; quarterly, June 1935–est May 1815.

Boston: Wells & Lilly, 1815-1816; Cummings & Hilliard, 1817-1820; Oliver Everett, 1821-1824; Frederick T. Gray, 1825-1828; Gray & Bowen, 1828-1831; Charles Bowen, 1832-1836; Otis, Broaders & Co., 1837-1838; Ferdinand Andrews, 1838-1840; James Munroe & Co., 1840-1841; David H. Williams, 1842; Otis, Broaders & Co., 1843-1847; Little & Brown, 1848-1852; Crosby, Nichols & Co., 1853-1863; Ticknor & Fields, 1864-1867; Fields, Osgood & Co., 1868-1869; James R. Osgood & Co., 1870-1877; New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1878-1880; A. T. Rice, 1881-1889; Lloyd Brice, 1889-1894; North American Review Publishing Company, 1895-1915; North American Review Corporation, 1915-

Title varies: The North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal, 1815-1821; The North American Review, 1821-

Editors: William Tudor, May 1815-Apr. 1817; Jared Sparks, May 1817-Mar. 1818; Edward T. Channing, May 1818-Oct. 1819; Edward Everett, Jan. 1820-1823; Jared Sparks, Jan. 1824-Apr. 1830; Alexander H. Everett, July 1830-Oct. 1835; John G. Palfrey, Jan. 1836-Jan. 1842; Francis Bowen, 1843-1853; Andrew P. Peabody, 1853-1863; James Russell Lowell, 1863-1872; Henry Adams, 1872-1876; Allen Thorndike Rice, 1877-1889; David A. Munro, 1896-1899; George B. M. Harvey, 1899-1926; Walter Butler Mahony, 1926-1935; John H. G. Pell, 1935-

BCHS has: X
1885 Oct.

In progress.

Note: In Dec. 1814 William Tudor wrote the prospectus for The North American Review, the first number of which appeared in May, 1815, under his editorial supervision. (See Cyclopaedia of American Literature, Duyckink, 1856, Vol. II, p. 269). For a century and a quarter this periodical has been pre-eminent among American reviews.

The New Monthly and Literary Journal. est Jan. 1821.

Philadelphia: Republished by E. Littell; New York: R. Norris Henry.

BCHS has: V
1821 July-Dec.

Note: Not much appears to be known about this magazine, nor how long it was published. The word "Republished", preceding the publishers' names, is mystifying. The New Monthly and Literary Journal may have been Littell's and Henry's first venture in the periodical field. Beneath its first-page title is carried in ornate type the

words "ORIGINAL PAPERS." The published papers bear the mark of originality, no articles are credited to other journals, and most of the prose pieces and poetry are signed by either initials or a non-de-plume, like "Thomas Crotchet" to a dissertation on "Music of Politics." There are also rather clever attempts at humor, vide "Specimen of a Prospective Newspaper, The North American Luminary, 1st July, 4796." The historians of Christmas customs might find much of interest in the 1821 view of "Christmas Keeping." Few of such original features appear in Littell's and Henry's later and far-better known periodical effort, the *Eclectic Magazine*, made up almost entirely of scissored foreign reviews.

The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*. monthly. est July 1822.

Philadelphia: Published by E. Littell, No. 88 Chestnut Street, 1822-1835; E. Littell & Co., 1836-1842; New York and Philadelphia: E. Littell, 1843; Leavitt, Trow & Company, 1844-1846; New York: W. H. Bidwell, 1846-1868; E. R. Pelton, 1869-1898; Boston: The Living Age Company, 1899-1905; Henry D. Noyes & Company, 1905; New York: Eclectic Magazine Printing and Publishing Company, 1905-1907.

Title varies: Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, 1822-1835; Museum of Foreign Literature, Science and Art, 1835-1842; American Eclectic and Museum of Literature, Science, and Art, 1843; The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Science and Art*, 1844-1898; The *Eclectic Magazine* and Monthly Edition of The Living Age, 1899-1900; The *Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature*, 1901-1907.

Museum series:

First Series, 1822-1835.

Second Series, 1835-1842.

United Series, 1843.

Magazine series:

First Series, 1844-1864.

New Series, 1865-1898.

Third Series, 1899-1905.

Fourth Series, 1906-1907.

Editors: Robert Walsh, 1822; Eliakim Littell and Squier Littell, 1823-1842; John Holmes Agnew, 1843-1846; Walter Hilliard Bidwell, 1846-1881; not known, 1882-1907.

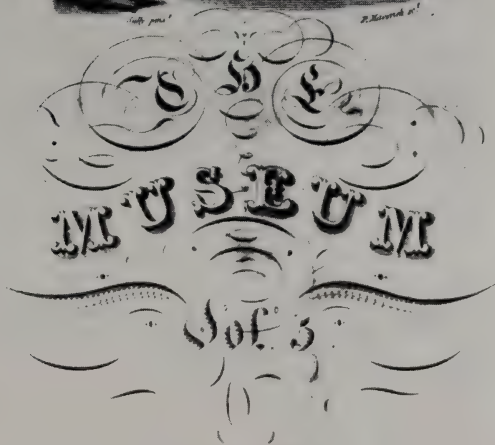
BCHS has: V

1824 Undated number.

1837 Jan.-Dec.

1838 July-Dec.

1839 Jan.-Dec.



PUBLISHED BY

R. L. White

PHILADELPHIA

& L. Bliss & E. White

New York

1824

THE MUSEUM (1824)

Engraved Title Page by Maverick after a Drawing by Fairman. The Top of the Engraved Page is by Maverick after the Painting by Sully.

1840 Jan.—Dec.

1843 Jan.—Dec.

Duplicates:

1839 Jan.—Apr., Sept.—Dec.

Discontinued June 1907.

Note: "Eliakim Littell, editor, b. in Burlington, N. J., Jan. 2, 1798; d. in Brookline, Mass., May 17, 1870. . . . removed to Philadelphia in 1819, and established a weekly literary paper entitled the 'National Recorder', whose name he changed in 1821 to the 'Saturday Magazine'. In July, 1822, he again changed it to a monthly called the 'Museum of Foreign Literature and Science'. . . . After conducting this with great success for nearly twenty-two years, he removed to Boston, Mass., where in April, 1844, he began 'Littell's Living Age', a weekly periodical."—Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), Vol. III, p. 737. Littell's Museum, under its various titles, printed a vast amount of foreign literature, and during its career of eighty-six years was published in three different cities. It was probably the most successful periodical in its own field.

The New York Mirror. weekly. est Aug. 2, 1823.

New York: Published by George P. Morris in the New Franklin Building, Corner of Nassau and Ann Streets.

Title and sub-title vary: The New York Mirror, and Ladies' Literary Gazette, 1823-31; The New York Mirror. A Weekly Journal Devoted to Literature and the Fine Arts.

Editors: Samuel Woodworth, 1823-1824; George P. Morris, Theodore S. Fay, Nathaniel P. Willis, John Inman, Charles Fenno Hoffman, Epes Sargent, 1828-1842.

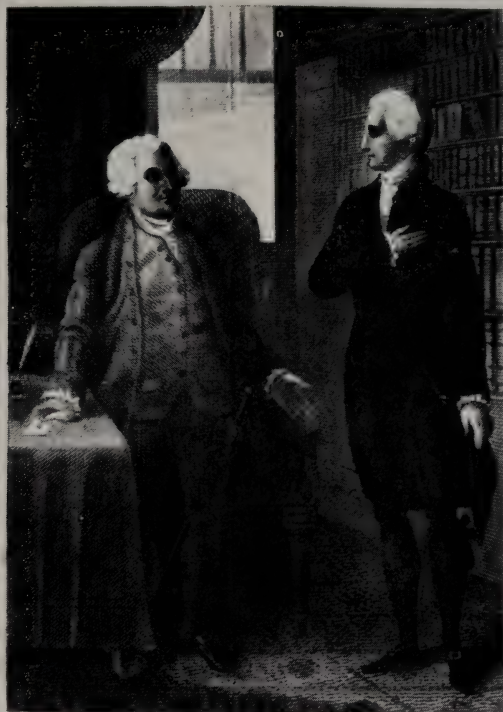
BCHS has: V

1832 July 7—Dec. 29.

1833 Jan. 5—June 29.

Note: Publication of The New York Mirror continued until the completion of the twentieth volume in 1842, when it was suspended, due to the financial disasters of that year. The last issue is dated December 21, 1842. The New Mirror, a weekly journal, was begun by Messrs. Morris and Willis April 8, 1843, and continued until September 28, 1844. It was changed to a daily newspaper then and named The Evening Mirror, the first number dated October 7, 1844.

Engraved for The American Monthly Magazine.



*"To atone to day this hour, and at all hours
I am at the service of my Country"*

THE WILDERNESS

Published by J. Palmer 1824.

WASHINGTON'S PLEDGE TO HIS COUNTRY

Engraving by C. G. Childs after a Drawing by C. W. Clay in The American Monthly Magazine for April, 1824. This engraving first appeared in Volume I of the Novel, "The Wilderness", published by J. Palmer, 1824.

The American Monthly Magazine. est Jan. 1824.

Philadelphia: Published by Job Palmer.

Editor: Dr. James McHenry.

BCHS has:

1824 Apr., Nov.

Discontinued Dec. 1824.

Note: Dr. James McHenry, editor of this notable but short-lived magazine, author, critic and playwright, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, December 20, 1785. After completing medical study in Dublin and Glasgow Colleges he came to America in 1817, spending a short time in Baltimore and Pittsburgh and then settling in Philadelphia, where his home became the centre for men of letters. He wrote historical tales, plays and poetry. One of his plays, "The Usurper, an Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts," had a long run to crowded houses at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, in 1829. The April number of The American Monthly Magazine in the BCHS collection has an engraving by C. S. Childs, after a drawing by C. W. Clay, showing the famous scene between Governor Dinwiddie, when Washington made his oft-quoted declaration, "Tomorrow—today—this hour—and at all hours—I am at the service of my country." The engraving illustrates "The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times, a Tale of the West," one of Dr. Henry's historical novels. Dr. Henry was a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, which fact did not prevent his writing a laudatory biographical sketch of Henry Clay. Late in life he returned to his native County Antrim, where he died, July 21, 1845.

The Garland, or New General Repository of Fugitive Poetry. monthly. est June 1825.

Auburn, N. Y.: T. M. Skinner.

Editor: G. A. Gamage.

BCHS has: V

1825 June.

Note: This is probably a forgotten periodical. How long it was published is not known. A copy of the first issue in the BCHS Library has 16 pp, $4\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; contents, all poetry, except a super-flowery prospectus. The poems number thirty-nine, and nine are dignified by editorial comment. The title page, engraved with many flourishes by V. Balch & S. Stiles, Utica, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

THE
GARLAND,
 OR
New General Repository
(of fugitive Poetry)
Moral, descriptive and sentimental.
SELECTED
from the Periodical (and other)
JOURNALS,
American and Foreign.
with notes and remarks.
BY G. A. GAMAGE.
Vol. I.



"A Poet should instruct or please; or both
 And he that gives instruction with delight
 Profits with pleasure carries all the votes."
Horace

Printed & Published Monthly by

T. M. SKINNER,

Albany, N. Y.

1825.

TITLE PAGE OF THE GARLAND

Published by T. M. Skinner at Albany, N. Y., 1825; Engraved by V. Balch and S. Stiles, Utica, N. Y. Engraved Title Pages similar to this one were popular with the Earlier Nineteenth Century Periodical Publishers.

The Casket, and Philadelphia Monthly Magazine. monthly. (See Graham's Magazine). est Jan. 1826.

Philadelphia: Published by Atkinson & Alexander, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 1826-1827; Samuel C. Atkinson, 1828-Apr. 1839; George R. Graham, 1839-1840.

Title varies: The Casket, or, Flowers of Literature, Wit & Sentiment, 1826-1838; The Casket, and Philadelphia Monthly Magazine, 1839-1840.

Editors: Samuel C. Atkinson, 1826-1839; George R. Graham and Charles J. Peterson, 1839-1840.

BCHS has: V

1826 Feb., July, Nov.

1827 Apr., Oct.

THE CASKET,

OR, FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT & SENTIMENT.

Bring bright gems and evergreens sparkling in dew,
To enwreath with the wild rose and violet blue.

VOL. I.

PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY, 1826.

No. 2.

ROSINA VANGORDEN,

OR THE OFFSPRING OF A DAUGHTER.

This is that heir to shame and pain,
For whom I only could deserve

trust him, to believe all corrupt rather than
place confidence in their virtue, and to be
careful, above all, how he should admit any
to his friendship.

FIRST-PAGE TITLE OF THE CASKET

This Periodical was the Forerunner of Graham's Magazine and one of the first American Magazines to print Fashion Plates.

Note: The Casket carried a verse of poetry beneath its first-page title, changed each issue, like the following:

"A moving picture of the passing day;

Look at the tint, then turn improved away."

Though small and unattractive in appearance, The Casket had by far the best patronage of any magazine of its period. Its founders, Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, were also founders and proprietors of The Saturday Evening Post. In 1839 George R. Graham, who had just been admitted to the bar and whose contributions to the press had attracted favorable notice, accepted an invitation to fill the editorial chair of the Post. In May, 1840, he purchased The Casket. In November following he bought Burton's Gentleman's Magazine. After publishing both magazines through 1840, he merged them with Graham's Magazine, which he established January, 1841.

Graham's Magazine. (See The Casket). monthly. est Jan. 1841. Philadelphia: George R. Graham, southwest corner Third and Chestnut Streets, 1841-1848; Samuel D. Patterson & Co., 98 Chestnut Street, 1848-1850; George R. Graham, 1850-1853; R. H. See & Co., 1854-1856; Watson & Company, 1856-1858.

Title varies: Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine (The Casket and Gentleman's United), 1841-1844; Graham's Magazine of Literature and Art, 1844-1848; Graham's American Monthly Magazine of Literature and Art, 1848-1856; Graham's Illustrated Magazine of Literature, Romance, Art, and Fashion, 1856-1858. (These are volume titles; first-page and engraved page title was simply Graham's Magazine).

Editors: George R. Graham, Charles J. Peterson, Edgar Allen Poe, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Rufus W. Griswold, Robert T. Conard, J. R. Chandler, J. Bayard Taylor, Charles Godfrey Leland. (Graham was usually one of a triumvirate of editors while he was connected with the magazine).

BCHS has:

1849 Jan.-Dec. V

1853 Jan.-Dec. V

1854 Jan. X

1856 Jan., Feb., Apr.-Aug., Oct., Dec. X

Discontinued Dec. 1858.

Note: The founding of Graham's interlocks with The Casket, but it was thought best for various reasons to list them separately here. George R. Graham at the close of 1840 owned The Casket and Burton's Gentleman's Magazine. In January, 1841, he merged them into Graham's. At the age of twenty-six, with vision, courage and experience, Graham, profiting by the mistakes of numerous predecessors, started his enterprise with confidence in its success. He gave the people the kind of a magazine they wanted, less ponderous and more vivacious than its forerunners, and he kept it in touch with popular taste. In its zenith it was reputed the most widely circulated of all American periodicals. The colored Paris fashion plates were alluring, the cream of American authors sought to write its stories, and engraver John Sartain was doing his best magazine work for it. Graham became the publisher sensation of the day, the most noted, the wealthiest. Then in 1846 he made his unfortunate blunder of entering the newspaper field. Disaster soon overtook his magazine, he was obliged to sell it in 1848, two years later regaining control of it, but too late to revive

"A NEW YEAR'S GIFT"

with more pages of choice original reading matter, from the best writers, and more rare and elegant embellishments, than any other Magazine.

72 PAGES AND SIX EMBELLISHMENTS.



Three Sheet Periodical

GRAHAM'S

Cover Title Page for January, 1842, about the time the Magazine was taking the lead among American periodicals.

its fortunes, and he dropped out in 1853. His life is a striking example of the ups and downs of a magazine publisher of the last century. In 1887 he was a hopeless and almost friendless invalid in a New York hospital. The Philadelphia Times of March 17, that year, thus concludes a story of his career: "George R. Graham, the man who bought the North American, was for many years the leading publisher of Philadelphia and who gave employment in their early days to men and women, who have become shining lights of American literature, is now a poor, infirm old man and but for the kindness of a philanthropic Philadelphian would be in the poorhouse."

The Philadelphia Album and Ladies' Literary Port Folio. weekly.
est June 7, 1826.

Philadelphia: Published by Thomas C. Clarke, No. 27 Market Street, north side, five doors above Front Street, and Southwest Corner of Chestnut and Second Street; Printed and published by Jesper Harding, 74½ South Second Street and 36 Carter's Alley.

Title varies: The Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette; The Philadelphia Album and Ladies' Literary Portfolio.

Editors: Thomas Cottrell Clark, Robert Morris.

BCHS has:

1829 July 1, 29, Aug. 19. X

1831 Apr. 30-Dec. 31. V

1833 Jan. 5, 26. X

Feb. 2-23. X

Mar. 9, 16. X

Apr. 6, 20. X

May 25. X

June 15, 22. X

Duplicate:

1831 Dec. 24.

Discontinued Dec. 27, 1834.

Note: This is one of the periodical treasures of the BCHS Library. There are no known complete files. The Album was an eight-page, four column sheet, 10 x 13 inches, containing some scissored matter, considerable original contributions and occasionally a good engraving. The Ladies' Literary Port Folio, established by Thomas C. Clarke, December 10, 1828, was consolidated with the Album about 1830. In the issue of March 14, 1831, is an interesting account of "A Novel Case", a suit at law before Judges Fox and Watts, at Doylestown, Pa., on the charge of "Eaves-Dropping, being the third indictment for a similar offence which has ever occurred in Pennsylvania."

The Philadelphia Monthly Magazine: Devoted to General Literature and the Fine Arts. est Oct. 1827.

Philadelphia: J. Dobson, Agent, 108 Chestnut Street.

Editors: Isaac Clarkson Snowden, M.D., Oct. 1827–July 1828;
R. B. Evans, Sept. 1828–Sept. (?) 1829.

BCHS has: V

1827 Oct.-Dec.

1828 Jan.-Sept.

Note: This magazine was started with the high purpose of improving American taste for good literature and giving worthy writers a medium of expression. The last issue was probably September, 1829. Causes for its discontinuance are not clear, but the time may not have been ripe for a periodical of that character. It was well printed by Mifflin & Parry. Dr. Snowden, its talented editor and proprietor, died of pulmonary consumption, July 21, 1828, just ten months after he launched the project. He was a native of Princeton, N. J., born December 21, 1791, and was probably a descendant of John Snowden (b. Philadelphia, 1685), an early landholder in Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pa. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, 1811 to 1814, and received the usual testimonials of scholastic and medical proficiency, but was not formally graduated, as the records of the University show no graduating class for 1814. After leaving the University he came to Bucks County to reside and recuperate his shattered health. While practicing medicine here, he conceived in 1827 the idea of founding the magazine. In this work his health soon broke down completely.

Godey's Magazine. monthly. est 1830.

Philadelphia: Louis A. Godey & Company, Cor. Sixth and Chestnut Streets, 1830-1877; Godey's Lady's Book Publishing Company, 1877-1883; J. H. Haulenbeek and Company, 1006 Chestnut Street, 1883-1886; William E. Striker, 1886-1887; Croly Publishing Company, 1887-1888; Godey Publishing Company, 1888-1892; New York: The Godey Company, 52 Lafayette Place, 1892-1898.

Title varies: The Lady's Book, 1830-1839; Godey's Lady's Book and Ladies' American Magazine, 1840-1843; Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book, 1844-1848; Godey's Lady's Book, 1848-1854; Godey's Lady's Book and Magazine, 1854-1883; Godey's Lady's Book, 1883-1892; Godey's Magazine, 1892-1898.



GODEY'S MAGAZINE AND LADY'S BOOK

Cover Title Page for May, 1844. Godey's was a keen rival with Graham's for First Place in the American Magazine Field.

Editors: Louis A. Godey, 1830-1836; Louis A. Godey, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, 1837-1838; Louis A. Godey, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, 1839-1841; Louis A. Godey, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Morton McMichael, 1842; Louis A. Godey, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Morton McMichael, 1843-1846; Louis A. Godey, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, 1846-1877; J. G. L. Brown, Charles W. Frost, Mrs. S. A. Shields, 1878-1881; J. Hannum Jones, A. E. Brown, 1881-1883; J. H. Haulenbeek, Eleanor Moore Hiestand, 1883-1886; Mrs. D. G. Croly, 1887-1888; Albert H. Hardy, 1892-1893; Harry Wakefield Bates, Harold Wilkinson, 1894-1898.

BCHS has:

1874 Jan.-Dec. V

1875 Jan., Feb. V

1896 Aug. ("the 793d consecutive monthly issue"). X

Discontinued Aug. 1898.

Note: Sharf and Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*, Vol. III, p. 1995, dubs Godey's "the oldest publication of its class in America." It was a rival of Graham's and Peterson's *Magazines*, both successful, and in some respects resembled them closely. But Godey's had an individuality all its own, well expressed in its title "Lady's Book." Female talent and fashion plates dominated its pages, though Poe, Willis, Arthur, Morris and Simms were occasional contributors. Much of Godey's success was due to Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's editorial and executive ability. She was identified with the magazine for forty years. When Mr. Godey died in 1878, he is reputed to have left a fortune of a million dollars. Like Peterson's, Godey's boasted a circulation in its heyday of 150,000. Again, like Peterson's in its decadence, in 1892 it drifted into the New York magazine morgue, where finally Frank Munsey rescued it and merged it with his *Puritan*. Concluding a delightful chapter on Godey's, Mott in his *History of American Magazines*, Vol. I, pp. 593, 594, says: "Thus Godey's disappeared, leaving reminders nowhere but on the attic shelves and in the most inaccessible corners of our libraries. Yet there is much to be learned from its file. Here is a history of manners, a history of taste, a history of costume. Here is something of art, with some first editions of famous writers. Here are two portraits fully painted: those of Louis the Good, and Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale. Most interesting of all, perhaps, here is a measure by which we may observe the advancement of women in later years. It may be that some things have been lost along the road of that march

that were worth keeping; if so, the old 'Lady's Book' is a guide to their rediscovery. At any rate, the yellow pages have somewhat the charm of old lace, and the odor of lavender about them."

The Lady's Dollar Newspaper. semi-monthly. est 1848.

Philadelphia: L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut Street.

Editors: Fanny Linton, Grace Greenwood.

BCHS has: X

1850 Jan. 1.

Note: The Lady's Dollar Newspaper was offered as a premium by Louis A. Godey with his Godey's Lady's Book. The date of its discontinuance is not known.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library. weekly. est Oct. 1, 1832.

Philadelphia: Printed and Published by Adam Waldie, No. 6, North Eighth Street; No. 207 Chestnut Street; No. 46 Carpenter Street.

Editors: Adam Waldie, John J. Smith.

BCHS has: V

1832 Oct. 1-1837 Dec. 26.

Duplicates:

1833 July 16-1834 Jan. 7. V

1834 July 1-Dec. 23. V

1835 July 7-Dec. 27. V

Note: This publication was really more of a circulating library than magazine. Claiming to print "the best popular literature", its pages were made up of novels, memoirs, biographies and travel stories pirated from British publications. Extras were often issued, containing complete novels. They were circulated under the cheap newspaper postage rates until 1843, when a new postal order put them in the same standing with pamphlets. Soon afterward most of this class of magazines were discontinued.

The Mother's Magazine. monthly. est Jan. 1833.

New York: Published by S. Whittlesey, 150 Nassau-Street, 1833-1844; Rev. D. Mead, 1844-1888.

Editors: Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, 1833-1844; Mrs. A. G. Whittlesey, Rev. D. Mead, 1844-1850; Rev. D. Mead, 1850-1888.

BCHS has: X

1835 June.

Discontinued in 1888.

The Philadelphia Visiter, Devoted to Popular Literature, Miscellany, &c. monthly. est June 1835.

Philadelphia: Published by A. Weikel, N. W. Corner of Coates and Second Streets, up Stairs, Entrance on Coates St. (Probably the second publication site).

BCHS has: V

1835 July (fragment)-Dec.

1836 Jan.-June.

Note: This magazine has pretty much all of the defects apparent in early efforts to develop popular periodicals. Both short stories and serials, mostly anonymous, have prominent places. Little information about *The Visitor* is available. The *Philadelphia Visiter and Parlour Companion* "came into existence in March, 1837, edited by H. M. Moore, and was published by W. B. Rogers at No. 49 Chestnut Street." (See *History of Philadelphia*, by Scharf and Westcott, 1884, Vol. III, p. 2011). Whether *The Visitor* was a predecessor of that magazine is conjectural. The use of the word "Visiter" in the title is



IRISH COURTSHIP

"Engraved Expressly for Graham's Magazine" by G. J. Anderton; an unusually fine example of American Stipple Engraving during the period of about 1835-1855.

not incorrect, but it is interesting. In the second edition of *Lingua Britannica Reformata: or, A New Universal English Dictionary*, by Benj. Martin, London, 1754, the words "visiter" and "visitor" are given different meanings, namely: *Visiter*, "one that goes a visiting, or seeing his neighbours;" *visitor*, "one that visits a monastery or

religious house." This distinction no doubt persisted into the nineteenth century. Early editions of Webster give practically the same two definitions for the word "visitor" and state in parenthesis (written also visiter).

Human Rights. monthly. est July 1835.

New York: Published by the Am. A. S. Society, 143 Nassau Street.

Editor: R. G. Williams.

BCHS has: X

1837 Dec.

Note: Nothing is known about the fate of this periodical, but it probably did not long survive after 1837.

The Ladies' Garland and Dollar Magazine. irregular at first, then monthly. est April 15, 1837.

Philadelphia: Published by John Libby, 1837-1838; published and printed by J. VanCourt, 1839-1846; Samuel D. Patterson, 1847-1849.

Title varies: The Ladies' Garland, and Family Magazine; The Ladies' Garland and Dollar Magazine.

Editor: Samuel D. Patterson.

BCHS has: V

1846 July (incomplete)—Dec.

Discontinued June, 1849.

Note: The Garland would not fit into the periodical fashions of today. It was a hotchpotch of silly stories, poorly colored flower and bird prints, some passable engravings and music. But it was sufficient unto its own generation—no doubt a welcome visitor to many parlors a century ago. It still has much of interest to the delver into by-gones. Sometimes local color will be found, as in the engraved plate of "Wilkes-Barre", with its story of the "Vale of Wyoming", in the September number for 1847.

The United States Democratic Review. monthly, weekly and quarterly. est Oct. 1837.

Washington, D. C.: Published by Langtree and O'Sullivan, 1837-1839; S. D. Langtree, 1840; New York: J. & H. G. Langley and eleven other publishers, 1841-1859.

Title varies: The United States Magazine and Democratic Review, 1837-1851; The Democratic Review, 1852; The United States Review, 1853-1855; The United States Democratic Review, 1856-1859.

Editors: S. D. Langtree and James O'Sullivan, 1837-1846; Thomas P. Kettell and several others, 1846-1859.

BCHS has: V

1838 Sept.-Dec.

Discontinued Oct. 1859.

Note: This periodical is best known by its first title, *The United States Magazine and Democratic Review*. Under the editorial management of Langtree and O'Sullivan it wielded great political influence. Its literary features were of the highest class, this being true almost to the end of its career. For the first ten years of its existence it has been described by one writer as the most brilliant magazine of that day. Nathaniel Hawthorne was a frequent contributor. James K. Paulding, William G. Simms and Walt Whitman are represented in its pages. Whittier and Bryant supplied poems. One of its illustrators was Felix O. C. Darley. The *Democratic Review's* series of portraits have much value, even today.

The Literary Messenger. monthly. est June 1840.

Pittsburgh: Printed by Alex. Ingram, Jr.

Editor: Alex. M'Ilwaine.

BCHS has: V

1840 June-Dec.

1841 Jan.-May.

-----Carrier's Address of *The Literary Messenger*, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1841.

Note: Collected and preserved in bound form by J. Heron Foster, founder in 1846 of the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

Littell's Select Reviews. monthly. est July 1840.

Philadelphia: E. Littell & Co., 297 Chestnut St.

BCHS has: V

1840 July-Dec.

Note: The reason for the creation of this periodical is explained by a notation on the title page: "It is the more solid part of the *Museum of Foreign Literature*." How long it was published is not known, but it was probably discontinued when Eliakim Littell sold the *Museum* in January, 1844.

The Peterson Magazine of Illustrated Literature. monthly. est Jan. 1842.

Philadelphia: Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, 1842-1856; T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 1856-1887; Peterson Magazine Company, 1888-1893; Philadelphia and New York: Penfield Publishing Company, 1894-1895; New York: Peterson Company, 1895-1898.



THE HARVEST HOME

A Typical Engraving from Peterson's Magazine; Name of the Engraver is not subscribed.

Editors: Charles J. Peterson, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, 1842-1853;
Charles J. Peterson, 1854-1887; Mrs. Charles J. Peterson,
1887-1892; Frank Lee Benedict, 1892-1893; Roderic Camp-
bell, 1894-1898.

BCHS has:

- 1851 Jan.-1853 Dec. V
- 1857 Feb., Mar., May-July, Sept., Nov., Dec. X
- 1858 Feb.-Sept., Nov., Dec. X
- 1859 Feb.-Dec. X
- 1860 Jan.-July, Sept.-Dec. X
- 1861 Jan.-Dec. V
- 1862 Jan.-Dec. V
- 1863 Feb.-Dec. X
- 1864 Jan.-Apr., June-Dec. X
- 1865 Jan.-Sept., Nov., Dec. X
- 1866 Jan.-Dec. X
- 1867 Jan., Feb., Apr.-Dec. X
- 1868 Feb., Apr.-Aug., Oct.-Dec. X
- 1869 Jan.-Nov. X
- 1870 Jan.-Dec. X
- 1871 Jan.-May, July-Dec. X
- 1872 Jan.-Nov. X
- 1873 Jan.-Mar., May-Dec. X
- 1885 Apr. X

Duplicates:

- 1861 Jan., Feb. (part), May, June, Aug., Oct., Nov.
- 1865 Jan., Mar., Nov.
- 1866 Feb. (4).
- 1869 July.
- 1872 Jan., Apr., July, Sept.
- 1873 Mar., May, June-Aug. (2), Sept. (2), Oct. (2), Nov.
(2), Dec. (2).
- 1885 Apr.

Discontinued Apr. 1898.

Note: Peterson's Magazine was started by Charles J. Peterson while he was associated with George R. Graham as editor of Graham's Magazine. The success of his magazine being apparent the first year, Mr. Peterson, who besides being a publisher was also a successful author, severed all his other publishing interests and devoted his time almost exclusively to the magazine. Popular female writers were its contributors and fashion plates were specialized. In its most prosperous years the magazine claimed a circulation of 165,000. Mrs. Peterson managed the periodical after her husband's death, 1887, but about five years later sold it to other publish-

ers, who changed its character and moved it to New York, where it was subsequently acquired by Frank Munsey, who merged it with the *Argosy*.

The North British Review. (American Edition). quarterly. est May 1844.

New York: Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, corner of Gold Street.

BCHS has: V

1853 May-Nov.

1854 Feb.

Note: The North British Review appeared in Edinburgh in 1842 and ceased publication in January, 1871. This is one of many British reviews published between 1725 and 1900 in Great Britain — a type of magazine not numerous or very popular in America. They were, however, high-class critical journals, often sponsored by noted writers or poets.

The American Whig Review. monthly. est Jan. 1845.

New York: Published by Wiley and Putnam, 1845; George H. Colton, 1845-1847; D. W. Holly, No. 114 Nassau Street, 1848-1852.

Title varies: The American Review: A Whig Journal of Politics, Literature, Art and Science, 1845-1847; The American Review: A Whig Journal, Devoted to Politics and Literature, 1848-Apr. 1850; The American Whig Review, May 1850-1852.

Editors: George H. Colton, 1845-1847; James Davenport Whelpley, associate, Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, 1848-1849; George W. Peck, 1850-1852.

BCHS has: X

1848 Apr.

Discontinued Dec. 1852.

Note: The American Whig Review was established soon after the close of the exciting Polk-Clay Presidential campaign to offset the political influence of The Democratic Review. Chief among its political writers were Congressman Barnard, an associate editor; John Quincy Adams, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster and Horace Greeley. Poe and Lowell, it is believed, were likewise contributors, but many poems and leading articles were anonymous, and authorship is difficult to trace.

Golden Rule. monthly. est 1845.

Covington, Ky.: John H. Pettit & Co., Printers.

Editor: D. F. Newton.

BCHS has: X
1848 Oct.

Note: How long this periodical continued is unknown to the compiler of this List.

The American Quarterly Register and Magazine. est May 1848.
Philadelphia: E. C. & J. Biddle, No. 6, South Fifth Street,
1848; Published by the Proprietor, No. 520 Chestnut Street,
William S. Young, Printer, Franklin Building, No. 50
North Sixth Street, 1849; New York: Published by the
Proprietor (James Stryker), 1850-1851.

Editor: James Stryker.

BCHS has: X
1848 May.
1849 June.

Discontinued in 1851.

Note: Stryker's American Register, though short-lived, was an important periodical. The numbers were bulky, comprising some 300 pages each. The contents, mainly historical articles, documents, statistics and miscellany, have much value to the historian of today. The six volumes issued were hoarded for many years as treasuries of public information.

Sartain's Magazine. monthly. est Jan. 1849.
Philadelphia: Published by John Sartain & Co.

Editors: John Sartain, Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, Prof. John S. Hart, Dr. Reynell Coates.

BCHS has: X
1850 Aug., Nov.

Note: Sartain's Magazine succeeded the Union Magazine of Literature and Art, New York, in which Sartain bought a half interest and then transferred the periodical to Philadelphia. Sartain's Magazine was discontinued in 1852 and merged with The National Magazine, Devoted to Literature, Art and Religion, New York. (See Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, 1888, Vol. V, p. 401, and Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, 1884, Vol. III, pp. 2020, 2021).

Harper's Magazine. monthly. est June 1850.
New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 82 Cliff Street;
329-331 Pearl Street, Franklin Square; 327-335 Pearl
Street, Franklin Square.

Title varies: Harper's New Monthly Magazine, 1850-1899; Harper's Monthly Magazine, 1899-1912; Harper's Magazine, 1913-

Editors: Henry J. Raymond, 1850-1856; Alfred H. Guernsey, 1856-1869; Henry Miles Alden, 1869-1919; Thomas B. Wells, 1919-1931; Lee Foster Hartman, 1931-

BCHS has: V

1850 June-1922 May.

Duplicates:

1851 Oct. X

1852 June-Nov. V

1853 June-Dec. V

1854 Jan.-Nov. V

1855 June-Nov. V

1858 Mar. X, June-Nov. V

1861 Jan. X

1865 Mar. X

1869 Aug. X, Dec.-1870 May. V

1870 Jan., May X, June-Nov. V

1870 Dec.-1871 May. V

1871 June-Nov. V

1871 Dec.-1872 May V, Mar. X

1872 June-Nov. V, Oct. X

1872 Dec.-1873 May V, Mar. X

1873 June-Nov. V, July. X

1873 Dec.-1874 May. V

1874 June-Nov. V

1874 Dec.-1875 May V, Apr. X

1875 June-Nov. V, June. X

1875 Dec.-1876 May. V

1876 June-Nov. V (2)

1876 Dec.-1877 May. V

1877 June-Nov. V

1877 Dec.-1878 May. V (2)

1878 June-Nov. V

1878 Dec.-1879 May. V

1879 June-Nov. V

1879 Dec.-1880 May. V

1884 Mar. X

Fragments: X

1870 Oct.

1871 May, Nov.

1872 Dec.

1874 Oct.

1876 Feb., Apr.-June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec.

1877 Feb., Nov.

1879 May-July, Sept.

1882 May, Nov., Dec.

1884 July.

1887 Jan., Nov.

1903 Feb.-Apr.

In progress.

Note: Harper's Magazine has undergone many changes since it was founded ninety years ago; but the summation of Harper's, published in 1866 by the Nation, namely: "We may well consider it an index to the literary culture and general character of the nation," is true of the magazine throughout its long career. The most drastic change took place in September, 1925, when illustrations, upon which Harper's had largely builded its reputation, went into the discard and other revolutionary steps were taken to bring it into line with a changing world.

Harper's Weekly: A Journal of Civilization. est Jan. 3, 1857.
New York: Harper Brothers, Franklin Square, 1857-1913;
McClure Publications, June 7, 1913-Aug. 28, 1915; Har-
per's Weekly Corporation, Sept. 4, 1915-May 13, 1916.

Editors: Wesley Harper, Theodore Sedgwick, John Bonner, 1857-1863; George William Curtis, 1863-1892; Carl Schurz, 1892-1894; Henry Loomis Nelson, 1894-1898; John Kendrick Bangs, 1898-1901; George Harvey, 1901-1913; Norman Hapgood, 1913-1916.

BCHS has: X

1859 Nov. 26-1865 Dec. 30.

1866 Jan., Feb. 20-Dec. 29.

1867 Jan. 26.

May 18.

June 22.

July 6.

Aug. 24, 31.

Sept. 28.

Oct. 5.

Dec. 21.

1868 Jan. 18, 25.

Feb. 1, 22, 29.

Mar. 7-May 30.

June 16.

July 25.

Aug. 15-Oct. 17.

Dec. 26.

1870 Nov. 26.

1874 Aug. 22.

1875 Jan. 16-30.

Feb. 6-27.

Mar. 6-27.

Apr. 3-24.

May 1-29.

June 12, 26.

July 3, 10, 31.

- Aug. 7, 21, 28.
Sept. 4-25.
Oct. 2-30.
Nov. 6, 20, 27.
Dec. 4.
- 1876 Sept. 2-30.
Oct. 7-28.
Nov. 4-25.
Dec. 2-30.
- 1877 Mar. 31.
Apr. 28.
June 9.
July 28.
Aug. 11.
Sept. 8, 15, 22.
Oct. 6.
Nov. 10, 24.
Dec. 1, 22.
- 1878 Jan. 12.
Feb. 2.
Mar. 9.
- 1891 June 6, 13, 27.
July 18, 25.
Aug. 15, 29.
Sept. 5.
- 1892 Jan. 9, 23, 30.
Feb. 6-27.
Mar. 5, 21 (fragment).
Apr. 9.
May 7.
June 11-25.
July 9.
Aug. 27.
Sept. 17.
Oct. 1-15, 29.
Nov. 12-26.
Dec. 3, 10, 31.
- 1893 Jan. 7-21.
Feb. 11-25.
Mar. 11-25.
Apr. 1, 15-29.
May 6-27.
June 3-24.
July 1, 8, 22, 29.
Aug. 5, 19, 26.
Sept. 2, 23.
Oct. 7-21.
Nov. 11-25.

- Dec. 9, 16, 30.
1894 Jan. 6.
Feb. 3-24.
Mar. 3, 10, 24, 31.
Apr. 7-28.
May 5-26.
June 9-30.
July 7, 14, 21(2), 28.
Aug. 4-25.
Sept. 1-29.
Oct. 6-27.
Nov. 3-24.
Dec. 1, 8, 22.
1895 Jan. 5-26.
Feb. 2-23.
Mar. 2-16, 30.
Apr. 13-27.
May 4-25.
June 1-15, 29.
July 6-27.
Aug. 3, 17-31.
Sept. 7-28.
Oct. 5, 12, 26.
Nov. 2-30.
Dec. 7.
1896 Jan. 4-25.
Feb. 1, 15-29.
Mar. 21.
Apr. 4, 11, 25.
May 2, 9, 23, 30.
July 18.
Aug. 1, 8, 22.
Sept. 13.
Oct. 3, 24, 31.
Nov. 21, 28.
Dec. 5-19.
1897 Jan. 16.
Feb. 27.
Mar. 6, 13, 27.
Apr. 3-24.
May 8, 22.
July 24.
Aug. 14.
Sept. 11-25.
Oct. 2, 16.
Nov. 6 (fragment).
Dec. 18, 25.

- 1898 Jan. 8.
 Feb. 5.
 1899 July 29.
 Aug. 5, 12, 26.
 Dec. 30.
 1901 Sept. 21 (McKinley funeral number, in Pictorial Publications portfolio).
 Duplicates :
 1862 June 14.
 1863 Mar. 14.

also several fragments.

Discontinued May 13, 1916.

Note: Harper's Weekly was widely circulated and influential in political and literary circles for many years. During the Civil War and for nearly a decade later its circulation ran from 100,000 to 160,000 weekly. Its period of greatest popularity was while under the editorial management of George William Curtis. It was not profitable during its last twenty-three years. "Henry Allen Mills was accustomed to call it 'the fighting arm' of the House of Harper, and its great fights for Lincoln, for the people of New York against Tammany, for Grant, for Cleveland, for the gold standard, and for Wilson are the achievements by which it deserves remembrance. Besides this, its records in text and picture of the events of sixty years make it a contemporaneous history of the highest value." (See Mott's History of American Magazine, Vol. II, p. 487).

Harper's Bazaar. weekly, 1867-Apr. 1901; monthly, May 1901-est Nov. 2, 1867.

New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square; 1867-1913; International Magazine Company, 1913-1928; Harper's Bazaar, Inc., 1929-1936; Hearst Magazines, Inc., 1936-

Title varies: Harper's Bazaar: A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction, 1867-1929; Harper's Bazaar, 1929-

Editors: Mary L. Booth, 1867-1889; Margaret Sangster, 1889-1899; Elizabeth Jordan, 1900-1913; William Martin Johnson, 1913-1914; Harford Powell, 1914-1916; John Chapman Hilder, 1916-1920; Henry B. Sell, 1920-1926; Charles H. Towne, 1926-1929; Arthur H. Samuels, 1929-1934; Carmel Snow, 1936-

BCHS has: X

- 1879 Apr. 26 (fragment)
 May 17-July 26.
 Aug. 16-Oct. 18.
 Nov. 1-Dec. 27.

1881 Jan. 1-Feb. 12.

1892 Feb. 20.

June 25.

1893 Oct. 28.

1894 Jan. 20.

Feb. 3.

July 7, 21.

Sept. 22.

1896 Jan. 4.

Feb. 8, 22.

Apr. 11.

Nov. 7.

Dec. 5.

1897 Jan. 2, 9, 30.

Feb. 27.

Mar. 20.

Apr. 3.

Nov. 20.

1898 Feb. 26.

1899 Mar. 11, 25.

Aug. 26.

In progress.

Note: Except for politics, the general contents of Harper's Bazaar bore a resemblance to those of Harper's Weekly. It was a magazine for women and devoted much space to fashions. Its illustrations, as a rule, were good. In recent years this periodical has been "modernized" without materially changing its character.

The Illustrated Waverly Magazine and Literary Repository. weekly. est July 6, 1850.

Boston: Published by Moses A. Dow.

Editor: Moses A. Dow.

BCHS has: V

1854 July 1-Dec. 23.

Discontinued in 1908.

Note: Waverly and success went hand in hand from the start. From a venture launched on borrowed money, Dow is reported to have had yearly incomes as high as \$60,000. The circulation varied from 20,000 to 50,000. Young writers were welcomed to its columns, taking their pay in gratification over seeing their contributions in print. The last page was always a full-page of music. Dow claimed for Waverly "the largest weekly ever printed in this country."

Household Words. A Weekly Conducted by Charles Dickens.
est 1850.

New York: McElrath & Barker, Publishers, No. 17 Spruce
Street.

Editor: Charles Dickens.

BCHS has: V

1854 Vol. VIII.

Discontinued in London 1859.

Note: This apparently was an American reprint of the well-known English periodical. How long this reprint was conducted here is unknown to the compiler of this List, but it probably continued as long as it was printed in England. Through a disagreement with his London publishers, Dickens discontinued Household Words, which had been a marked success, and established another similar literary magazine under the title of All the Year Round. (See Chambers' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, Vol. II, p. 521).

Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion. weekly. est May
3, 1851.

Boston, Mass.: Published every Saturday by F. Gleason,
Corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts., 1851-1854; M. M.
Ballou, 1854-1859.

Title varies: Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, 1851-
1854; Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, 1855-
1859.

Editor: Maturin Murray Ballou.

BCHS has: V

1853 July 2-Dec. 24.

1854 Jan. 7-July 1.

Discontinued Nov. 1859.

Note: After making a fortune from Pictorial, Frederick Gleason, the founder, sold it in November, 1854, to Maturin M. Ballou, his editor, and retired. Later he lost part of his money and the remainder vanished in his attempt to establish another periodical, Gleason's Monthly Companion. He is said to have died in poverty.

Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion. (See Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion). weekly. est May 3,
1851.

Boston: M. M. Ballou, Publisher, Corner of Tremont and
Bromfield Streets.

Title varies: Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, 1851-
1854; Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, 1855-
1859.

Editor: Maturin Murray Ballou; Francis A. Durivage, assistant editor.

BCHS has: V

1855 June 9-Dec. 29.

Discontinued in 1859.

Note: When Ballou bought the Pictorial in 1854, it was booming, with a large subscription list. It was expensive to produce, and later, becoming less profitable, he decided to discontinue it and devote his entire attention to his Dollar Magazine and other publications. The Pictorial under both Gleason and Ballou was noted for its historical engravings, which still continue to elicit great interest.

Ballou's Dollar Monthly Magazine. est 1855.

Boston: Maturin M. Ballou, Tremont and Bromfield Streets, 1855-1859; Number 22 Winter Street, 1860-1872; Thomas & Talbot, 1872-1886; George W. Studley, 1886-1893.

Editors: Maturin M. Ballou, 1855-1872; later editors not known.

BCHS has: X

1859 Apr.

Discontinued in 1893.

Note: This periodical was produced more cheaply than Ballou's Pictorial and financially was more successful. Ballou continued to publish it until 1872, when it passed into other hands. The word "Dollar" was dropped from the title in 1866. Sylvanus Cobb's stories popularized this magazine.

Arthur's New Home Magazine. monthly. est Oct. 1852.

Philadelphia: T. S. Arthur & Co., 1907 Walnut Street, 1852-1869; T. S. Arthur & Son, 920 Walnut Street, and 227 South Sixth Street, 1870-1891; Arthur Publishing Company, E. Stanley Hart, President, 1891-1894; Penfield Publishing Company, 1894.

Title varies: The Home Magazine, 1852-1853; Arthur's Home Magazine, 1854-1856; The Ladies' Home Magazine, 1857-1860; Arthur's Home Magazine, 1861-1871; Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine, 1871-1873; Arthur's Illustrated Home Magazine, 1874-1879; Arthur's Home Magazine, 1880-1891; Arthur's New Home Magazine, 1891-1898.

Editors: Timothy Shay Arthur, Virginia F. Townsend, 1852-1885; Joseph P. Reed, Emily H. May, 1891-1894; Roderick C. Penfield, Marion A. Prentice, 1894-1898.

BCHS has: X

1878 Feb., June.

Discontinued Dec. 1898.

Note: T. S. Arthur, founder of Arthur's Home Magazine and its editor until near his death, March 6, 1885, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1809, moved when young with his parents to Baltimore, went West and then returned to Baltimore to become editor of The Athenaeum. He went to Philadelphia in 1841. He was the author of numerous domestic and temperance stories. The most successful was Ten Nights in a Barroom, which was dramatized. His magazine was designed mainly for women and young folks and at one period reached a circulation of about 30,000. It copied the fashion features of its Philadelphia contemporaries. After Arthur's death, the magazine had a precarious career, suspending in Feb. 1896 and Jan. 1897 before it finally went out in 1898.

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper. weekly. est Dec. 15, 1855.

New York: Published by Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, 537 Pearl Street, and Park Place, 1855-1879; I. W. England, Assignee, 1880-1881; Mrs. Frank Leslie, 1881-1889; Judge Publishing Company, 1889-1892; W. J. Arkell, 1892-1894; Arkell Weekly Company, 1894-1898; Leslie-Judge Company, 1898-1922.

Title varies: Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 1855-1891; Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, 1891-1894; Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, 1894-1895; Leslie's Weekly, 1895-1907; Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, 1907-1912; Leslie's, the People's Weekly, Mar.-Nov., 1912; Leslie's, 1912-1914; Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper, 1914-1922.

Editors: Frank Leslie, 1855-1880 (managing editors, Henry C. Watson, 1855-1861; Ephraim Squier, 1861- ; J. C. Goldsmith, 1873-1874); Mrs. Frank Leslie, 1880-1889; John A. Schleicher, 1899-1922.

BCHS has:

1861 Nov. 2, 9(2)-23. V

1862 Jan. 4-Dec. 27. V

1865 Apr. 15. X

1867 July 20. X

Aug. 10. X

1869 Sept. 25. X

1870 Sept. 10 (fragment). X

-----Supplement July 7, 1877. X

1901 Sept. 28 (McKinley funeral number). X

Discontinued June 24, 1922.

Note: Frank Leslie was a picturesque figure in the American periodical arena. Born Henry Carter in Ipswich, England, March 29, 1821, son of a glove manufacturer, he

came to New York in 1848 and later, by legislative act, took the name of Frank Leslie, which was the nom-de-plume signature he attached to sketches which he had supplied while in England to the London Illustrated News. After working as an illustrator for P. T. Barnum and Gleason's Pictorial and later attempting to establish a Ladies' Gazette of Fashion and Fancy Needlework and merging it with the New York Journal of Romance, he became satisfied he was "on the wrong track". Versatile and resourceful, after a few months of preparation, he put into execution his long-standing belief that he could successfully launch an American journal somewhat on the plan of his youthful ideal, The London Illustrated News. He named it Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper. It was successful from the start despite fiery competition from Harper's Weekly and others. It outlived all his other ventures. Frank Leslie's financial difficulties were not due to his periodicals, which were all profitable, but to extravagance and unwise land speculations, failings which overtook him late in his colorful career. After he made an assignment he still exercised an oversight of his publications until his death in January, 1880.

Frank Leslie's Illustrite Zeitung (German). weekly. est Aug. 15, 1857.

New York: 19 Chathamstreet.

Editor: Dr. Brandeis.

BCHS has: X

1860 July 21.

1861 Sept. 28.

Nov. 30.

Dec. 7-28.

1862 Jan. 4-Oct. 18.

1863 Sept. 19.

1865 Sept. 29.

Note: Two years after establishing his Illustrated Newspaper, Leslie started an edition in German and another in Spanish. Both were probably discontinued soon after the end of the Civil War.

Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun. monthly. est Apr. 1858.

New York: Published by Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street.

BCHS has: X

1864 Sept., July.

1866 Aug.

1867 Sept.

1875 June.

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner. weekly. est 1865.

New York: Published by Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street.

Editors: Frank Leslie, E. G. Squier.

BCHS has: X

1869 Dec. 11.

Note: Chimney Corner, mainly a "story paper", was one of the long string of periodicals with which the irrepressible Leslie aimed to supply the vagaries of all hues of popular literary tastes. It is reputed to have been financially among his most successful periodical efforts. Chimney Corner was established by Leslie ten years after he founded his Illustrated Newspaper.

Putnam's Monthly: An Illustrated Monthly of Literature, Art, and Life. monthly. est Jan. 1853.

New York: G. P. Putnam & Company, 1853-1855; Dix & Edwards, 1855-1857; Miller & Company, 1857; G. P. Putnam & Son, 1868-1870; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1906-1910.

Title varies: Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science, and Art, 1853-1857; Putnam's Magazine: Original Papers on Literature, Science, Art, and National Interests, 1868-70; Putnam's Monthly and the Critic: A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Life, 1906; Putnam's Monthly: A Magazine of Literature, Art, and Life, 1907-1908; Putnam's Monthly and the Reader, 1908-1909; Putnam's Monthly: An Illustrated Monthly of Literature, Art, and Life, 1909-1910.

Editors: Charles F. Briggs, (associates, George William Curtis, Parke Godwin), 1853-1857; Charles F. Briggs, 1868-1869; Edmund Clarence Stedman, 1869-1870; Parke Godwin, 1870; Jeanette Gilder, Joseph B. Gilder, 1906-1910.

BCHS has: X

1855 Sept., Nov.

Discontinued Apr. 1910.

Note: Putnam's was merged with Emerson's United States Magazine in 1857, but it was revived in 1868 and continued until 1870, when, in November, it was merged with Scribner's Monthly. The second resuscitation took place in Oct. 1906, when The Critic, which had been published by Putnam's since 1898, was merged in the new periodical, Putnam's Monthly and the Critic. Its title was changed during each of the four years it survived. It was finally absorbed by Atlantic Monthly.

The Atlantic Monthly: A Magazine of Literature, Science, Art and Politics. est Nov. 1857.

Boston: Philips, Sampson & Company, 13 Winter Street,

1857–Oct. 1859; Ticknor & Fields, Nov. 1859–June 1868; Fields, Osgood & Company, July 1868–1870; James H. Osgood & Company, 1871–1873; H. O. Houghton & Co., 1874–1877; Houghton, Osgood & Company, 1878–1879; Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1880–July 1908; Atlantic Monthly Company, Aug. 1908–

Sub-title varies: A Magazine of Literature, Art and Politics, 1857–1865; A Magazine of Literature, Science, Art and Politics, 1865–

Editors: James Russell Lowell, 1857–June 1861; James T. Fields, July 1861–July 1871; William Dean Howells, Aug. 1871–Jan. 1881; Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Feb. 1881–Mar. 1890; Horace E. Scudder, Apr. 1890–July 1898; Walter Hines Page, Aug. 1898–July 1899; Bliss Perry, Aug. 1899–July 1909; Ellery Sedgwick, Aug. 1909–June 1938; Edward A. Weeks, July 1938–

BCHS has:

1859 Sept. X
1874 Jan.–Dec. V
1886 Jan.–Dec. V
1887 Jan.–Dec. V
1888 Jan.–July. V

In progress.

Note: The Atlantic has always maintained a high literary standard. During the last century it was the vehicle of expression almost solely of the New England school of writers. It could easily admit the charge of being sectional. Just before 1900, however, editors of another type broadened its field without weakening its literary excellence.

Scribner's Monthly. An Illustrated Magazine for the People. est 1865.

New York: Scribner & Co., Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons; last publication address, 743 Broadway.

Title varies: Hours at Home, 1865–1870; Scribner's Monthly, 1870–1881.

Editor: J. G. Holland.

BCHS has: 1880 Mar. X
1881, May–Oct. V

Discontinued Nov. 1881.

Note: Hours at Home, which was established by Charles Scribner in 1865, was merged in the new magazine, Scribner's Monthly, in 1870, the year in which Josiah G. Holland became its editor and part owner. Scribner's Monthly

went out of existence in 1881 when The Century Company bought it, and it was continued as The Century Magazine.

The Century Quarterly. (See Scribner's Monthly). monthly May 1865–Aug. 1929; quarterly Autumn 1929–Spring 1930. est May 1865.

New York: Scribner & Co., Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Scribner & Company, 1865-1881; The Century Company, 1881-1930.

Title varies: Hours at Home, 1865-1870; Scribner's Monthly. An Illustrated Magazine for the People, 1870-1881; The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 1881-1929; The Century Quarterly, 1929-1930.

Editors: Josiah Gilbert Holland, 1870-1881; Richard Watson Gilder, 1881-1909; Robert U. Johnson, 1909-1913; Robert S. Yard, 1913-1914; Douglas Z. Doty, 1915-1918; Thomas R. Smith, 1919; W. Morgan Shuster, 1920-1921; Glenn Frank, 1921-1925; Hewitt H. Howland, 1925-1930.

BCHS has:

1889 Nov.–Dec. V

1891 Nov.–1892 Oct. V

1901 Dec. X

1923 Aug. X

Fragments:

1883 Mar.–May, Aug.–Nov.

1884 Jan., Feb., June, Oct., Nov.

1885 Jan.–Dec.

1886 Feb.–May, Aug.–Dec.

1887 Jan., Feb., Apr., May, July–Sept.

1888 Apr., June.

1890 Jan., July, Sept., Dec.

1891 Jan., Mar.

1893 Apr., Nov., Dec.

1894 Mar., June, Sept., Oct., Dec.

1895 Mar., Apr., July.

1897 Apr., June, Aug.

1899 Jan., Apr., Nov.

1907 Feb.

Discontinued Spring 1930.

Note: Scribner's Monthly was amalgamated with The Century Magazine, November, 1881. At the time of the sale to The Century Company, the Scribners agreed not to start another magazine for five years. At the end of that time the Scribners launched Scribner's Magazine.—See Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, Vol. V, p. 443.

Scribner's Magazine. monthly. est Jan. 1887.

New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway.

BCHS has: V

1887 Jan.-June.

Discontinued May, 1939.

Note: When the Scribners sold their Monthly to The Century Company, they stipulated that they would not begin another magazine within five years. It was six years before they started Scribner's Magazine on its career of fifty-two years. It always stood with the leaders in the American periodical field. The last publisher of Scribner's was Magazine Associates, Inc., New York City.

Wood's Household Magazine. Devoted to Knowledge, Virtue, and Temperance. monthly. est July 1867.

Newburgh, New York: Published by S. S. Wood, S. S. Wood & Company.

Editor: S. S. Wood.

BCHS has: X

1870 Jan.-Dec.

1871 Jan.-Dec.

Discontinued in 1881.

Note: This magazine was moved from Newburgh to New York City about 1875. Some of the contributors were Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Gail Hamilton, Virginia F. Townsend, Grace Greenwood and Horace Greeley.

Days' Doings. weekly. est June 6, 1868.

New York: The Days' Doings Company (James Watts & Company), 535 Pearl Street, 1868-1873; Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl Street, 1873-1876.

BCHS has: X

1872 Jan. 20 (Fisk-Stokes Tragedy Number).

Merged with Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper 1876.

Note: This was one of the most popular of several sensational periodicals which flourished in the last half of the Nineteenth Century.

The Penn Monthly. Devoted to Literature, Science, Art and Politics. est 1870.

Philadelphia: Published by the Penn Monthly Association, 223 South Eighth Street.

Editor: Prof. Robert E. Thompson.

BCHS has:

1876 Feb. X

Note: The Penn Monthly was a high class periodical started by an association of young men, graduates of the University

of Pennsylvania. Professor Thompson remained editor until 1881, when it was transferred to the Society of the Alumni. The new publishers relinquished it after publishing it for several months. (See Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, 1884, p. 2043.)

The Major & Knapp Illustrated Monthly. est Jan. 1870.

New York: Published by The Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing & Lithographic Co., No. 71 Broadway.

BCHS has:

1870 Mar., May-Aug., Oct.-Dec.

1871 Feb., Apr., July-Dec.

Note: This periodical, while somewhat partaking the character of a trade journal, was one of the most attractively illustrated publications of its day. Its subject matter on the fine arts, literature and science, its perfect typography and make-up and its engravings and lithographs drew favorable comment from leading newspaper critics.

Potter's American Monthly Illustrated Magazine. est Jan. 1872.

Philadelphia: Published by John E. Potter and Company, 617 Sansom Street.

Title varies: The American Historical Record, 1872-1875; Potter's American Monthly Illustrated Magazine, 1875-1882.

BCHS has: X

1872 Jan.-Dec.

1873 Jan.-Dec.

1875 Jan.-Dec.

1876 Jan.-Dec.

1877 Jan.-Dec.

Note: Potter's American Magazine succeeded The American Historical Record, which was established by Chase & Town at No. 142 South Fourth Street in 1872. John E. Potter & Co. purchased The American Historical Record in January, 1875, and changed its title, and it was published in this form until September, 1882, when it was merged into Our Continent, established the same year. (See Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, 1884, Vol. III, p. 2044.)

Puck. weekly. est Mar. 1877.

New York: Published by Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1877-1913; Puck Publishing Company, 1914-1917; International Magazine Company, 1917-1918.

Editors: Sydney Rosenfeld, 1877-1878; Henry Cuyler Bunner, 1878-1896; Harry L. Wilson, 1896-1902; John Kendrick Bangs, 1904-1905; Arthur H. Folwell, 1905-1916.

BCHS has: X

1882 Jan. 4 (missing pages).

1883 Nov. 21.

Discontinued Sept. 1918

Note: Puck occupied an almost unique place among American periodicals. It wielded great influence in politics and reform movements during the expiring years of the last century. As a satirical journal it has never been surpassed. The wit and humor of Bunner, combined with the cartoons of Keppler, Graetz, Wales, Oppen and Gilman, printed in brilliant colors, commanded national attention and brought Puck fame and fortune. After it passed from the hands of its founders it lost caste and soon was on its way out. In its last two years it was changed to a semi-monthly and then to a monthly.

The New West Illustrated. quarterly. est Jan. 1879.

Omaha, Nebraska: Published by Robert E. Strahorn.

Editor: Robert E. Strahorn.

BCHS has: X

1880 Jan. (Yellowstone Park Edition).

Abbot's U. S. Monthly. est July 1881.

Chicago: Published by Wyllys S. Abbot.

Editor: Wyllys S. Abbot.

BCHS has: X

1883 Oct. (incomplete).

Discontinued Dec. 1883.

The Judge. weekly, 1881-1931; monthly, 1932- est Oct. 29, 1881.

New York: Judge Company, 1881-1909; Leslie-Judge Company, 1910-1927; Judge Publishing Company, 1927-1931; Judge Magazine, Inc., 1932-

Title varies: The Judge, 1881-1885; Judge, 1886-1937; The Judge, 1938-

Editors: James Albert Wales, 1881-1885; Isaac M. Gregory and Burges Johnson, 1886-1908; James M. Lee, 1909-1912; Carleton G. Garretson, 1912-1917; Douglas H. Cooke, 1922-1927; Norman Anthony, 1927-1928; John Shuttleworth, 1929-1935; Monte Bourjaily, 1936-1937; John Shuttleworth, 1937-1938; Robert T. Gebler, 1939-

BCHS has: X

1881 Dec. 3 (inside pages missing).

In progress.

Note: Judge, it is said, was started as the result of quarrels among the art staff of Puck. However, Puck's strong inclination toward the Democratic party and its effective

campaign thrusts against Blaine in 1884 suggested to Republicans the political advantage from support of a similar journal, and in the reorganization of Judge Company the succeeding year the Republican financial support that made the journal prosperous was forthcoming. Largely Judge was modeled after Puck. In its early days its most effective political caricaturing was done by Hamilton, Gillam and Zimmerman.

The Continent. weekly. est Feb. 15, 1882.

Philadelphia: Our Continent Publishing Co., 1882-1883. (Removed to New York Dec. 1883.)

Title varies: Our Continent, an Illustrated Weekly Magazine, 1882-1883; The Continent, 1883-1884.

Editor: Albion W. Tourgee.

BCHS has: V

1882 July 12-Dec. 27.

1883 Jan. 3-Nov. 28-Vol. IV, No. 23-Vol. IV, No. 26*

1884 Vol. V-Vol. VI (Nos. 1-7).

*Stopped publishing dates of issue Nov. 28, 1883.

Duplicate:

1882 Oct. 18.

Discontinued Aug. 13, 1884.

Note: This was an admirable experiment in magazinedom that failed. High aim and an unexcelled corps of contributors, artists and heads of departments did not save it. Judge Tourgee, fresh from success with his novel, "A Fool's Errand", and Robert S. Davis, of Philadelphia, pooled their financial means and organized the \$150,000 Our Continent Publishing Company. Over 50,000 copies of the first issue were sold in three days (see Mott's History of American Magazines, Vol. III, p. 558). But subscriptions lagged and publication expenses were high. Robert S. Davis took his loss and withdrew from the corporation the first year. Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, an associate manager, also dropped out about the same time. Removal to New York did not improve matters, and Judge Tourgee's signed political opinions pleased neither of the great parties. Continent's span of life covered exactly two years and six months.

The Literary Era. monthly. est Dec. 1882.

Philadelphia: Published by Porter & Coates, No. 900 Chestnut Street; Henry T. Coates & Co., 1222 Chestnut St.

Editors: James Walter Smith, Thomas Allen Glenn.

BCHS has: X

1891 Feb.-June, Aug., Sept.

New Mexico. monthly. est July 1884.

Santa Fe, N. M.: Published by the Aztec Printing Company.

Editor: S. W. Bear.

BCHS has: X

1884 Nov.

1885 May.

The Open Court. monthly. est 1886.

Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company.

Founded by Edward C. Hegeler.

BCHS has: X

1915 Oct. (No. 713).

1916 Jan.

The Forum. monthly. est Mar. 1886.

New York: The Forum Publishing Company.

Editor: Loretta S. Metcalf.

BCHS has: V

1886 Mar.-Nov.

1887 Apr., May, July-Dec.

1888 Jan.-Aug.

In progress.

The Magazine of Poetry. quarterly. est Jan. 1889.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Charles Wells Moulton, Publisher.

BCHS has: X

1890 July.

1892 Jan.

Scissors. monthly. est May 1892.

Doylestown, Pa.: Published by H. W. Morris & Co., Siegler Building, 1892; Philadelphia, Pa.: Published by Morris Supply Company, 5922 Chestnut Street, 1912; Philadelphia, Pa.: Published by Howard W. Morris, 3044 North Carlisle St., 1919.

Editor: Howard W. Morris.

BCHS has: X

1893 May.

1912 Mar.

1919 Oct., Nov.

The Washingtonian. An Illustrated Monthly Magazine. est June 1897.

Washington, D. C.: The Washington Co., 626 E Street, N. W.

BCHS has: X

1898 Apr.

The International Monthly. est Jan. 1900.

"Published at Burlington, Vermont, by The Macmillan Company, New York; Macmillan & Co., Limited, London."

Editor: Frederick A. Richardson.

BCHS has: X

1900 Mar.

The Bristol Banner. monthly. est Jan. 1903.

Bristol, Pa.: Published by Miss Maria A. Gilkeson.

Editor: Miss Maria A. Gilkeson.

BCHS has: X

1903 Aug.

The Scrap Book. monthly. est Mar. 1906.

New York: The Frank A. Munsey Company, 175 Fifth Avenue.

BCHS has: X

1907 Apr.

Letters. quarterly. est 1935.

New Hope, Pennsylvania.

Editor: Allison Delarue.

BCHS has: X

1935 Spring (only number issued).

Life. weekly. est Nov. 23, 1936.

New York: Publisher, Roy E. Larsen; circulation office, 330 East 22d Street, Chicago, Illinois; U. S. editorial and advertising offices, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Centre, New York; London editorial office, Dean House, 4 Dean Street, London, W. I.; Paris editorial office, 52 Avenue des Champs-Elysees, Paris (8E).

Editor: Henry R. Luce; managing editor, John Shaw Billings; associate editors, Daniel Longwell. Wilson Hicks.

BCHS has: V

1936 Oct. 23-1939 Oct. 31.

Note: A wonderfully successful modern periodical, which, for its popularity, depends largely upon its fine illustrations, in charge of a competent staff of photographers and artists, and its concise and informative text and crisp comment on world-wide current life.

In progress.

SCIENCES

Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.
periodicity irregular. est 1817.

Philadelphia, Pa.

First Series: 1817-1842 (publication suspended 1818, resumed 1821); first published by the Academy at No. 35 Arch Street; manager, Dr. Isaac Hays; printer, Jesper Harding; series closed 1842.

Second Series: Began Dec. 1847 and still continues. Published by The Academy of Natural Sciences, now located on Logan Square.

BCHS has: X

1894	Second Series, Volume X, Part 1, Part 2.
1896	" " " X, Part 3, Part 4.
1897	" " " XI, Part 1.
1899	" " " XI, Part 2.
1900	" " " XI, Part 3.
1901	" " " XI, Part 4.
1902	" " " XII, Part 1, Part 2.
1903	" " " XII, Part 3.
1904	" " " XII, Part 4.
1905	" " " XIII, Part 1, Part 2.
1907	" " " XIII, Part 3.
1908	" " " XIII, Part 4.
1909	" " " XIV, Part 1.
1910	" " " XIV, Part 2.
1911	" " " XIV, Part 3.
1912	" " " XIV, Part 4.
1913	" " " XVI, Part 1.
1915	" " " XVI, Part 2.
1916	" " " XVI, Part 3.
1918	" " " XVI, Part 4.

In progress.

Note: In addition to the above BCHS has The Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1901-1909; also Index (1419 pp.) to the Journal and Proceedings, 1812-1912, published in commemoration of the centenary of the Academy, Mar. 12, 1912.

Journal of the Franklin Institute, Devoted to Science and the Mechanic Arts. monthly. est Jan. 1826.

Philadelphia: Published by Thomas P. Jones, 15 South Seventh Street, 1826-1828; published by the Franklin Institute, at their Hall, 1828.

Title varies: Franklin Journal, 1826-1828; Journal of the Franklin Institute, 1828- (There have been five changes in

the sub-titles of the Journal, which, due to their length, are omitted here.)

Editors: Thomas P. Jones, 1826-1847; Alexander D. Balch, Charles B. Trego, 1848-1849; John B. Frazier, 1850-1866; Henry Morton, 1867-1870; Henry Morton, W. H. Wahl, 1870-1871; W. H. Wahl, 1871-1874; G. F. Barker, 1874-1875; Robert Briggs, 1875-1876; Committee on Publication, 1877-

BCHS has:

1843 Jan.-Dec. V
 1865-1868 (complete). V
 1869 Jan.-June. V
 1891 Dec. X
 1904-1921 (complete). V
 1922 Jan., Feb., Apr. X
 Duplicates:
 1919 Aug., Sept.

In progress.

Note: The Journal "stands very high among technical and scientific periodicals, and is the only journal published in the United States devoted to technological subjects, which is not conducted with a view to pecuniary profits." (See Scharf and Westcott's History of Philadelphia, 1884, Vol. III, p. 1990).

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society Held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. irregular. est 1838.

Philadelphia: Published by The American Philosophical Society.

BCHS has: X

1915 May-July-Sept.
 1917 Vol. LVI, Nos. 3, 6, 7.

In progress.

Scientific American. The Advocate of Industry, and Journal of Scientific, Mechanical and Other Improvements. weekly, 1845-Oct. 15, 1921; monthly, Nov. 1921 to date. est Aug. 28, 1845.

New York: Published by Rufus Porter, 1845-1846; Munn & Co., Publishers and Patent Agents, 1846 to date. (Scientific American Publishing Company, 1919-1932).

Editors: Rufus Porter, 1845-1846; no later individual editors named.

BCHS has: X

1858 Sept. 4, Oct. 23.

In progress.

Note: Orson Desaix Munn, many years publisher of *Scientific American*, was born in Monson, Mass., June 11, 1824. "In 1846, with Alfred E. Beach, son of Moses Y. Beach, he bought the '*Scientific American*', then in the first six months of its existence. The purchase price of this property was less than \$1,000, and it included a subscription list of 200 names. Its founder, Rufus Porter, was continued as editor, and the enterprise, placed on a business basis, at once proved a success. It was the first popular scientific journal, and it is now the oldest, having a recognized standing throughout the civilized world. In 1876 the demand upon its space was so great, owing to the increased interest that resulted from the World's Fair in Philadelphia, that a '*Scientific American Supplement*' was successfully begun. . . . An '*Architect and Builders*' edition was established in 1885." (See Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* (1888), Vol. IV, p. 460).

The *American Naturalist*, A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Advancement of the Biological Sciences with Special Reference to the Factors of Evolution. est 1867.

Salem, Mass.: Published by the Essex Institute, 1867-1878; Philadelphia: McCalla & Staveland, Publishers, Nos. 237-9 Dock Street, 1878-1898; Boston: Ginn & Co., Publishers, 1898-1908; New York: Science Press, 1909-

Sub-title varies: A Popular Illustrated Magazine of Natural History; An Illustrated Magazine of Natural History. Devoted to Natural Sciences in Their Widest Sense; last, as above.

Editors: A. S. Packard, Jr., E. D. Cope, F. C. Kenyon, J. McKeen Cattell.

BCHS has: X

1882 June (Vol. XVI, No. 6. Evolution No. 1 in Memoriam C. R. Darwin).

Note: This scientific magazine was established under an endowment in the will of George Peabody. (See Mott's *History of American Magazines*, Vol. III, p. 108). It has been a leader in publishing information relating to biological sciences.

Humboldt Library of Popular Science Literature. monthly. est Oct. 1879.

New York: J. Fitzgerald & Co., No. 30 Lafayette Place.

BCHS has: X

1882 July.

Natural Science. A Monthly Review of Scientific Progress. est
Jan. 1892.

London: J. M. Dent & Co., 67 St. James' Street, S. W.

BCHS has: X

1897 July.

The Museum Journal. University of Pennsylvania. quarterly. est
Mar. 1910.

Philadelphia: Published by the University Museum.

Editors: Members of the Museum staff.

BCHS has: X

1911 Mar.

1912 Sept. (2), Dec.

1913 Mar.-Dec.

1914 Mar., Sept., Dec.

1915 Mar.-Dec.

1916 Mar., June, Sept. (2), Dec.

1917 Mar.-Dec.

-----Supplement, 1917.

1918 Mar., June.

In progress.

The American Mineralogist. monthly. est July 1916.

Philadelphia: Published by Robert Rosenbaum, 605 S. Third
Street.

Editors: Wallace Gould Levison, Edgar T. Wherry, Samuel S.
Gordon, W. Scott Lewis.

BCHS has: X

1916 Oct.

The Scientific Monthly. An Illustrated Magazine Devoted to the
Diffusion of Science.

Lancaster, Pa.: Published by The Science Press.

Editors: J. McKeen Cattell, Ware Cattell.

BCHS has: X

1932 Dec.

1933 Mar.

The Florida Naturalist. quarterly. est Oct. 1927.

Editor: R. J. Longstreet.

BCHS has: X

1937 Jan., Apr.

In progress.

Nature Magazine. An Illustrated Monthly with Popular Articles
about Nature. est Jan. 1923.

Washington, D. C.: Published by the American Nature Asso-
ciation.

Editors: Percival Sheldon Risdale, Arthur Newton Pack, Richard W. Westwood.

BCHS has: X

1925 Jan., Feb., May-Dec.

In progress.

The Monist. Devoted to the Philosophy of Science. quarterly.

Chicago and London: The Open Court Publishing Company.

BCHS has: X

1916 Jan.

MECHANICS

The Workingman. tri-weekly. est Dec. 10, 1840.

Pittsburgh: George Marks & Co.

BCHS has: V

1840 Dec. 10-30.

1841 Jan. 2-11.

-----Extra, n. d.

Discontinued January 11, 1841.

Note: Collected and preserved in bound form by J. Heron Foster, founder in 1846 of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

United States Journal of Mechanics, Agriculture, Literature and Amusement. monthly. est Aug. 1854.

New York: J. M. Emerson & Co., 371 Broadway.

Editor: Seba Smith.

BCHS has: X

1858 Jan.

Probably suspended Nov. 1858.

Note: The Emerson Company, which was organized in August, 1854, published three journals, The United States Magazine, monthly; The United States Weekly Journal, and United States Journal, monthly. The company acquired Putnam's Monthly in October, 1857, and merged it with The United States Magazine under the title, Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, which suspended in November, 1858. (See Mott's History of American Magazines, Vol. II, pp. 448-450). The Journal probably expired with the magazine.

The Foundry. semi-monthly. est 1872.

Cleveland, Ohio: Published by The Penton Publishing Co.

BCHS has: X

1923 Dec. (6).

American Industries; Of, By, and For The Manufacturers of the United States. semi-monthly. est 1902.

New York: Published by the National Association of Manufacturers.

BCHS has: X

1905 Apr. 1.

The Cement Age. monthly. est June 1904.

New York: Published by Bruce & Johnson, 42 Broadway, 1904-1905; Bruce & Banning, 42 Broadway, Jan. 1906-Mar. 1906; 1 Madison Avenue, Apr. 1906-

Editor: Robert W. Lesley, Associate Am. Soc. C. E.

BCHS has: X

1905 June-Dec.

1906 Jan.-June, Aug., Sept., Nov.

The Chronicle of the Early American Industries Association.

"published from time to time." est Nov. 20, 1933.

New York: Richmond, Staten Island.

Editor: W. B. Sprague.

BCHS has: X

1933 Nov.

1934 Feb., Mar., Apr., May, July, Sept., Nov.

1935 Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.

1936 Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.

1937 Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.

1938 Jan., Mar., June, Sept., Dec.

Duplicates:

1936 Sept., Nov.

1937 Jan., Mar., May, July, Sept., Nov.

1938 Jan., Mar., June.

In progress.

Note: The Chronicle is a unique periodical doing splendid work in the field of forgotten mechanical crafts and industrial art of America.

Modern Taxidermist Magazine. eight times a year. est 1933.

Greenfield Center, N. Y.

BCHS has: X

1938 May.

In progress.

AGRICULTURE

Country Gentleman, a Journal for the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside. (See The Genesee Farmer and The Cultivator). weekly Jan. 1, 1831–Aug. 1825; monthly Sept. 1925–est Jan. 1, 1831.

Albany: Published by Luther Tucker, No. 395 Broadway, Corner of Hudson, 1853-1911; The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 6, 1911–

Title varies: The Genesee Farmer, 1831-1839; The Cultivator, A Consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and The Genesee Farmer, 1840-1843; The Cultivator, 1844-1866; The Country Gentleman, 1853-1925; Country Gentleman, 1925– Buel's Cultivator and The Genesee Farmer were consolidated late in 1839, and, beginning January, 1840, the merged periodical was thereafter published as The Cultivator, but The Genesee Farmer was not dropped from the subtitle until January, 1844. The Cultivator and The Country Gentleman, both founded and published by Luther Tucker, were merged in 1866 and continued ever since as one publication, The Country Gentleman. The first issue of The Country Gentleman bears date January 6, 1853.

Editors: Luther Tucker, John J. Thomas, Joseph Warren, Luther Tucker, Jr., Gilbert M. Tucker, Luther A. Tucker (all of whom, except Messrs. Thomas and Warren, were also the publishers), 1831-1911; J. Clyde Marquis, managing editor, Sept. 28, 1911–Feb. 17, 1912; J. Clyde Marquis, editor, Feb. 24, 1912–Nov. 23, 1912; Harry A. Thompson, editor, Nov. 30, 1912–Aug. 25, 1917; Barton W. Currie, managing editor, Sept. 1, 1917–May 11, 1918; Barton W. Currie, editor, May 18, 1918–Nov. 27, 1920; John E. Pickett, managing editor, Dec. 4, 1920–Feb. 16, 1924; Loring A. Schuler, editor, Feb. 23, 1924–Jan. 1928; Philip S. Rose, editor, Feb. 1928–

BCHS has: V

1853 Jan. 6–Dec. 29.

In progress.

Note: History of The Country Gentleman. — "The Country Gentleman is the oldest of American agricultural publications. Beginning as The Genesee Farmer, January 1, 1831, published by Luther Tucker at Rochester, New York, it was merged some eight years later with The Cultivator, an excellent farm paper edited by Jesse Buel at Albany, New York. Luther Tucker continued as owner of the combined publication, known as The Cultivator. On January 1, 1853, The Country Gentleman made its first appearance under that name, and for seven-

teen years Mr. Tucker continued to publish the two journals — The Country Gentleman and The Cultivator. Then, in 1866, they were merged as one publication, which has continued ever since as The Country Gentleman.

"There has been a good deal of discussion as to the reason for the name, The Country Gentleman. That reason was set forth in the first issue and is as follows: 'Wherever the honest, earnest feeling of the heart finds utterance — wherever the deed of generous sympathy is performed — wherever the life is ruled by the principles of honor and religion, do we find the gentleman. . . . Country life is peculiarly adapted to inspire character of this sort, and the country gentleman is therefore the truest exponent of these characteristics which should predominate in the American. There is then a propriety in styling a paper for country circulation, and devoted to the interests and pursuits of the farmers, The Country Gentleman;' and it has been carried in this way ever since.

"The old Cultivator and Country Gentleman were publications that fully reflected their times, and were in many respects ahead of them. The first American publication of Justus Leibig's principles of organic chemistry applied to agriculture, opening up an entirely new field of agricultural improvement, appeared in The Cultivator. In an article on 'The Principles of Breeding' in August, 1846, it suggested the now established principle of potency. The first appearance of the now familiar 10-1 corn-hog ratio was in the Cultivator of August, 1847. So, too, the practice of 'hogging down' corn and other grain crops, generally regarded as quite modern, was fully described and that title given it in the Country Gentleman of January 2, 1862.

"Many of the leading agriculturists of the time were contributors to one or the other of these publications. John Johnson, of Geneva, New York, the father of drainage in America and the first exponent of feeding cottonseed oil cake in fattening steers, was a frequent writer over a period of twenty years. E. W. Bull, of Concord, Massachusetts, the originator of the Concord grape, was another.

"Country Gentleman, under Luther Tucker, took the national viewpoint. In the decade before the War it circulated throughout most of the southern states and west as far as Missouri. Going back over the old volumes we find that it never missed presenting the scientific news of the day or the most advanced practice.

"Luther Tucker also took an interest in public affairs as related to agriculture even in the days of *The Cultivator*. In fact as early as June, 1851, Mr. Tucker advocated the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. This was some years before the Morrill Act was introduced into Congress and later became the law which established state colleges of agriculture.

"Another example of Mr. Tucker's leadership is shown in his recognition of agricultural machinery. In the issue of November, 1851, he stated, 'The improvements in agriculture in this country have taken their rise more from the improvements that have been made in implements than from any other cause. The advance which has taken place is valuable in two important aspects: First from the more thorough husbandry which has been induced, and the better and more certain crops that have been obtained; and second, from the economy of labor which the introduction of superior implements has brought about.'

"Even in those days it was apparent that machinery released men from heavy drudgery. As far back as 1852 Mr. Tucker declared that a milking machine was an improvement most needed in dairying.

"The Civil War and the advancing years of Mr. Luther Tucker put an end to the growth of the *Country Gentleman* as a feasible national magazine. Heavy emigration to the West, the Morrill Act establishing agricultural colleges, and the need for local agricultural papers caused the rise of the state farm press and *Country Gentleman* gradually retreated from the larger field to a regional publication centering in New York State. It remained in this position until taken over by The Curtis Publishing Company in 1911.

"From that time forward it stepped into the national field with national circulation.

"In the opinion of Mr. Curtis and the directors of The Curtis Publishing Company the time had come for the establishment of a great national agricultural journal. There were several already in the field, but in the opinion of Mr. Curtis they were not doing the job that was needed.

"Mr. Curtis envisioned a great family magazine particularly adapted to the needs of rural people. He had in mind a magazine that carried the news of agriculture, the findings of scientists and the political happenings of the day, together with entertainment and a presentation of all of the other activities that are of interest to people living outside the urban centers.

"It took some time to digest these new ideas, to build a staff of competent writers, to carry them out fully. Each year progress was made, but the first great step under Curtis management came in 1917 under the editorship of Mr. Barton W. Currie. At that time *Country Gentleman* took on truly national significance.

"The next big step was in changing it to a monthly magazine, the equal in appearance of any of the urban magazines on the market. This change resulted in a gradual widening of the scope of the contents of the magazine. It now carries the best fiction that it is possible to buy, it has a complete women's section and a news gathering organization that is the full equal, if not the superior, of most newspapers.

"*Country Gentleman* recognizes that it is people who read its pages and that it must appeal to the interests of the greatest number. It does not attempt to cover the field of the local papers, but it does cover a field which it is impossible for any state or county publication to do.

"The purpose of *Country Gentleman* is to give all the news of agriculture, to furnish clean entertainment and present it in type, in illustrations and in general make-up that are equal to the best that the popular urban magazines are able to provide. The circulation of *Country Gentleman* early in 1938 was above 1,800,000 with a strong probability that some time in 1939 it will reach the two million mark."—Philip S. Rose, editor of *Country Gentleman*, April 4, 1939.

The Cultivator, A Monthly Journal Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and to Domestic and Rural Economy. (See *Country Gentleman*). est Jan. 1834; new series, 1844-1852; third series, 1853-1866.

Albany, N. Y.: Published by Judge Jesse Buel, 1834-1839; Luther Tucker, No. 10 Green Street, 1840-1866.

Editors: Judge Jesse Buel, Luther Tucker.

BCHS has: V

1846 Jan.-Dec.

1847 Jan.-Dec.

Note: Judge Buel "was originally a printer (b. in Coventry, Conn., Jan. 4, 1778). He began the Troy 'Budget' in 1797, and the Poughkeepsie 'Guardian' in 1801, failed and removed to Kingston, N. Y., where he edited the 'Plebeian', removed to Albany in 1813, and established the 'Argus', which he edited until 1821, when he retired to a farm on an elevated and sandy tract near Albany, which was unproductive under the prevailing system of cultivation, but which he made one of the best farms in

the State by deeper tillage and the application of fertilizers. He was in 1823 a member of the State Assembly, for many years a Judge, Whig candidate for Governor in 1836, and at the time of his death a Regent of the State University. In 1834 he established the 'Cultivator', which exerted great influence among agriculturists, and was the means of effecting many improvements in husbandry." See Appleton's Encyclopaedia of American Biography (1888), Vol. I, p. 441. Judge Buel died in Danbury, Conn., Oct. 6, 1839, when The Cultivator passed into the hands of Luther Tucker.

The Farmers' Cabinet, and American Herd Book, Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy. semi-monthly and monthly. est July 1, 1836.

Philadelphia: Published by Moore & Waterhouse, No. 67 South Second St., July 1, 1836-Dec. 15, 1837; John Libby, No. 45 North Sixth St., 1838; Prouty, Libby and Prouty, No. 87 North Second Street, 1839; Kimber & Sharpless, No. 50 North Fourth Street, 1840-1842; Josiah Tatum, same address, 1842-1848.

Title varies: The Farmers' Cabinet, 1836-1840; The Farmers' Cabinet, and American Herd Book, 1841-1848.

Editors: Francis S. Wiggins, Josiah Tatum.

BCHS has: V

1836 July 1-Dec. 15.

1837 Jan. 1-Dec. 15.

1838 Jan. 1-Dec. 15.

1839 Jan.-Dec.

1840 Jan.-Dec.

1841 Jan.-Dec.

1842 Jan.-July.

1843 Aug.-Dec.

1844 Jan.-Dec.

1845 Jan.-Dec.

1846 Jan.-July.

Duplicates:

1837 Aug. 1-1838 June 15.

1842 Apr. 15.

1846 Mar. 16.

Discontinued in 1848.

Note: Complete files of this publication are scarce.

The Genesee Farmer, A Monthly Journal Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy. est Jan. 1, 1840.

Rochester, N. Y.: Daniel Lee, Publisher and Proprietor, American Block, Buffalo Street.

Editors: Daniel Lee, James Vick, Jr., P. Barry.

BCHS has: V

1852 Jan.-Dec.

Note: This periodical is not the original *Genesee Farmer*, although, strangely enough, it was started the month after Buel's *Cultivator* and *The Genesee Farmer* were consolidated in 1839 and thenceforth published as *The Cultivator*. "After the second part of *The Cultivator's* title had been dropped as too cumbersome, other 'Genesee Farmers' came into fitful being — the last calling itself 'the oldest paper' because of its borrowed title — an attempt to appropriate a history as well as a name of which there have been other examples in our periodical literature, but about which Mr. Tucker may perhaps have been excusable in feeling somewhat sensitive."—The "The Story of The Country Gentleman," in the files of The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Farm Journal and Progressive Farmer, Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy. monthly. est Jan. 1851.

Philadelphia: Published by Samuel Emlen & Co., N. E. Cor. 7th & Market Sts.; James H. Bryson, Pr., No. 2 North Sixth St. (1856); Henry B. Ashmead, Book & Job Printer, George Street, above Eleventh.

Editors: David A. Wells, A.M.; A. M. Spangler.

BCHS has: X

1856 July.

1857 May.

Note: The compiler of this Check List has no means of knowing how long this periodical was published. Both editors were distinguished men. David A. Wells, editor for a short period, was a New Englander, born in Springfield, Mass., June 17, 1828. He probably never lived in Philadelphia, but even before his graduation from the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard University as a special pupil of Louis Agassiz in 1851, he seems to have been interested in agriculture. Just how he came to be connected with *The Farm Journal* is not known. In 1856 he published in Philadelphia a "Year-Book of Agriculture." Later he became a noted writer and lecturer on political economy and published a number of books on that subject. A. M. Spangler was widely known. In 1889 he was president of the Anglers' Association of Eastern Pennsylvania. He wrote on fish culture and kindred subjects and his brochure on "Near-by Fresh and Salt Water Fishing" was very popular among ang-

lers. In the copy of *The Farm Journal* for July, 1856, is a description of the farm owned by George Vanartsdalen, in Southampton Township, Bucks County, Pa., the site of the famous Indian town of Playwicky. Files of this *Farm Journal*, even in an incomplete state, are very scarce.

The National Grange Monthly. est 1876.

Springfield, Mass.: Published by Authority of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

Title varies: *Cincinnati Grange Bulletin*, 1876-1883; *American Grange Bulletin*, 1883-1906; *The National Grange Monthly*, 1906-

Editors: Louis J. Tabor, Charles M. Gardner.

BCHS has: X
1937 May.

In progress.

Note: About 1872 or 1873 granges began to flourish, first in the South and West and later in the Middle and New England States. Many grange publications soon sprang up, as many as a hundred being listed prior to 1880, most of them having only local or State significance. The *National Grange Monthly* is one of the few of the better ones that survived. The tremendous growth of the grange movement between 1870 and 1880 is shown in a census of subordinate granges made in 1875, when the total number in the United States was 23,981. Indiana had the largest number, 2,036, an Indian Territory the smallest, 14. Rhode Island was the only State that had no granges. The estimated total membership was nearly two million.

The Farm Journal. Devoted to the Farm, Orchard, Garden and Rural Economy. monthly. est Mar. 1877.

Philadelphia: Published by Wilmer Atkinson at No. 76 Sansom Street, 1877; No. 914 Arch Street, Dec. 1877-1879; No. 144 N. 7th Street, 1879-1882; No. 125 N. 9th Street, No. 42 LaSalle St., Chicago, 1882-1885; No. 125 N. 9th Street, No. 183 Dearborn St., Chicago, 1885-1887; No. 125 N. 9th Street, 1887-1893; Published by Wilmer Atkinson Company, 125 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, July 1893-1935; Graham Patterson, 1935-

Editors: Wilmer Atkinson, 1877-1913; Charles F. Jenkins, 1913-1935; Walter B. Pitkin, 1935-

BCHS has: X
1877 Mar., Apr., June, Dec.
1878 Apr.-Dec.
1879-1880.

1881 Jan.-Mar., May-July, Oct.-Dec.

1882 Feb., Mar., May-Dec.

1883-1891.

1893 Jan.-May, July, Aug.

Duplicates:

1878 June.

1879 Jan.

1880 Mar.

1882 Mar.

1883 Oct.

1884 May.

1888 July.

In progress.

Agricultural Review and Journal of the American Agricultural Association. periodicity of publication varies. est 1881.

Editor: Joseph H. Reall.

BCHS has: X

1881 No. 1 (apparently only number issued that year).

1883 Dec. (Vol. III, No. 5).

The Farm and Garden. monthly. est Sept. 1881.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Published by E. S. Child, No. 275 South Fourth Street; later by Child, Boos & Co., 125 South Fourth Street.

Editor: John E. Reed.

BCHS has: X

1881 Sept.

Discontinued in 1888.

Irrigation. A Journal Descriptive of Western America and Devoted to Practical Hydraulics in Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining and Commerce. monthly. est Mar. 1894.

Omaha, Neb.

BCHS has: X

1894 Mar.

L A W

The Monthly Legal Examiner. est May 1850.

New York: Published at 54 Wall Street, by John Livingston.

Editor: John Livingston, of the New York Bar.

BCHS has: X

1850 May.

University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register. monthly. est 1852.

Philadelphia: Published by the University of Pennsylvania,
Department of Law.

Title varies: American Law Register, 1852-1907; University of
Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register,
1908-

Editors: Asa I. Fish, Henry Wharton, James T. Mitchell, Frank
P. Prichard, T. Walter Gilkyson, et al.

BCHS has: X

1907 Jan.

1908 Jan.

In progress.

Note: This is now the oldest law periodical in the country. It
began as the Pennsylvania Law Journal in 1842. The
title was changed in 1847 to American Law Journal and
again in 1852 to American Law Register. It was taken
over by the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 and later
"American" was dropped and "University of Pennsyl-
vania" substituted in the title.

Livingston's Monthly Law Magazine. est Jan. 1853.

New York: Publication Office, 157 Broadway.

Editor: John Livingston.

BCHS has: X

1853 Jan.

The Luzerne Legal Register. A Weekly Publication Devoted to
Law and Business. est 1872.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Editor: Geo. B. Kulp.

BCHS has: X

1884 Sept. 5.

The Green Bag. A Monthly Magazine Covering the Higher and
Lighter Literature Pertaining to the Law. est Jan. 1889.

Editor: R. S. Wrightington.

BCHS has: X

1907 Feb., Mar.

Current Comment and Legal Miscellany. monthly. est 1889.

Philadelphia: Published by The D. B. Canfield Company,
Limited.

BCHS has: X

1890 Mar. 15.

ART

Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Museum. quarterly. est Jan. 1903.
Philadelphia: Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial
Art, Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park.

Editors: Edwin Atlee Barber, Mary A. Shaffner.

BCHS has: X
1908 July, Oct.
1909 Jan.-Apr.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. monthly.
New York: Published by the Museum.

Editor: Winifred E. Howe.

BCHS has: X
1938 Jan.

In progress.

MEDICAL

Hall's Journal of Health and Miscellany. monthly. est 1854.
New York: Published by Dr. William W. Hall, No. 135
Eighth Street, near Broadway.

Editors: Dr. William W. Hall, E. H. Gibbs, A.M., M.D.

BCHS has: X
1883 Jan.

Discontinued in 1894.

The Laws of Life and Woman's Health Journal. monthly. est
Jan. 1858.

Dansville, N. Y.: Austin, Jackson & Co., Publishers.

Editors: Miss Harriet N. Austin, M.D.; James C. Jackson, M.D.;
Miss Fannie B. Johnson, Dr. James H. Jackson, assistant
editors.

BCHS has: X
1869 Dec.

The American Psychological Journal. Issued by the National As-
sociation for the Protection of the Insane and Prevention
of Insanity. quarterly. est Apr. 1883.

Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street.

Editor: Joseph Parrish, M.D.

BCHS has: X
1883 Oct.

Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences. A Yearly Report of the Progress of the General Sanitary Sciences Throughout the World. est 1888.

Philadelphia and London: F. A. David, Publisher (Agencies in Sydney, N. S. Wales and Cape Town, Cape Colony), 1888-1891; Philadelphia, New York, Chicago: The F. A. Davis Company, Publishers (Australian Agency: Melbourne, Victoria).

Title varies: Slightly, by addition of "And Analytical Index" in 1896.

Editors: Charles E. Sajous, M.D., Paris, and seventy associate editors.

BCHS has: V

1888-1896 (complete).

The Bucks County Medical Monthly. The Official Journal of the Bucks County Medical Society. est Mar. 1910.

Blooming Glen, Pa.: Published by the Bucks County Medical Society, Mar. 1910-July 1933; Perkasio, Pa.: Aug. 1933-

Editors: John B. Carrell, M.D., 1910-1931; Anthony F. Myers, M.D. (managing editor), 1931-1932; James M. Wagner, M.D. (assistant), 1931-1934; O. H. Strouse, M.D., 1933-C. R. Flory, M.D. (assistant), 1933-1934; George T. Fox, M.D. (assistant), 1934-Stanley M. Moyer, M.D. (assistant), 1934-1936; John T. Shaffer, M.D. (assistant), 1936-

BCHS has: V

1910 Mar.-1939 Dec. (complete).

In progress.

EDUCATION

The Pennsylvania School Journal. Organ of the Department of Common Schools and of the State Teachers' Association (sub-title transposed in early issues to Organ of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, and of the Department of Common Schools.) monthly. est 1852.

Editors: Thos. H. Burrows, D. J. Waller, N. C. Schaeffer, et al.

BCHS has: X

1868 June.

1890 July-Oct.

1891 Apr.-Aug., Nov.

1893 Nov.

1898 June.

1901 May-Aug., Oct.-Dec.

1902 Sept.
1903 Mar., Apr., June, Aug.
1904 Aug.
1905 June, Aug., Nov.
1906 Feb.

In progress.

The National Teacher. A Monthly Educational Journal. est Jan. 1871.

Columbus, Ohio: E. E. White, Publisher.

Editor: E. E. White.

BCHS has: X

1872 Dec.

1875 Jan.

Bucks County Teachers' Institute Journal. irregular. est Nov. 9, 1875.

Doylestown, Pa.: Devoted to the Interests of the Public Schools of Bucks County.

Editors: William H. Slotter, M. L. Horn, Henry T. Williams, Margaret J. Moffat, Kate M. V. Collins.

BCHS has: X

1875 Nov. 9-12.

1891 Jan.

The School News. monthly. est May 1880.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

BCHS has: X

1882 May.

The Morning Star. monthly. est Aug. 1880.

Carlisle, Pa.: Indian Industrial School. Published in the Interest of Indian Education and Civilization.

BCHS has: X

1884 June.

The Academy Acorn. monthly. est Jan. 1893.

North Wales, Pa.

Editor: S. U. Brunner.

BCHS has: X

1896 Feb.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

The Soldier's Friend and Grand Army of the Republic. monthly.
est Jan. 1865.

Philadelphia: Allen Page, No. 429 Walnut Street, General
Agent.

Editor: Wm. Oland Bourne.

BCHS has: X

1868 May.

Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute. quarterly to
1914; bi-monthly thereafter. est 1874.

Annapolis, Md.: Published by the United States Naval Insti-
tute; Baltimore, Md.: Printed by the Press of Isaac Frie-
denwald, The Lord Baltimore Press, The Friedenwald Com-
pany, and The Lord Baltimore Press.

Editors: Geo. F. Cooper, R. H. Jackson, E. W. Eborle, 1899-
1900; E. W. Eborle, L. S. VanDuser, 1901; L. S. Van-
Duser, E. L. Beach, 1902; Philip H. Alger, 1903-1911; W.
B. Wells, 1911; Ralph Earle, 1912; Ralph Earle, E. J.
King, 1913; B. C. Allen, 1914-1915; J. W. Greenslade,
1916.

BCHS has: X

1884 Nos. 3, 4 (Whole Nos. 30, 31 of Vol. X).

1899-1907 Nos. 89-124.

1908 Nos. 126-128.

1909-1910 Nos. 129-136.

1911 Nos. 137-139.

1912 Nos. 141-144.

1913 Nos. 145, 147, 148.

1914 Nos. 149, 151-154.

1915 Nos. 155-158, 160.

1916 Nos. 163-166.

-----General Index 1874 Vol. I No. 1-1900 Vol. XXVII
No. 100 (Dec.) inclusive.

Note: Prize Essays, 1903, "Gunnery in Our Navy"; 1913, "Pan-
ama Canal".

The United Service, A Monthly Review of Military and Naval
Affairs. est July 1879.

Philadelphia: Published by L. R. Hamersly & Co., 1510
Chestnut Street, 1879-1884; New York: T. H. Hamersly,
1885-1886; Philadelphia: L. R. Hamersly & Co., 1889-
1901; New York: L. R. Hamersly, 1902-1904; L. R. Ham-
ersly, Jr., 1904-1905; Army and Navy Press, 1906-1909;
Uncle Sam's Magazine, 1909.

First Series: July 1879-Dec. 1888.

Second Series: Jan. 1889-July 1909.

Title varies: The United Service, 1879-1906; Army and Navy Life and United Service, 1906-1908; Army and Navy Life, 1908-1909; Uncle Sam's Magazine, 1909.

Editors: Lewis R. Hamersly and George A. Woodward, 1879-1884; T. H. S. Hamersly, 1885-1886; L. R. Hamersly, 1889-1904; Lewis R. Hamersly, Jr., 1904-1905; W. D. Walker, 1906-1909; T. N. Horn, 1908-1909; W. D. Walker, 1909.

BCHS has: X

1882 May.

1889 Nov., Dec.

1890 Feb.-Apr., Sept.

1892 Mar.

Discontinued July 1909.

Note: This periodical was best known as The United Service, its title for the first twenty-seven years of its existence. Started as a quarterly, it became a monthly in its second year. It suspended publication from 1897 to January, 1902. As Uncle Sam's Magazine it survived for only five months.

The Academy News: monthly. est Apr. 1884.

Orchard Lake, Mich.: Published by the Michigan Military Academy.

Editor: Col. J. Sumner Rogers.

BCHS has: X

1884 June.

1885 Mar.

1886 July.

The Journal of the Military Service Institution. quarterly 1880-1888; bi-monthly 1889-

New York and London: Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons for the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

BCHS has: X

1886 Mar.-Dec.

1887 Mar.-Dec.

1888 Mar., June, Dec.

1889 Mar.-Nov.

1890 Jan.-Nov.

1891 Jan.-Nov.

1892 Jan.-Nov.

1893 Jan.-Nov.

1894 Jan.-Nov.

The Confederate War Journal. An Illustrated Magazine. monthly. est Apr. 1893.

New York and Lexington, Ky.: War Journal Publishing Co.,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.; 46 North Broadway,
Lexington, Ky.

Editors: General Marcus J. Wright; Ben. LaBree, associate.

BCHS has: X

1893 Apr.-Dec.

1894 Jan.-Mar.

Confederate Veteran. Published Monthly in the Interest of Confederate Veterans and Kindred Topics. est 1893.

Editor: S. A. Cunningham.

BCHS has: X

1894 July.

1906 Mar.

The Maine Bugle. quarterly. est Jan. 1894.

Rockland, Maine: Published by the Maine Association.

Editors: Committee from the Maine Regiments.

BCHS has: X

1896 July.

JUVENILE

The Youth's Companion. weekly and monthly.* est Apr. 18, 1827.

Boston: Published by Nathaniel Willis and Asa Rand, 1827-1856; Olmstead & Company, 1857-1867; Perry Mason & Company and Perry Mason Company, 1867-1929.

Title varies: The Youth's Companion, 1827-1834; Youth's Companion and Sabbath School Recorder, 1834-1836; The Youth's Companion, 1836-1929.

Editors: Nathaniel Willis, 1827-1856; Daniel Sharp Ford and Nathaniel Willis, 1857-1862; 1862-1901, at various period, had thirty-two different editors.

BCHS has: X

1882 Mar. 30

June 8

1883 Nov. 22 (fragment).

* Merged, Sept. 1929, with American Boy, Detroit, Mich.

*Periodicity varied greatly. Mott (A History of American Magazines, Vol. II, p. 262) says there was no issue between Apr. 16, 1827, and June 6, 1827, and that in numbering volumes LXVII was omitted.

Note: Nathaniel Willis, who founded *The Youth's Companion*, was a distinguished descendant of a noted New England family and father of Nathaniel Parker Willis, the poet. Some authorities state that the *Companion* was "the first child's paper in the world." This is not strictly correct, as it was preceded by at least one similar periodical, *Putnam and Hunt's Juvenile Miscellany*, Sept. 1826-Jan. 1829. (See Mott *supra*, Vol. I, p. 492).

New Church Magazine for Children. monthly. est July 1843.

Boston: Published by Otis Clapp.

BCHS has: X

1843 Nov.

1846 Feb., Mar.

1847 Mar.

1851 Feb., July, Aug.

1852 June, Sept., Nov.

1853 Jan.-May, Oct., Nov.

1856 Jan., Mar.

Youth's Penny Gazette. semi-monthly. est 1843.

Philadelphia: American Sunday School Union, 316 Chestnut Street.

Editor: Frederick A. Packard.

BCHS has: X

1855 Jan. 31.

Feb. 14.

The Little Truth-Teller; a New Church Magazine for Children. monthly. est Nov. 1845.

Philadelphia: Printed by Barrett & Jones, 34 Carter's Alley.

Editor: Rev. Wm. H. Benade.

BCHS has: X

1846 Jan.-Apr., June, Aug., Oct., Nov.

1847 Apr., Aug., Nov.

1848 Apr., Oct.

1849 Apr.

1850 Mar.

1852 June, Aug.

Duplicates:

1846 Mar., Oct.

The Youth's Friend. monthly.

Philadelphia: American Sunday-School Union, 146 Chestnut Street.

BCHS has: X

1845 May.

The Child's Paper. monthly. est Jan. 1852.

New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans: Published by the American Tract Society.

BCHS has: X

1853 Dec.

Discontinued in 1897.

Note: This magazine held a leading place among juveniles of its time. It was well printed, but was principally noted for its excellent small wood engravings.

The Little Pilgrim. An Illustrated Journal for Boys and Girls. monthly. est Jan. 1854.

Philadelphia: Leander K. Lippincott, 66 South Third Street; No. 319 Walnut Street.

Editor: Grace Greenwood (Sarah Jane Clark, Mrs. Leander K. Lippincott).

BCHS has: X

1857 Jan.-Dec.

1858 Jan., Mar.-Dec.

Discontinued in 1875.

Young Reaper. monthly. est Jan. 1857.

Philadelphia: Published by the American Baptist Publication Society, 530 Arch Street; and Boston: 79 Cornhill; later, Philadelphia: No. 1420 Chestnut Street.

BCHS has: X

1857 Aug., Nov., Dec.

Note: This is the American Baptist Publication Society's oldest periodical.

Our Young Folks. monthly. est Jan. 1865.

Boston: Published by Ticknor and Fields; Fields, Osgood & Co.

Editors: J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, Lucy Larcom.

BCHS has: X

1866 June.

1870 Jan.-Dec.

Discontinued Oct. 1873.

Note: Our Young Folks was absorbed by St. Nicholas. Strictly speaking, it was simply a merger, the subscription list being turned over to the new magazine shortly after it was founded. Many noted authors of children's tales contributed to Our Young Folks, and, until the appearance of St. Nicholas, it was considered the country's leading periodical for boys and girls. A feature was its illustrations, wood-cuts of high grade, some of which Timothy Cole contributed.

St. Nicholas for Boys and Girls. monthly. est Nov. 1873.

New York: Scribner & Co., 743 and 745 Broadway, 1873-1880; The Century Company, 1881-1930; Columbus, Ohio: American Education Press, 1930-1934; New York: Educational Publishing Corporation (Roy Walker, owner), 1935-

Title varies: St. Nicholas: Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, 1873-1880; St. Nicholas: An Illustrated Magazine for Young Folks, 1881-1930; St. Nicholas for Boys and Girls, 1930-

Editors: Mary Mapes Dodge, 1873-1905; William F. Clarke, 1905-1927; George F. Thompson, 1928-1929; Albert Gallatin Lanier, 1930; May Lamberton Becker, 1930-1932; Eric J. Bender, 1932-1934; Chesla Sherlock, 1935; Vertie A. Coyne, 1936-

BCHS has: X

1877 Sept.

1883 Nov.-Dec. (Double Christmas Number).

1913 Jan.

In progress.

Note: Since its inception St. Nicholas has been an outstanding periodical for young folks. To name its contributors would be to list all the leading American writers of children's stories, and some not Americans, like Kipling. Several popular books for children made their first appearance as serials in St. Nicholas. In late years this magazine has paid less attention to stories and more to amplifying its departments and educational features.

Harper's Round Table. weekly, 1879-1897; monthly, Nov. 1897-Oct. 1899. est Nov. 4, 1879.

New York: Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square.

Title varies: Harper's Young People, Nov. 4, 1879-Apr. 23, 1895;

Editors: Kirk Munroe, Miss VanDuyne, A. B. Starey.

BCHS has: X

1880 Mar. 2.

Apr. 13.

Discontinued Oct. 1899.

Note: The change of name from Harper's Young People to Harper's Round Table was occasioned by the formation of the Order of the Round Table by this popular young folks' periodical.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hope's Philadelphia Price Current, and Commercial Record. weekly. est Oct. 15, 1804.

Philadelphia: Published by Thomas Hope, Ship-Broker, near the Custom-House; J. W. Scott, Printer, No. 27 Bank Street.

Editor: Thomas Hope.

BCHS has: V

1805 Sept. 16-Dec. 30.

-----Supplement Dec. 30, 1805.

1806 Jan. 6-Dec. 29 (missing: Oct. 30).

1807 Jan. 5-Dec. 28 (missing: May 25, Aug. 3, Oct. 26).

1808 Jan. 4-Aug. 13 (missing: Mar. 14-Apr. 4, 25, May 9, 23, June 13).

Fragments:

Several issues, dates not definitely known.

Note: Issues of Sept. 30 and Oct. 7, 1805, suspended because of yellow fever epidemic. Issues of Feb. 2-16, 1807, suspended because of a complete ice blockade in Delaware River.

Philadelphia Temperance Recorder. monthly. est Jan. 1836.

Philadelphia: Published by the State Temperance Society.

BCHS has: X

1836 May.

The Citizen. weekly. est Dec. 1840.

Pittsburgh: Published by a Committee.

BCHS has: V

1841 Jan. 2, 11.

Note: Collected and preserved in bound form by J. Heron Foster, founder in 1846 of the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Facts for the People. monthly. est June 1853.

Washington, D. C.: Buell & Blanchard, Printers; G. Bailey, Publisher.

Editor: G. Bailey.

BCHS has: V

1853 June-Dec.

1854 Jan.-May.

The Sailors' Magazine and Seamen's Friend. monthly.

New York: Published by the American Seamen's Friend Society, No. 80 Wall Street; printed by S. Hallet, No. 74 Fulton Street.

BCHS has: X

1864 Oct.

Our Daily Fare. est June 8, 1864.

Philadelphia: Published by the Great Central Sanitary Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission; printed by Ringwalt & Brown, 111 & 113 South 4th Street.

Editor: Charles Godfrey Leland.

BCHS has: X

1864 June 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17.

Note: This periodical was 9½x12 in., eight pages, and was published only during the continuance of the Fair in Philadelphia. It was ably edited. Besides a history of the sanitary fairs in several cities, it also published special articles, one contributed by Benson J. Lossing, and poems by Bayard Taylor and Horatio Alger, Jr. In its wit and humor column appeared an "Ode, contributed to Our Daily Fare by His Royal Majesty, the Prince of Wales."

The Bond of Peace. monthly. est 1868.

Philadelphia: Published by E. James & Co., No. 600 Arch Street.

BCHS has: X

1870 June.

Modes and Manners for Matrons, Maids and Men. monthly. est June 1870.

Philadelphia: J. B. Dobbins, 426 North Eighth St.

Editor: J. B. Dobbins.

BCHS has: X

1870 June.

Der Waffenlose Waechter. (German). irregular. est 1870 (?)

Millwood, Gap P. O., Lancaster, Pa.

Editor: Samuel Ernst.

BCHS has: X

1871 Oct. 20.

The Temperance Blessing, a Christian Family Temperance Paper. monthly. est July 1871.

Philadelphia: Charles Heritage, Publisher, No. 26 North Ninth Street.

Editor: Charles Heritage.

BCHS has: X

1872 Dec.

Note: This was one of the early prohibition periodicals and may have been absorbed by a later similar publication. In the '80s these periodicals multiplied very fast. N. W. Ayer & Son's American Newspaper Directory for 1886 listed 134 and the same firm's Annual for 1905 still listed 91.

Our Home Friend. monthly. est July 1875.

Quakertown, Pa.: Published by Stauffer & Miller at "Our Home Friend" Printing Office.

Editors: Peter High Stauffer, Prof. J. H. Leslie.

BCHS has: X

1878 Feb.

American Cookery. A Monthly Dining Room Magazine. est Jan. 1876.

New York: The Union Publishing Company, No. 171 Duane Street.

Editor: Conducted by Mrs. Laura E. Lyman.

BCHS has: X

1876 Aug.

The Fire Service. weekly. est 1881.

New York: Published at 277 Broadway by C. M. Palmer.

Title varies: The Fireman's Herald: Devoted to the American Fire Service, 1881-1920; The Fire Service, 1921-1927.

Editor: H. H. Easterbrook.

BCHS has: X

1909 May 1-Sept. 23.

Discontinued in 1927.

Note: Next to The National Fireman's Journal, which was the organ of State and national organizations of firemen, The Fireman's Herald was the most important periodical published in the interest of the volunteer and paid fire services.

The American McAll Record. quarterly. est 1882.

Philadelphia: Published by the American McAll Association.

BCHS has: X

1886 Oct.

The Auk. A Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. est Jan. 1884.

Cambridge, Mass.: Published by the American Ornithological Union, E. W. Wheeler and The Cosmos Press, 1884-1919; Lancaster, Pa.: Steinman & Foltz, 1920; Intelligencer Printing Co., 8 West King Street, 1921 to date.

Editors: Dr. J. A. Allen, 1884-1911; Witmer Stone, 1912-1936; Dr. Glover M. Allen, 1937 to date.

BCHS has:

1887 Jan.-Oct. X

1888 Apr., July. X

1891 Jan.-Oct. X

1892 Apr. X

1893 Jan.-Oct. X

1900 Jan.-July. X

1917 Jan.-1930 Oct. V

1937 Jan.-1939 Oct. X

In progress.

Note: The Auk is a continuation of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, established at Cambridge, Mass., in

1876. In 1883 the idea of forming the American Ornithological Union "first took definite form at a meeting in Cambridge at the home of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, and the Nuttall Club very generously bequeathed to the Union its journal and furnished the first editor as well." (See T. S. Palmer in *The Auk*, Vol. XLI, p. 139). Complete sets of *The Auk* are comparatively scarce. Secretary Palmer, of the A.O.U., in 1919 estimated that "the total number does not exceed 150. Nearly half of those now known are in public libraries and nearly 25 per cent of those in private libraries are in Washington, D. C." A number of sets have been destroyed by fire, including two in the San Francisco fire of 1906 and another by the burning of Wellesley College Library. Thirty-two numbers are out of print, including issues as recent as Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of 1937.

The Numismatist. An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested in Coins, Medals and Paper Money. est Jan. 1888.

Federalburg, Md.: Published by The American Numismatic Association.

Editor: Frank G. Duffield.

BCHS has: X

1926 Jan., Feb.

In progress.

Pennsylvania Railroad Men's News. monthly.* est Jan. 1889.

Philadelphia: Published by the Pennsylvania Railroad Department Y. M. C. A., 41st Street and Westminster Avenue.

Editors: Wm. B. Wilson, Charles C. Kinney.

BCHS has: X

1894 Sept.

1899 May, Sept.

1901 July, Dec.

Discontinued publication Dec. 1901.

*Note: Issued as a four page newspaper Jan. 1889–Aug. 1891; reappeared Sept. 1891 as a magazine; period of issue varied until 1895, thence it was issued monthly until discontinuance.

Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. quarterly. est Jan. 1893.

Philadelphia: Published by the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, Pa., 400 Witherspoon Building.

Editors: Fullerton L. Waldo, F. R. G. S., George R. Roorbach.

BCHS has: X

1911 Oct.

1913 Apr.

1914 Jan.

1915 July, Oct.

1916 Apr., Oct.

The American Queen. monthly. est July 1896.

Philadelphia, Pa.: Sharpless Brothers, Eighth and Chestnut Streets; New York: 78-80 Walker Street; Paris: 31 Rue de Faubourg Poissonniere; London, England: Room 118, 37 Walbrook; Vienna, Austria: 49 Mariahilferstr.

BCHS has: X

1898 Nov.

The Architectural Record. monthly. est Oct. 1898.

New York: Published by the Architectural Record Company, 115-119 West Fortieth Street.

Editor: Michael A. Mikkelsen.

BCHS has: X

1913 Sept.-Dec.

1914 Jan., Feb., Apr.-Oct.

Bulletin of the Bucks County Fish, Game and Forestry Association. irregular. est 1921.

Doylestown, Pa.: Published by the Association.

Editor: George MacReynolds.

BCHS has: X

1922 Jan. 24.

1926 Jan. 27.

1927 Jan. 27.

Discontinued in 1927.

The Pennsylvania Elephant. monthly. est Dec. 1922.

Philadelphia: Published in the Interest of Republican Women; publication office, 1315 Cherry Street.

Editors: Mrs. J. Gordon Fetterman, Miss Miriam Long.

BCHS has: X

1923 Jan.

The Mariner. quarterly. est Jan. 1927.

New York: The American Marine Sociey--The Ship Model Society.

Editors: Alfred S. Brownell; assistants, H. I. Chapelle, M. V. Brewington.

BCHS has: X

1935 Jan.-Oct.

In progress.

Monthly Consular and Trade Reports.

Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office.

BCHS has: X

1910 Mar. (No. 354).

FOREIGN MAGAZINES

The idea of a periodical literary journal was born in France and Germany about the same year (1663). In France it took form in January, 1665, in the *Journal des Savants*, which was suppressed three months later, reestablished in 1666, and has continued down to the present day. Great Britain's efforts along the same line came later (1680) with publications that were little more than book catalogues. The first monthly periodical to take the form of a magazine, modeled after the *Journal des Savants*, was the *Gentleman's Journal* (1691-1694), founded by Peter Motteux. This is often referred to as "the first British magazine." Quite early (1691-1710) reviews, devoted almost exclusively to criticism of foreign literature, appeared. The first British review containing all original matter was the *Memoirs of Literature* (1710-1714). During the next twenty years similar reviews appeared.

The first periodical, however, to employ the word "magazine" in its title was the famed *Gentleman's Magazine*, established by Edward Cave in 1731. The *Gentleman's Magazine* was definitely the British type periodical for all subsequent magazines, however great the variations in detail. The word "magazine" was quite appropriate as applied to a "miscellaneous repository of matter for information and amusement," and yet no British dictionary of the Eighteenth century seems to define the word in that sense.* An American edition of Walker's Dictionary, 1823, adds the following to the long-accepted definition: "of late this word has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet," a poor explanation, indeed, of "magazine" as a periodical.

However, after Cave led the way in 1731 several periodicals established later were called "Magazines". Some were "Reviews" and others "Journals". The increase in the number of British periodicals was rapid. From the half dozen at the time Cave produced a real magazine, the number had increased in the next 150 years to 1041. It is conceded the magazine has always been a powerful factor in influencing public opinion in Great Britain.

*Except Johnson's, Third Edition, Vol. II, 1765. Johnson's second definition for "magazine" is: "of late this has signified a periodical of miscellany named *Gentleman's Magazine*, by Edward Cave."

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, and *Historical Chronicle*. monthly. est Jan. 1, 1731.

London: Printed by Edw. Cave, at St. John's Gate, 1731-1754; David Henry and John Nichols and Son, 1754-1868.

Editors: Sylvanus Urban, Gent. Generally speaking, owners were also editors.

BCHS has: V

1750 Jan.-Dec.

-----Supplement, 1750.

In progress.

Note: Though not the earliest, *The Gentleman's Magazine* was the most famous of British periodicals. It made fortunes for its successive owners. Leading foreign magazines of the day were patterned after it. It is related that starting such a periodical was suggested by men of letters to various publishers for four years prior to Cave's undertaking to print it. Its immediate success aroused the jealousy of other London publishers, who next year (1732) launched the *London Magazine*, or *Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*, a close copy of Cave's plan. The literary war then started lasted for fifty years, or until Cave's rival suspended publication in 1784. The character of *The Gentleman's Magazine* changed in 1868, when it took up light literature, dropping its distinctive historical and antiquarian features.

The Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure. monthly.
est July 1747.

London: Published according to Act of Parliament, by John Hinton at the Kings Arms in St. Pauls Church Yard; later, Newgate Street.

BCHS has: V

1751 July-Dec.

-----Supplement to Vol. IX (1751).

1758 May (fragment, with Plan of city and fortification of Louisburg). X

1763 Mar. (fragment, with Map of North America, colored).
X

1773 Sept. (fragment, with engraving of General Wolfe's Monument). X

1774 May (fragment, with Plan of Boston Harbor). X

1775 Oct. (fragment, with Map of the present Seat of War in North America). X

1779 July-Dec. V

-----Supplement to Vol. LXV (1779).

1780 June (fragment, with Map of New Jersey). X

Oct. (fragment, with Map of Connecticut). X

Dec. (fragment, with Map of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay). X

1781 Feb. (fragment, with Map of New Hampshire). X

1784 Jan. (16 pp. missing)-Dec. V

-----Supplement to Vol. LXXV (1784).

Note: A biographer of *The Universal Magazine* says it had a "short, if brilliant, career." But its career was hardly short, as it was published for at least thirty-eight years. Modeled closely after *The Gentleman's Magazine*, it paid considerable attention to descriptive matter about the British colonies in America. Another feature was its "History of England," which ran through many numbers. In its issue for September, 1773, appears a very fine copper plate, a line engraving of "General Woolfe, Engraved from Mr. Isaac Gosset's Model by I. Miller," accompanied by a description of the monument erected for General Wolfe in Westminster Abbey by order of the King and Parliament.

The Westminster Magazine. monthly. est Jan. 1773.

London: Printed for Fielding and Walker, No. 20, Paternoster-Row.

BCHS has: V

1780 Jan. (first 40 pp. missing)—Dec.

-----Supplement for the year 1780.

Note: This was one of the important English magazines of the Eighteenth Century. It published proceedings of the Houses of Lords and Commons and each number was embellished with one or more line engravings, including well-executed portraits of dignitaries. The supplement for 1780 contains "An Account of General Arnold", with an engraved portrait. The "Account" concludes prophetically: "In whatever degree General Arnold may be caressed at present, yet the time is not far distant when he must be content to feel the stings of contempt, and every mark of ignominy which the remembrance of his treachery can produce, as well in the bosoms of his former friends as in those of his new allies."

The Lady's Monthly Museum.

London: Published by Vernon, Hood & Sharpe, Poultry.

BCHS has: V

1810 Jan., Feb., Mar. (part), Apr., May (part).

Note: First place in each number of *The Lady's Museum* is given to a biographical sketch of some noted woman, accompanied by a stipple engraved medalion portrait. Each number also concludes with pages of poetry, mostly selected. London fashion plates are hand-colored. In a department of "The Domestic Guide" appears in the number for April, 1810, a description of a "Method of Preparing Kindling Balls for Lighting Fires, Which Might be Used with Great Advantage instead of Wood."

The Penny Magazine of the Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. weekly. est Mar. 1832.

London: Charles Knight; New York: William Jackson;
Boston: Monroe & Francis.

BCHS has: V

1832 Mar. 31-Dec. 31.

1833 Jan. 5-Dec. 31.

1834 Jan. 4-Dec. 31.

1839 Jan. 12-Dec. 28.

Duplicates:

1832 Mar. 31-Dec. 31 (2). V

Note: This was one of the publications of a Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, formed in London in 1827 by Lords Auckland, Althorp, Brougham and other members of the Whig aristocracy. How long it was handled by the New York publishers is not known by the compiler of this List.

The Dublin Penny Journal. weekly. est July 7, 1832.

Dublin: Penny Journal Office, 3, Cecelia-Street.

Editor: "Conducted by Philip Dixon Hardy, M.R.I.A."

BCHS has: V

1833 July 6-Dec. 28.

1834 Jan. 4-June 28.

1835 July 4-Dec. 26.

1836 Jan. 2-June 28.

The Weekly Belle Assemblée; a Magazine of Literature and Fashion, under the Immediate Patronage of and Dedicated by Especial Permission to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. est July 5, 1834.

London: Published at 19, Old Boswell Court, Strand; printed by Joseph Rogerson, 24, Norfolk-Street, Strand.

BCHS has: V

1836 July 2-Dec. 24.

Note: Light literature, fashions, theatrical criticism and poetry were leading features of the Belle Assemblée. The front page was taken up with an engraved fashion plate, with a short description of the costume in small type.

Le Monde Illustré. weekly. est Apr. 1857.

Paris: Published by Pointel, 15 Rue Breda.

BCHS has: X

1865 Nov. 11.

In progress.

Note: This periodical for the first few years of its existence was in the same class as Ballou's and Gleason's pictorials in this country and bore a close resemblance to them.

The Cornhill Magazine. monthly. est Jan. 1860.

London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Editor: William Makepeace Thackeray, 1860-1862.

BCHS has: V

1860 Jan.-June.

The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News. weekly.

London: Published at the Office 198 Strand, W.C.

BCHS has: X

1875 Nov. 13 (Supplement).

Vennor's Weather Bulletin for Canada and the United States.
monthly. est Jan. 1882.

Montreal, Canada: No. 210 St. James Street.

Editor: Henry G. Vennor.

BCHS has: X

1883 Apr.

Deutsche Illustrirte Zeitung.

Berlin: Herausgegeben von Emil Dominik; Verlag des Berliner Verlagcomtoirs, Potsdamerstrasse 134 a.

BCHS has: X

1885 Weihnachten No.

Note: A beautifully illustrated publication, with original colored lithographs.

Keramische Rundschau. Fachzeitschrift für die Porzellan, Steinzeug, Steingut, Glas- und - Emailindustrie. weekly. est 1893.

Berlin NW 21: Verlag Keramische Rundschau, G. m. b. H.

Schriftleitung: Regierungsrat Dr. H. Hecht.

BCHS has: X

1912 Oct. 3-Dec. 26.

1913 Jan. 2-June 5 (missing, May 1).

Memorias y Reviste de la Sociedad Cientifica "Antonio Alzate".

Mexico: Imprenta del Gobierno en el Ex-Arzobispado (Avenida Oriente 2, num. 726), 1895-1900; Oficina Tip. de la Secretaria de Fomento (Calle de San Andres num. 15, Avenida Oriente 51), 1901; Imprenta del Gobierno Federal (3a Calle de Revillagiedo num. 3), 1901-

Publicadas bajo la direccion d Rafael Aguilar y Santillan, Secretario general, 1895-1897; Secretario general perpetuo, 1898-

BCHS has: X

1895 Tomo IX (1895-96).—Numeros 1y2.

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- 1902 Tomo XVIII, n. 6 (fin del tomo). Tomo XIX, n. 5.
- 1903 Tomo 19, nos. 6-7. Tomo 20, nos. 1-4.
- 1904 Tomo 21, Nos. 1-4.
 Tomo 21, Nos. 5-8.
 Tomo XIII.—Nums. 9y10. (Fin del tomo).
- 1905 Tomo 22.—Nos. 7 & 8.
 Tomo 23.—Nos. 1-4.
- 1906 Tomo 24.—No. 6.
- 1907 Tomo 24.—No. 7.
 Tomo 24.—No. 8.
 Tomo 24.—No. 9.
 Tomo 24.—No. 10.
 Tomo 24.—No. 11.
 Tomo 25.—No. 2.
 Tomo 26.—No. 1.

The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society. quarterly. est 1903.

London: Headley Brothers, 14, Bishopgate, Without, E. C.;
Philadelphia: Herman Newman, 1010 Arch Street; New
York: David S. Taber, 51 Fifth Avenue.

Editor: Norman Penney.

BCHS has: V

1909 Jan.-Nov.

1910 Jan.-Dec.

1911 Mar., Oct.

1912 Jan.-Oct.

1913 Jan.-Oct.

1914 Jan., Apr.

-----Journal Supplement, No. 7, "Thomas Pole, M. D."

-----Journal Supplement, No. 6, "John ap John."

1925 Vol. XXII, Nos. 1-4.

Note: Date of issue varies. Bound in volume for 1911-1912 is the Report of the "Trial of Friends, in the City of Philadelphia, June, 1828, Before the Honourable Edward King, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania; or, the Case of Edmund Shotwell, Joseph Lukens, Charles Middleton, and Two Others, Who had been, by the Mayor of the City, committed to prison, whence they were brought up by Habeas Corpus, June 16th, 1828. Taken in short-hand, by M. T. C. Gould, Stenographer." 154 pp. and Index. Philadelphia: J. Harding, Printer. 1828.

Die Kunst Monatshefte Für Freie Und Angewandte Kunst.
monthly.

München: Published by F. Brückmann A. G.

BCHS has: X

1904 Oct.-Dec

1905 Jan., Mar., Apr.

The Studio. A Magazine of Fine and Applied Arts.

London: 44 Leicester Square.

BCHS has: X

1922 Aug.

The Pedigree Register. The Official Journal of the Society of Genealogists of London. quarterly.

London: George Sherwood, 227 Strand (by Temple Bar).

Editor: George Sherwood.

BCHS has: X

1912 Mar.

1915 Jan.-Dec.

The Genealogist. New Series. quarterly.

Exeter: William Pollard & Co., Ltd.; London: George Bell
& Sons, York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

Editor: H. W. Forsyth Harwood.

BCHS has: X

1905 Apr.

Journal of the Royal Society of Arts. weekly.

London: Published for the Society by G. Bell & Sons, Ltd.,
York House, Portugal St., W.C.

BCHS has: X

1917 Jan. 12 (Vol. LXV, No. 3349).



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